

A  
Compleat History  
OF  
EUROPE:  
OR, A  
VIEW of the AFFAIRS thereof,  
CIVIL and MILITARY,  
FOR  
The YEAR 1707.  
CONTAINING

All the Publick and Secret TRANSACTIONS  
therein; The several STEPS taken by *France*, for  
an Universal Monarchy, and to Enslave her Neigh-  
bours; The Wars in *Italy*, *Poland*, *Netherlands*,  
*Spain*, *Germany*, *Hungary*, &c.

Intermix'd with

Great Variety of Original PAPERS, LETTERS,  
MEMOIRS, TREATIES, &c. Several of which  
never before made Publick; And the particulars  
of the UNION, &c.

WITH

The REMARKABLES of the Year; Including  
the Lives of several Eminent Persons, both at  
Home and Abroad, that died therein.

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Illustrated with MAPS.

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*To be Continued Annually.*

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L O N D O N,

Printed for *Henry Rhodes*, near *Bride-Lane*, *Fleet-  
street*; *John Nicholson*, in *Little-Britain*; and *And-  
rew Bell*, at the *Cross-Keys*, in *Cornhill*. 1708.



*W. Musgrave.*



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T H E  
P R E F A C E.

**H**AVING left a most memorable Transaction last Year in a fair way of being Accomplish'd, tho' not finally Concluded; which was the Incorporating Union between England and Scotland; we have very diligently pursued the remaining Advances made therein, as well as the Oppositions it met with in the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, which consisted chiefly in several Debates, Speeches and Arguments that ought not to go unobserv'd, and not transmitted to Posterity: The Articles agreed on by the Commissioners on both Sides, in order to facilitate

## The PREFACE.

*this great Work, you have in the History of 1706: But the same having been subjected since to several Alterations; it was necessary they should have Place likewise here, and every thing else that tended either to the retarding or forwarding of this Grand Affair, till the happy Conclusion of it in this Tear of her Majesty's most Auspicious Reign, for which Heaven had reserved this Blessing to the Inestimable Benefit of all her Subjects.*

*But that we might not be too much elated with such Benign Influences at Home, it was necessary in the Course of Providence we should meet with shocking Mortifications Abroad: I hope I shall never become so great a Monster, and degenerate so far in Affection to my Native Country, as to Rejoyce, which too many do, at any Misfortunes which befall it: Our too early and immature Adventures at Almanza I heartily deplore, tho' I cannot think of them without Indignation;*

## THE PREFACE.

nation ; as being Counsells not only fatal in themselves, but the very Sources of our Disappointments in other Parts. I shall say nothing here by way of Anticipation concerning that misguided Action, which by the secret Letters and other Matters relating to it, you will find set in a truer Light, than perhaps many may imagine, or others desire.

The Contest which in the mean time arose between his Swedish Majesty, still in Saxony, and the Imperial Court, principally about a Breach of the Treaty of Osnabrugh, no less affected the Minds of the High Allies, who left nothing unattempted to Compose it, and must have found a very Disadvantageous and Unseasonable Turn in the whole Scene of their Affairs, had not the Pacification that was at length made, prevented it.

Their Disappointments at Thoulon cannot but be also enumerated amongst the unexpected Traverses of Fortune,

## THE PREFACE.

*time, and the rather, because the Design was so maturely concerted, and carried on by the most daring, wisest and most enterprizing Heads in the World: But tho' the High Allies came short of their Design in mastering Thoulon, of which Siege we give you all the Particulars, yet we may justly attribute to it the saving of Catalonia, and the Remaining Acquests of King Charles III. in Spain.*

*The Controversie about the Succession of Neufchatel, a Country not considerable in it self, but as it lies in the Neighbourhood of France and Switzerland, having set many Negotiations and Intreagues on foot, they could not but have Room in this History, and the rather, because the Queen of Great Britain was pleased to interest her self so much in it, and brought the same to a good Conclusion.*

*It's the part of a faithful Historian to remark, (but not maliciously) the Miscarriages, as well as Successes which attend those that are employed in the Service*



## The PREFACE.

*vice of the Publick, and therefore those repeated ones that befell us this Year in our Naval Affairs (which I hope are now put upon a better Basis) have not passed unobserved.*

*The last Volume for 1706, was rendred more useful by a new and exact Plan of the famous Battle of Ramelies; by a new Map of Italy, shewing Prince Eugene's glorious March to the Relief of Turin; and by one of the Kingdom of France, all done by Mr. Moll. It was thought proper to put a Map of Switzerland into this Volume, wherein you have the Country of Neufchatel and its Neighbourhood included, and by which a better Judgment may be made of the State of the Controversie about that Principality: You have likewise a Plan of the Siege of Thoulon, and seeing the Queen of England has been so long, and continues still to be the Head of the grand Confederacy, a Map of North and South Britain, according to an accurate Division of them pursuant to the Union, cannot but find*



## The PREFACE.

*find an acceptable Place here likewise ; tho', through the Divine Blessing, the Rage of War has been all this time kept without our Bowels.*

*The Author of this Book has taken no small Pains in improving the Remarkables of this Year, consisting chiefly of the Lives of Eminent Persons that died in it: But tho' he cannot say he has met with a suitable Incouragement, yet it's easily discerned that he has been much more indefatigable and successful this way than at any time before ; and it shall not be his fault, that the Design be not carried on to as great a Height as it will bear.*

*The valuable Papers, and Acts of Parliament the Appendix contains, shall not be enumerated here ; and therefore let us conclude with our hearty Wisbes, that the ensuing Campaign may prove much more prosperous to the Allies than the last, and after so burthensome and destructive a War, facilitate an Honourable, Advantageous and Lasting Peace.*

A  
 Compleat History  
 OF  
 EUROPE,  
 FOR  
 The YEAR 1707, &c.

**T**HE Queen's Majesty having been impow-  
 ered in 1705. by the respective Parlia-  
 ments of *England* and *Scotland*, to ap-  
 point Commissioners to treat of a nearer  
 Union between the two Kingdoms: This  
 great and much desired Work was begun on the 16th  
 of *April* 1706; the Preliminaries were easily agreed  
 on by the Commissioners on the 24th: the Treaty  
 was carry'd on with much Calmness, Candour and  
 Sincerity the two succeeding Months; and being for-  
 ward by Her Majesty's Royal Presence and Recom-  
 mendation, to bring it to a happy Conclusion, the  
 Articles were compleated and signed on the 22d of  
*July*.

*January.*

But tho' none durst offer to Write or Publish any  
 thing concerning this Union, without a Violation of  
 Her Majesty's strict Prohibition and Command, which  
 proceeded from a very wise Foresight and Precaution,  
 that busie and restless Heads would otherwise be di-  
 ctating, or some way or other intermeddling with an  
 Affair that required the greatest Tenderneß and all the

B

Nicity

January.

Nicety imaginable: Yet Freedom of Speech being the undoubted Right of the Subject in Parliament, several Members of the best Quality, both Lords and Commons, of the Senate of *Scotland*, which began on the 3d. of *October*, made a very strong and vigorous Opposition against the Union; some of them proceeding so far as to assert, 'That the Interest and Honour of the Nation was betray'd by their Commissioners: Great Heats, several Petitions, Letters, Resolves, Protestations, and some Tumults ensued against the Union, which many would have to be Fœderal, if at all, and not Incorporating: Nay they carried the Matter to such an Excess at the Town of *Dumfries*, that the Articles were publickly burnt: However, the major and wiser Part of the Parliament and the Nation, being sensible of the great Benefit such a close Conjunction with *England* must in all human Probability bring to the Kingdom, their Zeal and Vigour was such, that they approved of at least two Thirds of the Articles before the Conclusion of the old Year.

Scotch Act  
pass'd for  
Adjourn-  
ing the  
Term.

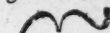
2.

The orderly Prosecution of this grand Affair, requiring we should resume it in the beginning of the new Year. The *Scotch* Parliament on the 2d. pass'd an Act for adjourning the Session or Term one Month longer; and then proceeded on the 19th Article, to the first Clause whereof they agreed with a Stipulation, that the Lords of the Session should, for the future, be taken from among the Advocates and Writers to the Signet (which was carried by 13 Votes only) and none to be deem'd capable that had not practis'd the Law at least 5 Years for the former.

The next Day, a Motion was made for an Additional Clause, in relation to the Qualification of Writers. viz. 'With this Provision, that no Writer to the Signet be capable to be admitted Lord of the Session, unless he undergo a private and publick Trial in the Civil Law before the Faculty of Advocates, and be found by them qualified for the aforesaid Office, two Years before they shall be named to be a Lord of the Session. After reasoning, the Vote was stated, add or not: But before Voting, it was moved, that the Qualifications made, or to be made for capacitating Persons to be named

‘ named ordinary Lords of the Session, shall be alterable  
 ‘ by the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and after De-  
 ‘ bate it was put to the Vote, and carried alterable  
 ‘ by 60. Then the Vote was put to add the Clause  
 about the Qualification of Writers, and it was carri-  
 ed, *add.* The other Clauses of the 19th Article being  
 read, and debated, the whole, as amended was ap-  
 prov’d.

January.

The 19th  
Article  
approv’d.

The 4th was spent in private Affairs; for which,  
 the Lord Chancellor, by Order of the High Com-  
 missioner, acquainted the House, that Two other  
 Days should be appointed in this Session.

On the 6th the 20th Article, with the Addition of  
 the Word *Superiorities*, and the 21st, without any A-  
 mendment, were approved; and the next Day the  
 22d Article was read; and afterwards the first Para-  
 graph in relation to the Number of Representatives  
 for *Scotland* in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, was  
 read over again. After a long Debate a Vote was  
 stated, Approve of the first Paragraph of the said  
 Article, or not; but before Voting it was agreed, that  
 the Names of the Members as they Voted should be  
 Printed and Recorded; and *George Lockhart* of *Carn-  
 wath*, Duke of *Athol*, Earl of *Buchan*, Earl of *Errol*,  
 Earl *Marischal*, and *Walter Stewart* for the Town of  
*Linlithgow*, gave in 6 several Protests, and took In-  
 struments thereof separately. Then the Vote was  
 put Approve of the first Paragraph of the 22d Arti-  
 cle, or not, and it was carried Approve by 40. The  
 second Paragraph of the said Article, about the cal-  
 ling the Representatives from *Scotland* to the Parlia-  
 ment of *Great Britain*, beginning thus, (‘ *And that  
 when Her Majesty, &c.*’) and ending thus, (‘ *That the  
 Names of the Persons so Summoned, and Elected, shall be  
 return’d by the Privy Council of Scotland, into the  
 Court from whence the said Writ did Issue,*’) was again  
 read; and after some Debate, an Amendment was of-  
 fer’d to be added, after these Words, (‘ *according to the  
 Agreement in this Treaty*’) viz. ‘ *In such manner, as by a  
 subsequent Parliament AÆ, of this present Session of the  
 Parliament of Scotland shall be settled, which is here-  
 by declar’d to be also Voted, as a part of, and Engross’d  
 in this Treaty;* And after further Reasoning, it was  
 mov’d, That the way and manner of choosing the

The 20th  
and 21st  
Articles  
approv’d.The 22d  
Article  
Debated.

January.

Representatives for Scotland, to the Parliament of Great Britain, should be determined; and that a Clause to that Purpose be engross'd in, this Article: After Debate the Vote was stated, *Approve of the second Paragraph of the 22d Article, as amended by the above additional Clause. yea or not*; whereupon it being mov'd, to delay the said Vote till next Sitting of Parliament, a previous Vote was stated, *Proceed, or Delay*, and it was carried *Proceed*. Then it was put to the Vote, *Approve of the said 2d Paragraph of the 22d Article with the Amendment in the additional Clause above incerted, or not*. The Clause with the Amendments being again read, the Earl of *Abercorn* gave in a Protest, and took Instruments thereupon. At last, the Vote was put, *Approve, or not*, and it was carried *Approve*.

On the 8th it was mov'd, That the four Protests given in the former Sitting by the Duke of *Arbol*, Earl of *Buchan*, *George Lockhart* of *Carnwath*, and *Walter Stewart*, ought not to be incerted in the Minutes, nor printed; and after some Reasoning, the Earl of *Marchmont* gave in a Protestation against the said four Protests, took Instruments thereupon, and the Lord Chancellor, the Marquess of *Montross*, President of the Council, the Duke of *Argile*, the Marquesses of *Tweedale* and *Lorbian*, and most of the Well-affected to the Union, adher'd thereto. The next Day the Lord *Balmerino* gave in a Protestation against that of the Earl of *Marchmont*, took Instruments thereupon, and the Duke of *Hamilton* and his Party adher'd to the same. After some further Debate it was agreed, that none of the said Protests should be inserted at length, in the Minutes, or printed; but that they should be all inserted in the Records of Parliament.

The 3d  
Clause of  
the 22d  
Article  
appro-  
ved.

Then the 3d Paragraph of the 22d Article, beginning, *viz.* 'And that if Her Majesty, on, or before the first Day of May, next, &c. and ending thus, *viz.* 'And that [the Parliament may continue for such time only, as the present Parliament of England might have continued if the Union of the two Kingdoms had not been made, unless sooner Dissolv'd by Her Majesty, was read: And after Reasoning thereon, it was mov'd, to add the following Clause, *viz.* And that the said

Par-



Parliament of Great Britain shall meet, and sit, once *January*. in 3 Years, at least, in that part of Great Britain now called Scotland. After further Debate, there weretwo States of the Vote offer'd, the first, *Approve of the 3d Paragraph of the 22d Article*, or not; and the 2d, *add the above Clause*, or not; and the Vote being put, *first* or *second*, it was carried *first*; afterwards the Vote was put, *Approve of the 3d Paragraph of the said Article*, or not, and it was carried *Approve*. Then the rest of the said Article was read, and after some Reasoning, and reading of the Oaths to which it related, an Overture was given in for an Additional Clause, for Explaining the Word *Limitation*, mentioned in the Oath appointed to be taken by Stat. 13. Will. III. Ch. 6. as also an Overture for exempting Persons in any Office or Employment in Scotland, from taking the Oath of Abjuration mention'd in the said Article. A third Overture was given in for a Clause, *That so long as the Act appointing the Sacramental Test, shall continue in force in England, all Persons in Publick Trust within the Limits of Scotland, shall Swear, and sign a Formula thereto subjoin'd*, in manner, and under the Penalty therein mention'd. After reading the said three Overtures, and reasoning thereon, a Vote was stated, *Approve of the Twenty second Article of Union as explained*, or not. But before Voting it was agreed, that notwithstanding of the said Vote, and that the Article should thereby be approved, it should nevertheless be intire and free afterwards, to proceed on the said Overtures next Sitting, and to the Parliament to give their Sentiments thereon. And it being thereupon moved to delay the Vote for approving the Article till next Sitting, a previous Vote was stated; *Proceed, or Delay*, and it was carried *Proceed*. Then the Vote was put, *Approve the Twenty second Article as explained*, or not, and it was carried *Approve*.

The 22d Article approved.

On the 10th, after Reading the Address of *Perth* against an Union, in the Terms of the Articles, the Overture for Exempting Persons in any Office or Employment in Scotland, from taking the Oath of Abjuration mention'd in the 22d Article of the Union, was again read, and after some Reasoning thereon, the Overture was dropt. Then the Over-



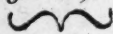
January *ture for an Additional Clause to the said 22d Article, for explaining the Word Limitation, mention'd in the Oath appointed to be taken by 13 W 3. Cap. 6. was again read, viz. Like as it is declared, that by the Word Limitation, in the Oath mentioned in the above Article, is only understood, Entail of the Succession, and not the Conditions of Government upon the Successor; and that all Persons of Scotland, who may be liable to take the said Oath, Swear it in that Sense only. And, after Reasoning thereon, the Vote was put, Add the said Clause, or not, and it was carried, Not. Then the third Overture for a Clause to be added to the said 22d Article mention'd in the Minutes of the last Sitting, was again read in these Terms, And further, it is Agreed, that so long as that part of the 2d Act, Anno 25. Ch. 2d. Appointing a Sacramental Test shall stand, and continue in force in England, all Persons in Publick Trust, Civil or Military, within the Limits of Scotland, shall Swear and Sign the Formula underwritten, within six Months after the Commencement of the Union: And all who shall be-admitted to any Publick Trust thereafter, shall, before the Exercising their said Office of Trust, Swear and Subscribe the same, to be Administred by the Lords of the Privy Council, or any one of them, under the like Penalties and Disabilities, as are provided by the foresaid Act made in the Parliament of England. Here follows the Formula. I A. B. Do sincerely and solemnly Declare, in the Presence of GOD, That I own the Presbyterian Government of the Church, as by Law established in Scotland, to be a lawful Government of the Church; And that I shall never, directly nor indirectly, endeavour the Subversion thereof, nor any Alteration in the Worship, Discipline or Government of the said Church, as by Law Established: So help me GOD. After Reasoning thereon, the Vote was put, Add the Clause, or not, and it was carried not, by a Majority of 35 Voices. Then the 23d Article of Union was read; and after Reasoning thereon, the further Debate was adjourn'd till the 13th, when an Overture was given in for adding a Clause thereto in these Terms, With this expresse Provision, That none of the Peers of Scotland shall have personal Protection within Scotland for any Debt owing before the Commencement of the Union. As also another Overture for adding a Clause in these Terms,*

Terms That all the Peers of that part of Great Britain *January.*  
 now call'd Scotland, qualified according to Law, shall  
 after the Union, have Right to sit Covered in the House  
 of Peers of Great Britain, notwithstanding that the  
 Right to give Vote therein belongs only to the said Sixteen  
 Peers, who are to be summoned in the manner appointed  
 by the preceding Article. After Reasoning upon the  
 said two Overtures, and upon two separate Motions,  
 the first in relation to allowing all the Peers of Scotland  
 to sit upon the Tryal of the Peers of Britain; and the  
 other in relation to their Precedency according to their  
 Patents: The Vote was stated in these Terms, Approve  
 the 23d Article of Union, or alter, reserving intire the  
 Consideration of the above two Overtures, and whether the  
 same shall be added to the Article, and it was carried  
 Approve. Then the first Overture for the Clause, in  
 relation to Personal Protection, was again read; and  
 after Debate, it was put to the Vote, Add the Clause,  
 or Not, and it was carried Not. Afterwards the second  
 Overture, or a Clause, in relation to all the Peers  
 of Scotland, their sitting covered in the House of Peers  
 of Great Britain, was again read, and after reasoning,  
 the Vote was put, Add the Clause, or not, and it was  
 carried not.

The 23d  
 Article  
 appro-  
 ved.

On the 14th the 24th Article was read, whereupon  
 a Memorial was given from Lyon King of Arms,  
 in relation to his Precedency, which being read, after  
 Reasoning it was mov'd, That the Rank and Pre-  
 cedency of Lyon King of Arms, be left to Her  
 Majesty, and next to these Words in the said Article,  
*viz. (And that the quartering the Arms)* these other  
 Words, *viz. And the Rank and Precedency of Lyon,*  
*King of Arms of the Kingdom of Scotland;* be added.  
 And it being also moved, That his Rank should be  
 likewise inserted in the said Article, to be immedi-  
 ately next after, *Garter Principal King of Arms in Eng-*  
*land:* After Debate, it was put to the Vote, add the  
 above Words, *That the Rank and Precedency be left to*  
*Her Majesty,* or insert the Rank and Precedency, and  
 it was carried, the Words; which being accordingly  
 added, there was another Clause offered to be added  
 to the 24th Article, *viz. 'And that the Crown, Scep-*  
*ter and Sword of State, Records of Parliament,*  
*'and all other Records, Rolls and Registers whatso-*

January.



The 24th  
and 25th  
Articles  
approved.

ever, both Publick and Private, General and Particular, and Warrants thereof, continue to be kept, as they are, in that part of the United Kingdom, now call'd *Scotland*, and that they shall so remain in Times coming, notwithstanding the Union. Which being read, the same was agreed to be added, and was accordingly subjoin'd, and the Article as amended, read over. Then the Vote was put, Approve of the said 24th Article, as amended or not, and it was carried *Approve*. The 25th Article of Union being read; after Reasoning thereon, the Vote was put, Approve of the 25th Article, or not, and it was carried *Approve*.

Next Day the Draught of an Act, Ratifying and Approving the Treaty of Union of the two Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, was given in, and offer'd to be read; whereupon it was mov'd, that the Parliament should first proceed to the Constitution of the manner of Electing the Representatives for *Scotland* to the Parliament of *Great Britain*, and either now to determine that matter, or to appoint a Day for that end. After Debate the Vote was stated, Proceed to the Ratification of the Treaty of Union, and Act for Security of the Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Church Government, or to the Constitution of the manner of Electing the Representatives for *Scotland* to the Parliament of *Great Britain*; but before Voting, it was agreed, that in case it should be carried to proceed to the Ratification, the Parliament would immediately after passing the Act of Ratification, proceed to the Constitution of the manner of Electing the Representatives for *Scotland*. Then the Vote was put, proceed to the Ratification or Constitution, and it was carried Ratification: After which the Draught of the Act, Ratifying, Approving, and at length, Narrating the Articles of Union, as enlarg'd, explained and amended, and the Act for Security of the Protestant Religion, and Presbyterian Church Government, was read; and after some Discourse, a first reading mark'd thereon. On the 16th the said Act was read a second time; and then the Act for Security of the Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Church Government, inserted in, and ratify'd by that Act, was touch'd with

Act for  
Security  
of the  
Presby-  
terian  
Church  
Govern-  
ment pas-  
sed.

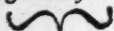
with the Royal Scepter by the Lord High Commissioner. Immediately after this, the following Representation and Petition, was presented to the House: January.

The Representation and Petition of the Commission of the General Assembly of the National Church of Scotland, was presented to the House,

Humbly Shewing,

**T**HAT We, considering the Trust reposed in us by the late General Assembly; find it our Duty to lay before your Grace and Lordships, when as we are informed, You are about the passing of an Act of Ratification of the Articles of the Treaty of Union betwixt the two Kingdoms of Scotland and England, which contains these following Words; Declaring nevertheless, that the Parliament of England, may provide for the Security of the Church of England, as they shall think expedient, to take place within the Bounds of the said Kingdom of England, and not derogating from the Security above provided, or establishing the Church of Scotland within the Bounds of this Kingdom, which shall not suspend or derogate from the Force and Effect of this present Ratification, but shall be understood as here included, without any necessity of any new Ratification in the Parliament of Scotland: Which Clause seems to us, not only to be a Blank, put, with your Grace and Lordships Consent, in the Hands of the Parliament of England. to Enact what they shall think fit, for securing the Hierarchy and Ceremonies of their Church: But also a Consent that it be an Article and Fundamental of the Union; and as it is contained in Your Ratification, cannot but imply a manifest Homologation.

We do therefore humbly beseech your Grace and Lordships, That there be no such Stipulation, or Consent for the Establishment of that Hierarchy and Ceremonies, as you would not involve yourselves and this Nation in Guilt, and as you consult the Peace and Quiet of this Nation, both in Church and State. We pray that GOD may Bless and Preserve our Gracious Queen, and direct your

*January.*

your Grace and Lordships in this, and all the great and momentous Affairs, which are or may be before You.

*Signed in the Name, in the Presence, and at the Appointment of the Commission of the late General Assembly, by*

*fic subscribitur*

*Will. Wishart, Moderator.*

The Act  
of Ratification  
past, 16.

After Reasoning upon the Act and Representation, the Vote was stated, *Approve the Act*; or not: But before Voting it was agreed, that the Votes be mark'd, and the Chancellor allow'd to be mark'd, as an Approver. At the same time, the Duke of Douglas gave in a Protestation for his Privilege of the first Vote in Parliament, and took Instruments thereon, and the Duke of Hamilton gave in also a Protestation to the contrary. Then the Vote was put, *Approve the Act, Ratifying and Approving the Treaty of Union of the Two Kingdoms of Scotland and England, Yea, or Not*, and it was carried *Approve*, by a Majority of 110 Voices, against 69, and then the Act was touch'd with the Royal Scepter by her Majesty's High Commissioner in the usual manner,

The manner of  
Electing  
the Representatives of  
Scotland  
settled.

The next Business the *Scotch* Parliament went upon, was the preparing *An Act for the Settling the manner of Electing the Sixteen Peers and Forty five Commoners, to represent Scotland in the Parliament of Great Britain*, which was debated in the Sittings of the 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 27th, 28. 29th, and 31st Instant. On the 22d, an Overture relating to the Ways of Electing the Representatives for *Scotland* to the Parliament of *Great Britain*, was read. And after reasoning thereon, the Vote was put, whether the 16 Peers, who were to be Representatives for *Scotland* in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, should be sent by Rotation or Election; and it was carry'd, by Election. Then it was moved, that it be considered, what way the Election should be, whether by Balloting, or by an open Election: And after Debate thereon, the Vote was put, whether it shall be by open Election, or balloting; and it was carried by open Election. The 24th it was debated what Proportions the Shires and Borroughs should have of the 45 Members that were to sit in the House of Commons



mons of *Great Britain*. And it being propos'd, that *January.*  
 30 should be the Number for the Shires, and 15 the  
 Number for the Boroughs, it was put to the Vote,  
 and carried *Approve.*

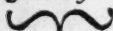
The 29th a Vote was put, if the Burgh of *Edin-*  
*burgh*, by it self, should have one Representative or  
 not, and it was carried *One*. Then a Scheme divi-  
 ding the Burghs into 15 Districts, each of which Dis-  
 trict was to have one Representative, was given  
 in and read as follows : The Burghs of *Kirk-*  
*wal, Weck, Dornock, Lingwal* and *Tain*, one ; *Fortross,*  
*Inverness, Nairn* and *Forres*, one ; *Elgin, Cullen, Bamf,*  
*Inverury* and *Kintore*, one ; *Aberdeen, Bervie, Mon-*  
*tross, Aberbrothock* and *Breichin*, one ; *Forfar, Perth,*  
*Dundee, Comper* and *St. Andrews*, one ; *Cryll, Kilreany,*  
*Anstruthers Easter* and *Wester*, and *Pitenween*, one ;  
*Dysart, Kirkaldy, Kingborne* and *Brunt-Island*, one ;  
*Inverkeath, Dàmferling, Queens ferry, Culross,* and *Sterl-*  
*ing*, one ; *Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen* and *Dumbar-*  
*ton*, one ; *Edinburgh*, one ; *Haddington, North Berwick,*  
*Dunbar, Lauder* and *Fedburgh*, one ; *Selkirk, Pebles,*  
*Linlithgow,* and *Lanerk* one ; *Dumfries, Sanquhar, A-*  
*nran, Lochmaban,* and *Kircubright*, one ; *Wigtoun, New-*  
*Galloway, Whithorn* and *Stranrauer*, one ; and *Aire,*  
*Ireving, Rothsey, Cambleton* and *Inverary* one.

This Vote being put, the Scheme was carried, and  
 the Parliament on the last of this Month, took into  
 Consideration a Motion for allowing the Expence to  
 the Commissioners for the Union, and it was resol-  
 ved, That each Nobleman concern'd should have  
 12000*l.* *Scotch*, and every other Commissioner 6000 ;  
 their Secretary 4800*l.* the three Accomptants 2400*l.*  
 each, out of the Equivalent, *pari passu*, with Pub-  
 lick Debts, after the *African* Company ; but before  
 Voting, the Votes were order'd to be Printed, and  
 the Lord *Archibald Campbel*, then made Earl of *Isle*,  
 was allowed his Expences as a Nobleman : It was al-  
 so carried, That the Commissioners for the Treaty in  
 1702. should be allowed for their Expences each No-  
 bleman 500*l.* Sterling, each Baron 300*l.* and each  
 Burrough 200*l.* and the Expence was declared to be  
 a Publick Debt, and referred to a Committee to State  
 the same as such.

*Scotch*  
 Commis-  
 sioners, &c.  
 voted  
 their Ex-  
 pences.  
 31.



January.



The Par-  
liament  
of Eng-  
land  
meets.  
7.

The Parliament of *Scotland*, notwithstanding the many Oppositions made by the Industrious Artifices of some to procure Petitions and Addresses against the Union, having in this manner gone Successfully thro' with it; the remaining part of their Proceedings we shall meet with hereafter: It's time now we should come to the Parliament of *England*, which being met on the 7th (according to their last Adjournment) the Commons order'd the Thanks of their House to the Bishop of *Sarum*, for the excellent Sermon he preach'd before Her Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament, on the last Thanksgiving Day, being the 30th of *December*; and having taken into Consideration the Eminent Services of *John Duke of Marlborough*, whereby the Glory of Her Majesty's Government, the Honour and Safety of the Kingdom, and the Interest of the Common Cause had been so highly advanced, They agreed upon the following Address to the Queen:

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

The Com-  
mons Ad-  
dress in  
favour of  
the Duke  
of *Marl-  
borough*.

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *England* in Parliament assembled, taking into our Consideration the many Eminent Services of *John Duke of Marlborough*, whereby the Glory of your Majesty's Government, the Honour and Safety of your Kingdoms and the Interest of the Common Cause have been so highly advanc'd, do with all Submission Address our selves to your Majesty's most Sacred Person, humbly to desire, That, as Your Majesty is at Your Expence graciously pleas'd to erect the House of *Blenheim*, as a Monument of his Glorious Actions, and the House of Peers, by Your Majesty's Permission, have given Rise to a Law for continuing his Honours to his Posterity: We Your most Obedient Commons may be permitted to Express our Sense of so distinguishing a Merit, and our ready Disposition to enable Your Majesty to make some Provision for the more Honourable Support of his Dignity in his Posterity, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to Your Majesty.

Thus

‘ Thus the Gratitude of the whole Kingdom will remain upon Record to After-Ages, and encourage others to follow his great Example. *January.*

This Address being the next Day presented to the Queen by the whole House, Her Majesty was pleas’d to Answer in these Words :

Gentlemen,

*I Am very glad you have so just a Sense of the repeated Services of the Duke of Marlborough; I will consider of your Address, and return an Answer very speedily.* The Queen’s Answer. 8.

Accordingly, on the 9th Mr. Secretary Harley deliver’d to the House the following Message, sign’d by Her Majesty :

ANNE R.

‘ HER Majesty, in Consideration of the great and eminent Services perform’d by the Lord Marlborough in the first Year of Her Reign, as well by his Prudent Negotiations as Her Plenipotentiary at the *Hague*, as by his Valour and good Conduct in the Command of the Confederate Armies abroad, thought fit to grant to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, the Title of a Duke, of this Realm; and as a farther Mark of Her Favour and Satisfaction with his Services, and for the better Support of his Dignity, Her Majesty granted to the said Duke, and the Heirs Male of his Body during his Life, a Pension of 5000*l. per annum*, out of the Revenue of the Post Office; and an Act having pass’d this Sessions for settling the Honours and Dignities of the Duke of Marlborough upon his Posterity, and annexing the Honour and Mannor of *Woodstock*, and House of *Blenheim*, to go along with the said Honours, it would be very agreeable to Her Majesty if the Pension of 5000*l. per annum*, be continued and limited by Act of Parliament to his Posterity, for the more Honourable Support of their Dignities, in like manner as his Honours, and the

Q’s Mess-  
about the  
Duke of  
Malbo-  
rough.

*January.* ' the Honour and Mannor of *Woodstock* and House of  
 ' *Blenheim*, are already limited and settled.  
*Kensington, January 9. 1707.*

Upon the reading of this Message, the House *Resolv'd*, That a Bill be brought in for continuing and Settling upon *John Duke of Marlborough* and his Posterity the Pension of Five Thousand Pound *per Ann.* (already granted by Her Majesty) for the more honourable Support of their Dignities, in like manner as his Honour and Dignities, and the Honour and Manor of *Woodstock* and House of *Blenheim*, are already limited and settled; and that Mr. Secretary *Harley*, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord *Granby*, Mr. Solicitor General, Coll. *Strangways*, Mr. *Verney*, Mr. *Fortman* and Mr. *Lowndes*, do prepare and bring in the Bill.

The Day before this, I mean on the 8th, There being several Establishments and Accounts relating to the Army, Navy and Victualling, laid before the Commons: The House agreed with the Committee on the same Day in the following Resolutions.

Resolut-  
about the  
Supply.

1. ' That a Sum not exceeding 49000*l.* be granted to Her Majesty, for the Payment of another Year's Interest of the unsatisfy'd Debentures charg'd upon the *Irish* Forfeitures.

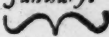
2. ' That a further Sum of 10000 *l.* be allowed to the Office of Ordnance, towards making a Wharf and Storehouse at *Portsmouth*.

3. ' That a Sum not exceeding 120000 *l.* be granted to Her Majesty for the Land Service, to be perform'd by the Office of Ordnance for the Year 1707.

4. ' That a Sum not exceeding 144000 *l.* be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying the Charge of Transporting Land Forces.

5. ' That a Sum not exceeding 3500 *l.* be granted to Her Majesty, for the Charge of Circulating Exchequer Bills for another Year.

Then Mr. *St. John* presented to the House an Account of some extraordinary Charges of the War, not provided for the last Session of Parliament, or incurred since; and also of the extraordinary Charges

Charges of the War in the Years 1705, and 1706. for *January.*  
Horses. 

The next Day the Commons went again upon the Supply, in a Committee of the whole House, and came to several Resolutions, which were, on the 11th reported to the House, and agreed unto, *viz.* Further Resolutions.

1. 'That 37500 *l.* be granted to Her Majesty to defray Her Majesty's Proportion of the Subsidies payable to the King of *Denmark*, for the Service of the Year 1707.

2. 'That 150000 *l.* be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Her Majesty's Proportion of the Charges of 13000 Men in the Service of the King of *Portugal*, for the Year 1707.

3. 'That 160000 *l.* be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Her Majesty's Proportion of the Subsidies payable to the Duke of *Savoy*, for the Service of the Year 1707.

4. 'That 5952 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Her Majesty's Proportion of the Subsidies payable to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, for the Service of the Year 1707.

5. 'That 5952 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Her Majesty's Proportion of the Subsidies payable to the Elector of *Treves*, for the Service of the Year 1707.

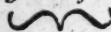
6. 'That 4761 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* be granted to her Majesty, to defray Her Majesty's Proportion of the Subsidies payable to the Elector *Palatine*, for the Service of the Year 1707.

7. 'That 50000 *l.* be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Her Majesty's Proportion of the Charge of 8000 Men sent to the Assistance of the Duke of *Savoy*, for the Service of the Year 1707.

8. 'That 445350 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* be granted to Her Majesty, for defraying the Charge of Maintaining 20562 Men, part of Her Majesty's Forces, to be employ'd in *Spain* or *Portugal*, and for the General Officers, Contingences, Hospitals, Forrage and Waggon Money, and for the Garrison of *Gibraltar*, and for General Officers serving the King of *Portugal*, for the Year 1707.

9. 'That

January.



9. 'That 186296*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* be granted to Her Majesty, for defraying the Charge of maintaining 8833 Men (Additional Forces) to be employ'd in Spain or Portugal, and for the General Officers and Contingences, for the Service of the Year 1707. And lastly,

10. 'That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, That she will be pleased to give Order, that the Treaty with the King of Prussia in the Year 1706, and also the Treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, may be laid before this House.

The Earl of N---m's Speech about the Union.

'The Earl of N---m on the 10th acquainted the House of Peers, that he had something of great Consequence to lay before them, and therefore desired, that they would appoint a Day to receive it, in a full House. The Lords having named the Tuesday following, being the 14th; on which Day the Members in and about Town, were summon'd to attend, the Earl of N---m, in a set Speech, represented to them, 'That the Union of the Two Kingdoms of England and Scotland, was a Matter of the highest Importance; and a Work of so much Difficulty, that all the Attempts that had been made towards it, in the last Century, had proved ineffectual; That the Parliament of Scotland, having thought fit to secure the Presbyterian Church Government in that Kingdom, it became the Wisdom of the Parliament of England, to provide betimes against the Dangers, with which the Church by Law establish'd was threatned, in case the Union was accomplish'd: And therefore he moved, That an Address be presented to the Queen, humbly to desire Her Majesty, that the Proceedings both of the Commissioners for the Treaty of Union, and of the Parliament of Scotland, relating to that Matter, should be laid before them.

Earl of R---r's Speech

He was seconded by the Earl of R---r, who declared. 'He was for an Union, and had been so for Twenty Years past; but that he had a few Doubts in the Matter, and therefore was for entering upon the Debate of that Important Affair as soon as possible.



The Duke of B---m spoke to the same Purpose: *January.*  
 Adding, 'That the Union of both Kingdoms had *Duke of*  
 been upon the Anvil since the Accession of King *B---m's*  
 James I. to the *English* Throne; and, as it could *Speech.*  
 not be expected that so weighty a Matter, which  
 took up so much time and labour before, should  
 now be compleated in a few Days, therefore he was  
 for taking it forthwith into Consideration.

The Lord High Treasurer answer'd, 'That this *Answer'd*  
 Affair was not yet ripe for them to debate, and that *by the*  
 they need not doubt, but that Her Majesty would *Lord*  
 communicate to the Parliament of *England*, all the *Treasurer's*  
 Proceedings about the Union, as soon as that of  
*Scotland* should have gone through with it. The  
 Lords *Wharton*, *Somers* and *Hallifax*, spoke on the  
 same side, and urg'd, 'That it was an Honour to  
 this Nation, That the Treaty of Union should first  
 come ratify'd from the Parliament of *Scotland*; and  
 that then, and not before, was the proper time to  
 take the same into Consideration. The other Par-  
 ty finding they were too weak to carry a Question,  
 the Earl of N---m's Motion was drop'd.

On the 13th Mr. Secretary *Harley*, laid before the  
 House, by Her Majesty's Order, the Treaty for Re-  
 partition of the Prussian Troops, Hague, Novemb. 24  
 1706. And also, the Ratification of the Treaty, for the  
 March of the Hessian Troops to Italy, concluded, May  
 20. 1706. The Consideration whereof was referr'd  
 to the Grand Committee for the Supply. And on  
 the 16th the Commons order'd the Commissioners of  
 Trade to lay before their House a State of the New-  
 found-Land Trade, in Relation to the Fishery. And  
 Mr. Secretary *Harley* presented to the House a Repre-  
 sentation from the Lords Commissioners of Trade  
 and Plantations. relating to the Trade with *Flanders*:  
 And Extracts of Letters from Mr. *Stepney*, Her Ma-  
 jesty's Envoy Extraordinary at *Brussels*, relating to  
 Trade: The Consideration whereof was referred to  
 the Committee of the whole House, who were to  
 consider of the Trade of this Kingdom. Then a  
 Bill for Suppressing of all new Glass Houses, Brew-  
 Houses, Dying-Houses, Melting-Houses for Tallow,  
 and Pot-Houses, erected since the beginning of this  
 Parliament, within a Mile of any part of the Pala-



January.



ces of *Whitehall* and *St. James's*, and for preventing the Setting up such Houses within the like Distance for the time to come, was read a second time : And a Motion being made, and the Question put, that the Bill be committed, It passed in the Negative.

The next Day the Commons Resolv'd, ' That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, That She would be pleased to give Order that the Papers relating to the Fifty Thousand Pound for the Duke of *Savoy*, and to the Forty Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pound, a Loan to the Emperor : As also the Particulars of the Sixty Three Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty One Pound Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence for the Pay, Levy-Money and Contingences for the Expedition under the Command of *Earl Rivers*, might be laid before this House.

The Commons having received Satisfactory Accounts of these things, came to several Resolutions in Favour of the *Lustring-Company*, and voted divers Supplies, a Motion was made on the 27th, and the Question propos'd, *That the several Sums of Money for the extraordinary Services for the Year 1706, which had been agreed to by the House, had been Advanced and Expended for the Preservation of the Duke of Savoy, for the Interest of King Charles the Third in Spain against the Common Enemy, and for the Safety and Honour of the Nation : And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put, it was resolv'd in the Affirmative. Then the main Question being put, it was Resolv'd, by a Majority of 250 Voices against 150. That the several Sums of Money for the Extraordinary Services for the Year 1706, which had been agreed to by this House, had been Advanced and Expended for the Preservation of the Duke of Savoy, for the Interest of King Charles the Third in Spain against the common Enemy, and for the Safety and Honour of the Nation.*

The next Day, the Queen came to the House of Peers, with the usual Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, Her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to an *Act for Settling upon John Duke of Marlborough, and His Posterity, a Pension of Five Thousand Pound per Annum, for the more Honourable Support of their*

*Acts passed.*

28.

their Dignities, in like manner as his Honours and Dignities, and the Honour and Manor of Woodstock, and House of Blenheim, are already limited and settled: And to Four private Bills; after which Her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

‘ HAVING Acquainted you at the Opening of this Session, that the Treaty for an Union between England and Scotland, which had been Concluded here by the Commissioners appointed for that Purpose, in pursuance of the Powers given by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, was then under the Consideration of the Parliament of Scotland, I can now, with great Satisfaction, inform You, that the said Treaty has been Ratified by Act of Parliament in Scotland, with some Alterations and Additions.

‘ I have directed the Treaty agreed to by the Commissioners of both Kingdoms, and also the Act of Ratification from Scotland, to be laid before You, and I hope it will meet with your Concurrence and Approbation.

The  
Queen's  
Speech to  
both  
Houses.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

‘ It being agreed by this Treaty, that Scotland is to have an Equivalent for what that Kingdom is obliged to contribute towards paying the Debts of England, I must Recommend to you, that in case you Agree to the Treaty, you would take care to provide for the Payment of the Equivalent to Scotland accordingly.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

‘ You have now an Opportunity before you, of putting the last Hand to a happy Union of the Two Kingdoms, which I hope will be a lasting Blessing to the whole Island, a great Addition to its Wealth and Power, and a firm Security to the Protestant Religion.

‘ The Advantages which will accrue to Us all from an Union are so Apparent, that I will add no more, but that I shall look upon it as a particular

January.

‘ Happiness if this great Work, which has been so  
 ‘ often attempted without Success, can be brought  
 ‘ to Perfection in My Reign.

The Lord Coningsby, upon the Return of the Commons to their own House, by Her Majesty's Command, presented to them the Articles of the Union, agreed upon by the Commissioners, the Act of Parliament pass'd in *Scotland*, for the Ratification of them, and a Copy of the Minute Book, of the Proceedings of the said Commissioners; which were ordered to be Printed; and upon a Motion being made, and the Question put, That an Address should be presented to the Queen, to order the Minutes of the former Commissioners Proceedings in the first Year of Her Reign; about an Union, to be laid before the House, it pass'd in the Negative, and they afterwards Resolv'd on an Address of Thanks to Her Majesty for Her Speech, and for Communicating the Articles of the Union, and the *Scottish* Ratification to them: The Queen having made Answer, *She was well pleased, what She had done was so much to the Satisfaction of that House*, we shall determine the Debate and Parliamentary Proceedings for this Month, and see whether we can meet with any thing abroad worth Remarking.

The first Thing that occurs to us in *Holland* is a Memorial presented to the States General, by Mr. *Stepney*, Her Majesty of *Great Britain's* Envoy Extraordinary.

*High and Mighty Lords,*

Mr. *Stepney's* Memorial to the States about the *Zealand* Privateers.

‘ HER Majesty being desirous to encourage her  
 ‘ Subjects to Trade with *Spain*, conformable to  
 ‘ an Act of Parliament; which Liberty your High  
 ‘ Mightinesses have given likewise to your Subjects;  
 ‘ the underwritten Envoy Extraordinary had the Honour to inform your High Mightinesses by his Memorial of the 17th of *November* past, that without regard to Her Majesty's and your High Mightinesses Passports, some Privateers of *Zealand* had seiz'd 4 *Spanish* Ships bound from *Bilboa* to *Amsterdam*, and would have carried them to *Zealand*, had they not been forc'd by contrary Winds to put into the Port

, of

of *Falmouth*, where the said *Spanish* Ships were *January*.  
stop'd, and afterwards set at Liberty by Order of the Admiralty of *England*.

' The said Envoy did on that Occasion desire your High Mightinesses on the Part of Her Majesty, to hinder for the future the said Privateers of *Zealand* from troubling in that Manner, the Commerce with *Spain*, which is of no less Concern to your High Mightinesses Subjects than to Her Majesty's.

' And whereas the Knowledge they have since had in *Spain* of the siezing of those 4 Ships has produc'd this Effect, that no Ship would venture out of the Ports of that Kingdom upon the said Commerce, to the great Prejudice of Her Majesty's Subjects; and that besides the *Zealanders* threaten to interrupt that Commerce; the said Envoy has receiv'd new Orders to desire your High Mightinesses to dispel those Fears and Apprehensions, by Commanding effectually the Privateers and other Ships of *Zealand*, to let the Commerce with *Spain* be at full Liberty, and not to molest directly or indirectly, the Ships going or coming to traffick from the Ports of that Kingdom to those of *England* and *Holland*, when they are furnish'd with Her Majesty's and your High Mightinesses Passports: Her Majesty expects this from your Justice and for the Common Benefit of the Subjects of both Nations.

The *Zealanders* who are a very dexterous People at Privateering, have frequently given not only trouble to the States in respect to their Allies, but sometimes even to their own Provinces: The States however having given Her Majesty all the smooth Returns and Satisfaction they were capable of: In the Interim, the Primate of *Poland* being informed of the Treaty between King *Augustus* and the King of *Sweden*, accounted for in my History for the last Year, and that the former had engag'd to procure the Guaranty of the Empire, *England* and *Holland*, he thought fit to write to the States-General the following Letter.

January.

Primate  
of Poland's  
Letter to  
the States,  
Dec 14.  
1706.

*High and Mighty Lords, my Honour'd Friends,*

BEING call'd to the first Dignity in the Kingdom of Poland and great Dutchy of Lithuania, and rightfully establish'd in it with Plenary Authority, I judg'd it proper to make a particular Notification of it to your Highnesses: Not that I doubted your Highnesses would be fully inform'd of it by publick Report; but that I might the better make known the Respect and good Affection I have for you, and my Readiness to cultivate a Friendship with your Highnesses. At the same time, Regard to the Publick Good, and the indispensable Duty of my Office of Primate, oblige me most earnestly to intreat your Highnesses, not only in my own Name, but in behalf of my Country also, to give Attention to our most deplorable Calamity. Many are the Grievances our Nation has labour'd under from the first breaking out of this War, which being now come to the Seventh Year, has well nigh reduc'd us to the extremest Misery: But what above all the rest has added the greatest Weight to the Oppressions we groan under, is our most serene King *Augustus's* leaving the Kingdom; and the Reports we have receiv'd at the same time from all Quarters, of a certain Treaty of Peace concluded in Saxony with the most serene King of Sweden, on Terms and Conditions importing an Abdication of our Kingdom, and other Articles so hard and strange that they are scarce credible, but are in the highest Degree Prejudicial to our Republick, and derogatory to its ancient Liberties. 'Tis also rumour'd, that 'tis stipulated your Highnesses Guaranty shall be endeavour'd to be procur'd, for corroborating such Treaty. We are astonish'd to hear such Things, and are full of Fear lest they should prove true, which God forbid. I therefore most humbly beseech your Highnesses, by the Ties of Friendship that has formerly been between your Republick and ours, and by that Love and Care for our Preservation which your Highnesses have always seem'd to entertain, and may now give a most seasonable and acceptable Proof of, not to give your Guaranty to such a Treaty if actually concluded in Saxony, nor

acknow-



acknowledge a King impos'd upon the Republick *January.*  
 by the Force of Foreign Arms. In the mean time  
 the Republick, who by free Suffrages chose the  
 most serene Prince and Lord *Augustus II.* for their  
 King, are in a firm and indissoluble Band of Uni-  
 on for maintaining their Liberties, and being Law-  
 fully Summon'd and assembled will inform them-  
 selves of the Truth of Fact, and if they find that  
 the foresaid Rumours are well grounded, they will  
 not fail to provide for the Security of their Liber-  
 ties, which they gain'd with much Toil and Blood,  
 and till these most unhappy Times kept unviolated.  
 Promising my self from the many Proofs your  
 Highnesses have given the World of your Prudence  
 in judging rightly, and interposing in such publick  
 Affairs, that you will have Regard to this my most  
 earnest Request, I remain with particular Affection  
 and Respect.

*Your Highnesses Friend, ready to  
 serve you, Stan Sxembeck Arch-*

Cracow, Dec. 14. 1706. *bishop of Gnesna, Primate of the  
 Kingdom of Poland, and Prince of  
 the great Dutchy of Lithuania.*

This Letter was deliver'd to the States-General by  
 the Ambassador of *Muscovy*, who at the same time  
 presented the following Mémoiral, which we shall  
 insert in this Place, as relating to the Affairs of  
*Poland.*

*High and Mighty LORDS,*

THE underwritten Ambassador of his most Sa- *Muscovite*  
 cred Majesty the Emperor of *Muscovy*, is in- *Memorial*  
 form'd, That the *Swedish* Envoy has presented to *to the*  
 your High and Mighty Lordships, on the Part of *States.*  
*Stanislaus Leszinski* a *Polish* Nobleman, a certain *4.*  
 Letter, in which that Nobleman assumes to him-  
 self the Title of King of *Poland*, and under the  
 Pretext of a sort of Abdication made by the Law-  
 ful King, desires to be Acknowledged for his Suc-  
 cessor in that Kingdom.

January.



‘But it is sufficiently known to your High and Mighty Lordships, That the said Nobleman *Lefzinsky* was not elected according to the Laws of *Poland*, which require the Unanimous Consent of the Nobility in the Election of a King; and that the necessary Advice and Concurrence of the said Nobility, in an Affair of such Moment as the setting up of a new King, was not obtain’d: On the contrary, That his Election was carried in a Tumultuous Manner, under the Influence and Dread of the *Swedish* Arms; and that the Loyal Part of the *Polish* Nobility did then and do now protest against it: So that the Affair of the pretended Election of *Stanislaus*, ow’d all its Force and Validity to the *Swedish* Arms; and that Violence once remov’d, could never be maintain’d.

‘Besides, had the Election of *Stanislaus* been made by the Unanimous Votes of the most Illustrious Senators and Nobility of *Poland*, which is absolutely denied, yet that could not oblige Foreign Courts to Acknowledge him for King; seeing the Republick of *Poland* have not yet notified such their Act and Deed to any Court, neither by Letters nor by Ambassy, which alone can rightly challenge Credit and Regard.

‘But tho’ these Things deserve the highest Consideration, the underwritten Ambassador will not enlarge upon them; this only he requests of your High and Mighty Lordships, that you will not, by too hastily acknowledging *Stanislaus*, do any Prejudice to his most Gracious Lord and Principal, who by so close a Neighbourhood is necessarily engag’d in a strict and inviolable Alliance with the most Serene Lawful Kings of *Poland*, and with that Republick; but suspend your Judgment on this Affair, and not conclude, determine or resolve on any thing, in Favour of *Stanislaus* and to the Prejudice of Foreign Courts, till the underwritten Ambassador has receiv’d further Information relating to that Pretender from the Court of his Czarish Majesty and from the Estates of *Poland*.

‘The said Ambassador expects a favourable Answer, on this Subject, from your High and Mighty Lordships; and wishing that this Year which be-

gins

gins with so Auspicious a Prospect, may in the End *January.*  
 be crown'd with Success on your Affairs in general,  
 and with all manner of Prosperity to each of You  
 in particular, remains,

*High and Mighty LORDS,*  
*Yours with all readiness to serve You,*  
 A. Art. Matueof.

The States for the present paused upon the Matter, to see how things might Work in *Saxony* and the *North*, while the *Poles* shew'd more and more the Confusion and Divisions they had been put into, by the Abdication of King *Augustus*; for on the one Hand, the greatest Part of the Senators and of the Nobility, appear'd unwilling to acknowledge King *Stanislaus*, as being Elected by Foreign Influence, and not by the Commonwealth left at Liberty to give their Suffrages with Freedom; and on the other Hand they were not a little perplex'd how to take such speedy Measures as the Exigency required, to put themselves into a Condition to maintain a new Election, to which the Primate pretended then to proceed in Conjunction with the great Men that were at the Head of his Party. The *Muscovite* Generals and Ministers omitted nothing to keep up that Party, offering them on the Behalf of the Czar a new Alliance, with several Conditions that were in Appearance very advantageous: And the Czar himself being arriv'd in *Poland*, order'd his Ministers to write to all the Generals of the Army of the Crown, and to the Senators, to invite them to repair to him. He also order'd *Universalia* in his own Name to be Printed, for Confirming those already Publish'd by his Ministers.

State of  
*Poland.*

As for the *Swedes*, they did not shew any great Concern for these Transactions in *Poland*; but pursuing their own Game, imploy'd their time in raising heavy contributions in *Saxony*, and recruiting their Army with new Levies in the Empire, which in time occasioned some Disturbance; while the Envoy of King *Augustus* notify'd to the Emperor the Treaty concluded between his Master and the King of *Sweden*; alledging, That he had no other way to save his

January.



his Hereditary Dominions from an entire Ruine, because those Potentates, who had engag'd to prevent it, did not make the least Step in his Behalf: He added, That meeting every where with Coldness, Indifferency, Excuses and Delays, he had been oblig'd to yield to a fatal Necessity, leaving it to Time to discover whether the Emperor and his Allies would find it their Interests to have suffer'd a Prince, a Member of the Empire, and so much devoted to the Common Cause, to be reduced to those hard Extremities. The Emperor seem'd mov'd at those Expressions, and answer'd in such Terms as were capable to convince the Envoy, that his Majesty had wanted Means, and not Affection, for assisting his Master.

The  
Swede  
presses the  
Emperor  
to acknow-  
ledge  
*Stanislaus.*

The *Swedish* Envoy before the end of the Month, had Audience also of the Emperor, and deliver'd a Letter from K. *Stanislaus*, notifying his Election to the Crown of *Poland*, and the said Minister desir'd his Imperial Majesty to acknowledge the said Prince in that Quality. The Emperor returned Answer, That he had no manner of Exception against King *Stanislaus* and his Title; but that this being a Case of a very extraordinary Nature, he would proceed therein with the utmost Caution, and advise with his Allies on that subject: And that as soon as he had received their Answer, he would make no manner of Difficulty to acknowledge the said Prince, and to give him all marks of Friendship, and then desired the Envoy to give him these Assurances on his part, and to assure the King of *Sweden* of his Esteem and Friendship.

The Affairs of *Hungary* remain'd still deplorable, and without prospect of Accommodation; all that they were pleas'd to Communicate to us from *Vienna*, was, That they had an Account there, that General *Rabutin* was come into the Neighbourhood of *Pest*, with the Body of Forces under his Command, consisting of 6000 Horse and 2000 Foot, all *Germans*, and a considerable Number of *Rascians*, and that he was making a Bridge over the *Danube*, with intent to pass that River, and join General *Staremburg*, who march'd from *Raab* the 27th Instant with the Army under his Command towards *Buda*. By which juncti-  
on

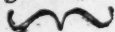
on they promised themselves great Matters, but the Event did not answer it: And so we proceed from *Vienno* to *Ratisbonne*; where we find such a Supineness and Indifferency in respect to the Common Cause in the Diet, as much incredible as 'tis amazing: However let us observe in this place, that upon the Death of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, the Margrave of *Brandenburgh Bareith*, being Velt-Marshal of the Empire, wrote a Letter to the Diet, wherein he acquainted them that it was his Right to succeed the Prince of *Baden* in the chief Command of the Army of the Empire, that therefore he would go and take a Review of the Imperial Troops in the Lines of *Stolhofen* and other Places on the *Rhine*, and Report the Condition of things on that side to them, and that he hop'd the Emperor and Empire would approve his Claim of the Command of the Imperial Army, and confirm him in it. Accordingly he actually went to the *Rhine*, and after he had taken such a Review as he propos'd, he transmitted his Report to the Diet, which in general was, that he found the Forces and Places of Strength on the said River in too bad a Condition to be able to make Head against any sudden Attempt of the more numerous and better provided Enemy. In the mean time the Diet had under Debate the Disposol of the chief Command of the Army, and it was urg'd by the Margrave of *Bareith's* Minister, that his Master being already in Possession of the Dignity of Velt-Marshal of the Empire, and the Diet having by their own Decree of the 10th of *November* last, declar'd that the said Margrave should Command jointly and alternately with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, it was plain that the latter being deceased, there was no Body that had any pretence to that Command. He added, that he was inform'd, the *Roman* Catholicks set up a Pretension, as if the first Velt-Marshal ought to be of their Religion, but that he left it to the Diet to examine the Grounds of that Pretension, concluding, that he hop'd the Princes of the Empire would not suffer themselves to be Complimented out of their just Rights, and perswaded to do a piece of Injustice, upon any account whatsoever.

Marg. of  
*Bareith* in-  
sists to be  
Gen. of  
the Em-  
pire.

The Diet after some Demur, acquiesced with and confirmed the Pretensions of the Margrave to be Velt-



January.



Velt-Marshal, and the Members of those Circles of the Empire who found themselves most expos'd and threatened by the extraordinary Preparations which the Enemy continued to make for opening the Campaign early on the *Upper-Rhine*, thought it concern'd them to consult and provide as far they were able for their own Defence: And therefore towards the End of this Month, Deputies of the four Circles of *Swa-bia*, *Franconia*, and the *Upper* and *Lower Rhine*, assembled at *Hailbrön*: And the States-General having a just Apprehension of the Danger, which in more Forms than one threatened the Empire: And being no less solicitous to prevent it, thought fit to send General *Dopf* thither, to confer on their Part with the said Circles: But all the Care and Concerns of the States, and the Assiduity of *Dopf*, both here and afterwards at the Court of *Vjenna*, ended in great Promises, which indeed were never performed.

Before we leave the Empire for this time, we have nothing to remark, saving the safe Delivery of the Electoral Princess of *Hannover* of a Prince, on the 31st. N. S. to the great Joy of the Electoral Family, and that he was Christen'd 3 Days after, and named *Frederick Louis*; the King of *Prussia* and the Elector of *Hanover* being his God-Fathers, and the Electresses Dowager, God-Mother. I know not by what Title he is to be distinguish'd abroad; but the Electoral Prince his Father being Baron of *Teuksbury*, Viscount *Northallerton*, Earl of *Milford-Haven*, and Marquess and Duke of *Cambridge* in *England*; If he were here, he would be stiled Earl of *Milford-Haven*.

It being usual with some of the Allies to represent Things in great Confusion in *France*; about this time they gave out with greater Assurance than ever, that the Enemy was in such want of Men and Money, Mint Bills and Farmers Notes being at 50 per Cent. discount, that it would be impossible for them to bring any tollerable Armies into the Field, or so much as to recruit their Standing Regiments, unless they brake several of them to help to compleat others. But that all these Reports were false in the Event is evident to all the World beyond Contradiction,

Earl of  
*Milford-  
Haven*  
born.

31.

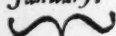
tion, since *France* never appear'd so Potent and Formidable, as the last Campaign.

January.

It will be wholly unnecessary to recapitulate the Success of the famous Battle of *Turin* last Year in *Italy*, and the Conquests afterwards made like a Torrent, of so many strong Places by the Arms of his Imperial Majesty, and those of the Duke of *Savoy*: The *Imperialists* now ranged as much in *Italy* as the *French* had done before: It's true the Castle of *Milan* still held out, and there being a Truce between it and the City to the beginning of *February*, we shall meet with some things relating to it hereafter, as well as to Count *Medavi*; who with the Remainder of the *French* Troops in *Italy*, was coup'd up in the Country called the *Seraglio* in the *Mantuan*, the Duke of which Country was now brought but to a very indifferent Condition, as well as the Prince of *Vaudemont*, the late Governour of the *Milaneze*: In the mean while, the *Italian* Princes and States that held Fiefs of the Empire, began to feel the weight of *Joseph's* Power and Authority. The Great Duke of *Tuscany* was requir'd on the Part of the Emperor to furnish Quarters in the Territory of *Pisa* to 6 Regiments, and to pay 300000 Pistoles Contributions for the Fiefs he held of the Empire. The Emperor's Commissaries also demanded 20000 Pistoles of the Republick of *Genoa*, for the Fiefs they hold of the Empire: Nay the Pope himself could not be exempted from this sort of ungrateful Visitation; for Prince *Eugene* in the Emperor's Name, demanded 15000 Pistoles a Month of the Provinces of *Ferrara* and *Bologna* for Contributions, and the Pope finding but little Hopes of his moderating that Demand, was oblig'd to hold a Congregation of State on that Affair the 26th, and by the Advice of that Assembly, dispatch'd the Abbot *Riviera* to Prince *Eugene*. But that Abbot arriving at *Milan* after Prince *Eugene* was gone from thence to *Turin*, and having tarried there several Days to no Purpose, the Pope thought it his best way to apply for Redress to the Emperor himself, which he did by the following Letter

*Imperialists* raise Contributions in *Italy*.

January.



To our most Dear Son in Christ, Joseph the Illustrious  
King of Hungary and Bohemia, Elected Emperor  
of the Romans, Clements XI. Pope.

Pope's  
Letter to  
the Em-  
peror a-  
bout Con-  
tributi-  
ons.

4.

OUR most dear Son in Christ, we greet you well,  
The News we receiv'd some Days since from  
*Ferrara*, of the unexpected Irruption of the German  
Troops into our Ecclesiastical Territories, did so  
disturb us, that we immediately sent for our Be-  
loved Son *Vincent Grimani* Cardinal of the Holy Ro-  
man Church, expostulated with him earnestly up-  
pon the Wrong offer'd to us and the Apostolical  
See, and enjoin'd him to use his best Offices with  
our Beloved Son the noble Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*,  
Commander in Chief of your Army in *Italy*, that  
we might be freed from the present Evils, and the  
yet greater, which common Report made us appre-  
hend of those Troops taking Winter-Quarters.  
We likewise sent our Apostolical Letters to Prince  
*Eugene* himself about this Affair, wherein we plain-  
ly exprest the great Concern of Mind which such  
Attempts of Catholick Generals in Contempt and  
Prejudice of the Church, gave us; but instead of  
the Amendment we desir'd, by Letters from Prince  
*Eugene* we have receiv'd only empty fair Words and  
Professions of Services, and various Excuses, al-  
ledging some Necessity, or Pretence rather, of ex-  
pelling your Majesty's Enemies: For besides that  
there are at present no *French* Forces in our Terri-  
tories, and that their Return into them cannot ea-  
sily be apprehended; what necessity is there or can  
be pretended, for Plundering other Men's Goods,  
doing hurt to the Innocent, giving Vexation to  
Friends, disturbing the Supreme and Pontifical Ju-  
risdiction, in a Word, for committing Iniquity a-  
gainst God and the Church? Yet by repeated Ex-  
presses we are daily inform'd, that the Damages and  
Injuries your Troops do our Subjects are multi-  
plied; and what is most Intolerable and till now  
unheard of, some of your Officers have proceeded  
in their Audaciousness so far, as not only imprudent-  
ly to demand of our Legates of *Ferrara* and *Bolog-  
na* Winter-Quarters and Monthly Contributions  
for

for subsisting their Soldiers, but even actually to dare to Quarter entire Regiments on our Frontiers, to the Oppression and Ruin of the poor Inhabitants, who had so lately endur'd so many Calamities ; just as if they were dealing with an open Enemy, and a subdu'd People, not with a Prince their Friend, and a most loving Father, as we are conscious, and as God, the Searcher of Hearts, knows, we have been and still are to your Majesty. Wherefore being minded to keep Silence no longer, nor defer the necessary Protection of our Subjects in Temporals, least we should stand charged before God and Men with basely betraying the Ecclesiastical Liberty, we have resolv'd forthwith to employ such Means for Redress, as the Power God has intrusted us with has put into our Hands ; and which, in so urgent a Case, we cannot forbear exerting without being chargeable with the heinous Crime of neglecting our Duty. Far be it from us to let so base a Crime sully our Glory, (which yet is not in us, for our Glory is nothing) but in the Lord we may and will Glory. Truly our Help shall be in the Name of the Lord, who does not suffer those that hope in him to be confounded ; and with the same Confidence, as the Prophet, we will cry out, The Lord is my Light and my Health, whom shall I fear ? These trust in Chariots, and these in Horses, but we in the Name of the Lord. But first we have determin'd to represent Paternally, yet with the Liberty that becomes a Priest of God, however unworthy, our Complaints to your Majesty, whose eminent approv'd and innate Piety and Religion, which your most Illustrious Ancestors transfus'd into you with your Blood, give us full Hope of your having a reverential Regard to this Holy See : And we exhort. and in the Name of the only Begotten Son of God, Jesus Christ, whose Vicegerent we are on Earth, most earnestly intreat you, not to allow the giving any Disturbance to the Ecclesiastical State, which is the Sacred Patrimony of St. Peter the Prince of the Apostles ; nor permit your Troops to violate the Rights and Immunities of the Holy Roman Church, which is not a Bond-maid, but Free : For

we



January.

we are of Opinion that your Majesty's most Pious Mind must be averſe to ſuch wicked Actions of your Soldiers, and their more wicked Counſels; which therefore you will hear with Indignation, and as Juſtice requires, will redreſs. Who indeed would believe, that ever your Maſteſty, who is the Chief Defender of the *Roman* Church, in which Title you Glory as much as in that of Emperour, ſhould employ your Arms againſt that very *Roman* Church, in violently Ravaging her Territories, and riſing with hoſtile Hands the Subjects of the Apoſtolical See, who a few Years ago patiently underwent a moſt burthenſom Tax, to furniſh very large Subſidies to your moſt Auguſt Houſe, when labouring under the *Turkiſh* War? This, as your Maſteſty may clearly perceive, cannot be done without great Diſhonour to your Illuſtrious Name, and Scandal to the whole Catholick Church, without detriment and Hazard to your Empire, from the Vengeance of the Almighty, nor laſtly without a dreadful Load of Trouble to your own Conſcience. We therefore hope, and aſſuredly promiſe our ſelves, that your Maſteſty being convinc'd of the Juſtice of the Cauſe we maintain, will immediately redreſs theſe heavy and vexatious Grievances, and bend your Thoughts not to the injuring, oppreſſing and afflicting of the Holy Church, but rather to ſupporting, cheriſhing, and by all manner of good Offices enlarging it: 'Twill be the ſureſt Means to preſerve, eſtabliſh, and happily extend your Empire, if, as formerly, the moſt Holy Bishops admoniſhed one of your Predeceſſors, you eſteem your ſelf to be ſo far a Son of your Holy Mother the Church, as you make it your principal Study to promote her Peace and Tranquility. For a Chriſtian Empire is better govern'd and augmented by taking Care of the Church, than by fighting in any Part of the World for its Temporal Security. Our moſt dear Son, we do moſt affectionately give your Maſteſty our Apoſtolical Benediction.

Rome, Jan. 4. 1707.

We



January.

We shall leave this matter at present to be agitated Between the Courts of *Rome* and *Vienna*, and observe that the Imperial and Peremptory Demands of Contributions were no more grievous to the *Italians* than the Imperial Decree, giving the Investiture of the Dutchy of *Milan* to King *Charles III.* rendred them joyful, and remov'd the Umbrages they had conceived upon the Reducing of that Country. The Placart it self being somewhat particular, we take the freedom to insert it here.

SINCE it hath pleas'd the Sovereign Providence of the Most High to bless the glorious Arms of his Imperial Majesty in *Italy*, by defeating and making the Enemy to fly, and to reduce this State again under the Power of the Most Illustrious House of *Austria*; and his Imperial Majesty, the Superior Lord of this State, having appointed the very Illustrious Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* and *Piemont*, Marquis of *Salusa*, Counsellor of State, President of the Aulick Council of War, Field Mareschal, Collonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, Knight of the Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece, and Commander in General of the Armies of his Majesty King *Charles III.* of *Spain*, his dearly beloved Brother, ordaining his said Highness in the Name of the said King, to receive the usual Oath of Fidelity and Homage from his true Subjects: And he being willing to put the most honourable Commands of his Imperial Majesty (whom God preserve) immediately into Execution; his Highness Orders and Commands, by virtue of this present Edict, all Towns, Judicatories and Communities of this State, to proclaim and acknowledge for their Lord and Sovereign, his above-mentioned Majesty *Charles III.* King of *Spain* and Duke of *Milan* (whom God preserve) his Royal Commands as their lawful Sovereign to obey; and for time to come to issue all Orders in his Royal Name; and that they be in readiness to take the incumbent Oaths to him before his Highness, upon the Day that shall be appointed. And that no Man may have reason to pretend Ignorance, he orders that the same be publish'd in this City, and in all other Parts of

Emper-  
or's Pla-  
cart to  
make  
*Charles*  
*III.* Sovereign of  
*Milan.*

January

‘ this Dutchy, and that it be affixed by the respective Courts in the usual Places of their Jurisdiction; with which Publication he declares, that every Person shall hold themselves sufficiently warned; and he Orders each of the foresaid Courts to send him an Account of their having so publish’d the same, directed to the under-written.

Given at Milan the 12th, of January, 1707.

Sign’d,

T. Perusatus Serpontus  
EUGENE of SAVOY.

Reflections on Chamillard's Letter.

History being not to be stuffed up with Fables and Romances, but solid Truth, so far as it can be traced, we shall not insert here a Ridiculous Letter, said to have been writ by Monsieur Chamillard, Secretary of State in France, to the Duke of Berwick, Marechal of France and Captain-General of the French Forces in Castile, and intercepted on the 20th of December, 1706. France, by the tenour of it, must be in as bad a Condition as the Confederates could wish it, and Spain had been e'er now entirely in the Possession of the House of Austria: But not to amuse our selves nor the Reader with such Mountebank Politicks; let us come to King Charles the Third's Declaration to the Subjects of Spain, from Valencia, which being not only Genuine, but Clearly and Solidly detecting the many Artifices of the French, to keep the Spaniards in subjection to the House of Bourbon, The same runs thus:

CHARLES

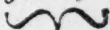
CHARLES, by the Grace of GOD, King of Castillia, of Leon, of Arragon, of the Two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarre, of Granada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Galicia, of Majorca, of Sevil, of Sardinia, of Cordova, of Corfica, of Murcia, of Jaen, of the Algarves, of Algezira, of Gibraltar, of the Canary Islands, of the East and West-Indies, Islands and Terra-Firma, of the Ocean-Sea, Arch-Duke of Austria; Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant and Milan; Earl of Augspourg, of Flanders, Tirol and Barcelona; Lord of Biscay, and of Molina, &c.

IT is very Notorious to all Europe, with what Stedfastness the most August Emperor, my Lord King and Father, of Glorious Memory, maintain'd to Charles the last his Resolution, not to suffer the separating III's De- from the Crown of Spain any of the Jewels of cloration, which it is compos'd, at the Expence of the Blood December 22, 1706. of so many Valiant Spaniards. This same constant Maxim hath been pursued by the Invincible Lord, the Emperor my Brother, with the Vigour which the happy Successes of his Arms have manifested; in which I have concurred on my Part, omitting neither Fatigues, nor Diligence, whereby I might contribute to so Glorious and Important an End, exposing my self to the greatest Dangers; which being so well known, I shall not mention here. Every unbiass'd and prudent Judge will plainly see, That although this Enterprize be indeed advantageous to the Interests of our most August House, no less Benefit will accrue hereby to the whole Monarchy of Spain in general, and every one of its Subjects in particular, whom We the Austrian Kings have always look'd upon more like our Children than Subjects, without making any partial Distinction of one from the other. On the contrary, the chief Aim of the French in their Negotiations (though cloath'd with different Colours) has been to extirpate the Spaniards, and to bury in Oblivion the Memory of their Glorious Actions. France hath never ceased to endeavour with the utmost Care the adjusting a Peace by dividing

January.

'viding this Monarchy, and at this Time doth sol-  
 'cite it with more Earnestness than ever: For on the  
 'repeated ill Successes which she hath had, and the  
 'late Overthrows in the *Netherlands* and *Piedmont*, by  
 'which she lost *Flanders* and the State of *Milan*, she  
 'fears that if it be not obtained before the Opening  
 'of the next Campaign, the War will then be  
 'carried into her own Country, together with those  
 'unavoidable Calamities under which Divine Ju-  
 'stice hath brought her Ambition. But our Allies  
 'with great Constancy have always rejected these  
 'Proposals, truly knowing the Poison that was hid  
 'in them, expecting the good Success and Security  
 'of the Peace from nothing but the happy Progresses  
 'of the War, and hoping that God will continue  
 'his Assistance, as we have experienc'd his Divine  
 'Aid in such remarkable Victories obtain'd by their  
 'Glorious Arms, and that I may be put in Possession  
 'of the Monarchy, and *France* oblig'd by Force to a  
 'due Observance of the Treaties which shall be  
 'made, since Experience has taught that the Faith  
 'of Oaths is not sufficient to bind her. At the  
 'same time the Subtilty of the *French*, perceiving  
 'they cannot destroy this Monarchy by the means of  
 'a Partition (which is not hearken'd unto) endea-  
 'vours to reduce it as low as they can, by maintain-  
 'ing the War in *Spain*; so that this Kingdom, hav-  
 'ing lost its Strength and Power, may not (as for-  
 'merly) obstruct their great Designs; for on this  
 'firm Rock it is that the Waves have always been  
 'broken, in which their Ambition has endeavour'd  
 'to drown the Liberties of *Europe*. To this End  
 'how many false Suggestions and deceitful Reports  
 'have they spread abroad, as well of my being  
 'Dead, as concerning Religion, which no Body can  
 'be ignorant of; by these Scandalous Methods, per-  
 'verting the unwary *Spaniards*, and making them  
 'Instruments of the unhappy Ruin of their Country.  
 'But still they are in Time to prevent so fatal a Blow  
 'to their own Honour and Interest, and not to suffer  
 'History to be stained with so foul a Blot, to the  
 'Disgrace of themselves and their Posterity. It is  
 'therefore most just, That whilst the *French* are en-  
 'deavouring to tear this Monarchy in Pieces by  
 'their

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their Foreign Negotiations, and by keeping up the Rage of War in the Heart of it, the *Spaniards* appear in its Defence; and as not only Reasons of Policy, but even Natural Instinct, directs them, That they unite firmly together, whereby they will be enabled to shake off the heavy Yoak of the *French*, and to drive out of *Spain* these ancient and implacable Rivals of their Glory.

The Motion of the French Troops to Winter in *Castile*, in a Season so far advanc'd, leaving their convenient Quarters, is a plain Indication of their ill Designs: For upon any Event, their Intention is to retire to *France* with the remaining Treasure of *Spain*, colouring their Marches with plausible Pretences; so that when the *Spaniards* shall discover their Ignominious Treatment by these Proceedings, there will be no Time left for their Relief.

This Danger being so great, it is not easie to believe, That there should be a *Spaniard* who will not join his Endeavours in this Juncture to disperse such deceitful Guests, and to make them pay exemplarily for their Villany in deceiving those that trusted in them, and delivered themselves into their Hands. It ought not to be forgotten what *France* practis'd with those of *Messina*; abandoning of them entirely, and leaving them to beg for Protection in most of the Courts of *Europe*: The same she will do by the *Spaniards*, if they do not open their Eyes in Time to avoid it; nor will their Fortune be better than those unhappy People, for they ought not to expect that those who have endeavoured their Ruin in *Spain*, will afterwards treat them well in *France*: It being a great Errour to forsake the Endearments of a Natural Mother, for the rough Treatment of a Severe Step-Mother; for Nature will not Change. It is unnecessary to remind the *Spaniards* of the Violences they have experienced from the Government of the *French* in this unhappy Time of the Duke of *Anjou's* Usurpation, since they are so visible, as well as the vain *Chimæra's* the Enemy make use of to deceive them.

Every one must plainly see how the *French* would hide their corrupt Designs with the Veil of Religion. For at the same Time that they were

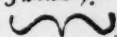


January.



' procuring the Extirpation of the Catholick Religi-  
 ' on in *Hungary* and *Transilvania*, and placing in those  
 ' Dominions Protestant Princes, Exciting and Aiding  
 ' those Rebels in a War (which no Body can deny)  
 ' was grounded on the pure Motive of Religion;  
 ' who shall be so easie as to believe that Religion is  
 ' their Motive in *Spain*, where their Pretences are so  
 ' different? And tho' at the same Time they were  
 ' carrying on the Negotiations at *Constantinople* to stir  
 ' up the Arms of the *Turks* against the Empire, yet  
 ' there was found more Truth in those Infidels than  
 ' in the *French*, who have not been able with all  
 ' their Perswasions to Procure a Breach, nor the vio-  
 ' lating the Oath made for the Security of the last  
 ' Treaty. So few Years have past, that our Chri-  
 ' stian Zeal cannot forget the happy Successes that  
 ' attended the glorious Arms of the Emperor, my  
 ' Lord and Father, (of blessed Memory) penetrating  
 ' into the *Ottoman* Dominions; so that there was  
 ' good Grounds to hope we should have seen the  
 ' most glorious Standard of the Cross displayed on  
 ' the Walls of *Constantinople*; there having been no  
 ' such favourable Juncture to *Christendom* since the  
 ' Foundation of the *Ottoman* Power, as then occur-  
 ' red, for the reducing it to the lowest Ebb, had not  
 ' *France* so abruptly begun a War with his Imperial  
 ' Majesty upon Pretensions of the Dutches of *Or-*  
 ' *leans*, not being able to frame any of his own, even  
 ' with the help of his usual Equivocations. This  
 ' Fact is so notorious, that no Body (though very  
 ' remote from Publick Affairs) but must have heard  
 ' it lamented, as a Misfortune to *Christendom*, ab-  
 ' horring the Proceedings of the *French* in a Case in  
 ' which the Extension of our Holy Catholick Faith  
 ' was so deeply concerned; and comparing the Cir-  
 ' cumstances of such notorious Facts (without calling  
 ' to mind many others more ancient and often repea-  
 ' ted) it appears plainly who it is that studies and  
 ' endeavours the Encrease of Religion, and who hath  
 ' most earnestly endeavour'd its Prejudice. Altho'  
 ' the Reports that have been dispers'd in *Castile*. in  
 ' Gazettes and Manifestoes, That I had given Pub-  
 ' lick Churches to the *Englisk* and *Dutch* for the Ex-  
 ' ercise of their Religion, are unworthy of my Ob-  
 ' servation;

January.

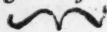


servation; yet this being a Point that so much wounds the Zeal of a Catholick Prince (for which I ought so highly to value my self as Son of that most August House, which hath been an Example to the World in maintaining at all times the Purity of the Catholick Religion) I am obliged to declare the Falsity of these Suggestions: For that in *Catalonia*, *Arragon*, and *Valentia*, ever since my Arrival, the Divine Worship hath been observed with the same Reverence as was always practised in these Religious Countries; the Troops of my Allies observing so exact an Order and Military Discipline, that there never hath been any manner of Complaint of the least Irreverence towards the Churches, or what is Sacred: And placing at the Feet of Jesus Christ the Falsities which have been dispersed on this Subject, I protest, That if I thought there would happen through my means the least Detriment to our most Holy Catholick Religion, to avoid it, I would not only renounce the Dominion of the Crown of *Spain*, but of the whole Universe; valuing more the happy Name of a Faithful and Beloved Son of the Church, than all the Crowns of the World.

My Allies in this War neither have had nor have any other End, than to support with their Arms my Just and Clear Right to the Monarchy of *Spain*; and that *France*, with her Ambitious Designs should not oppress the Liberties of *Europe*. This is their true Interest and Maxim; in which it appears to me, they proceed with so much Purity and Faithfulness, that as soon as ever it shall happen a Peace is concluded, they will immediately withdraw all their Troops out of *Spain*.

These plain Demonstrations I have thought fit to represent to the *Spaniards*, moved to it by the great Love I have for them, that they may awaken out of the unhappy Lethargy in which they have hitherto liv'd; and if they do it without delay, they will find in me the grateful Reception which all my Subjects who have and do come over to me, have experienced; as the *Spanish* Officers, Civil and Military, who were in *Flanders* when those States were reduc'd to my Obedience and under my Do-

January.



minion (I having Commanded they should be maintained in the same Posts and Employments which at that time they enjoyed;) as also many Officers, who, repenting them of their Error, in Serving the Duke of *Anjou*, have returned to their Duty in my Troops, have not only found among them the Degrees and Command they had with the Enemy, but greater Advancements; which is Notorious to all.

Every one may judge what a powerful Army I shall draw together on Arrival of the Troops which I suddenly expect on board the Fleet of my Allies; and if I meet with Opposition in my March to my Court of *Madrid*, I shall be obliged to lead them thither: From whence will result to the Kingdom of *Castile* that inevitable Ruin that attends the Fate of the War, which my Compassion towards them inclines me to avoid; and this can be done by no other Means, than that the *Spaniards*, uniting to so glorious a Purpose, should break the infamous Chain of their Liberties, expelling out of *Spain* our common Enemy the *French*. And the Fleets of *England* and *Holland* passing up into *Italy* to support my good and faithful Subjects, whom the *French* Tyranny doth oppress in the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, we shall not only obtain a sudden Recovery of the whole Body of the Monarchy, but transfer the Theatre of War into *France*, that her Provinces may suffer those Calamities her Policy hath endeavour'd to continue in *Spain*, and that she may restore to this Monarchy all the unjust Usurpations she hath made upon it in the last Age; which I trust in God to effect, and that in order thereto I shall have the Assistance of the *Spaniards* with that Zeal and Readiness which are suitable to their Interest: But if on the contrary, slighting my Paternal and Pious Advice, they shall continue obstinate, I shall be justified to God and the World both, since there is nothing omitted on my Part to make them truly sensible, and themselves will be the Cause of the general Destruction of their Country, and their own Ruin; for proportionable to the Mercy I now offer, will be the Wrath which they shall experience in my just Anger. And as I shall dispence Rewards, Honours and Favours,

' to the Fidelity of those that have follow'd me; so *January.*  
 ' will I punish those who do not separate themselves  
 ' from the contrary Party.

*I the KING.*

Given in *Valencia*

the 22d of De-  
 cember, 1706.

*By Command of the King our Lord.*

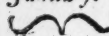
*Don Henrique Gunter.*

The Troops continued very quiet on both sides on the Frontiers of *Valencia* and *Murcia*; and King *Charles* expected with great Impatience the Fleet under Sir *Cloudsley Shovel*, and the Land Forces under the Earl *Rivers*: They were detained many Months in *England* last Summer by contrary Winds; but at length having reach'd *Lisbon*, they sail'd the 18th of this Month for *Alicant*, where they arriv'd on the 8th of *February*, to the great Joy of the Partisans of the House of *Austria*: We'll leave them to refresh themselves after so long a Fatigue, for some time, and since it falls in our way, inform you that Captain *Cony*, Commander of the *Romney* Frigate, did now with great Bravery bring out of *Malaga* Road a *French* Privateer of 16 Guns, which had besides on Board 29 Brass Guns lately fished up. The Privateer lying close to the Mole, Captain *Cony* went in under *French* Colours, and being come very near her, mann'd his Boats, and having prepar'd every thing, he hoisted up his *English* Colours, and fired a Broad-side into the Privateer. The Guns from the Place fired upon him, but he continued his Fire upon the Ship till her Crew quitted her, and then his Boats seized her, cut her Cables, carried her off with little or no Loss, and brought her into *Gibraltar*.

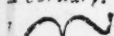
I remember very well, that Admiral *Russel*, now Earl of *Orford*, after he had destroy'd the *French* Fleet at *la Hogue* and *Cape Wick* in 1692, was laid aside the Winter following, and what a terrible blow was given to the Merchant Fleet bound for the *Streights* and *Turkey*, in the Summer of 1693, whom the *French* intercepted in *Lagos-Bay*: I cannot but remember also who took *Barcelona* in 1705. who reliev'd it in *May* 1706. who conquer'd the Kingdom

Remark  
 about the  
 Earl of  
*Peterbo-*  
*rough.*

of

January.  of *Valentia* with a Handful of Men; when dispossessed of his Command, who succeeded as General of their united Forces? What Reinforcements sent since into *Spain*, and the dismal Things that ensued, which makes my Heart tremble within me: But how useless soever the former General the noble Earl of *Peterborough* was become in the Eyes and Understanding of some uncommon Pretenders to good Sense: The King of *Spain* did not think him to be so, and therefore having imploy'd him in *Italy* to negotiate his own Affairs about Money with the *Genoese*, his Lordship acquitted himself with his usual Dexterity, and returning to *Valentia* some time this Month, had a very favourable and grateful Reception. It seems by the Event, that Earl *Rivers* had nothing more to do than to land the Forces at *Alicant*, and then with the Earl of *Essex* and Brigadier *Gorges* to return home: The Earl of *Galloway* was to Command all the Forces in Chief, and the Earl of *Peterborough* was to return again to *Italy*, and so home.

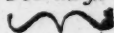
As for the young King of *Portugal*, he seem'd to be hearty to the Allies; whatever Suggestions were made to the contrary: Some took great Exceptions at his making the Duke of *Cadaval* General of his Army, and did not stick to say, he was much Frenchified, but I believe without any just Cause. I think it would have been an Objection of much greater Weight against that Gentleman, that he was then Seventy Three Years of Age; but I shall add no more here, I may possibly give a more ample Account of him in another Place, for which I have some Materials transmitted to me from *Portugal*.

February.  Having ranged thus so far abroad, and the Treaty of an Union with *Scotland*, being the subject Matter of Debates and Discourses at home; the House of Lords upon the Archbishop of *Canterbury's* Motion, order'd a Bill to be brought in for the Security of the Church of *England*; which being read a second time, on the 3d (the Queen and Prince being present,) a Question was put, whether it should be an Instruction, by the leave of the House, to insert in the Bill, the Act made the 35 Car. II. Entituled, *An Act for the preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants*:

Act for  
the Security of the  
Church of  
*England*.



February.



*sants*: Which was resolved in the Negative, by a Majority of 63 Voices against 33. Then another Question was put, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill *For Security of the Church*, was committed, that there should be inserted in the said Bill, as a Fundamental Condition of the intended Union with *Scotland*, particular and exprefs Words declaring, Perpetual and Unalterable, an Act of Parliament made the 25 Car. II. Entituled, *An Act for preventing*, &c. But this being resolved also in the Negative.

We conceive that this Act doth deserve to be particularly mentioned, and not left to double Constructions; because as it was at first made to Secure our Church, then in Danger, by the Concurrence of Papists and Dissenters to destroy it; so they have found by Experience, both in the Reign of King *Charles II.* and of King *James II.* that it was the most effectual Means of our Preservation, by removing from their Employments the greatest Enemies of our Church; and particularly in the Reign of the late King *James II.* the assuming of a dispensing Power, and illegal Practices by Closetting and Corrupting the Members of Parliament, were chiefly levelled against the *Test Act*,

Dissent-  
ent *Ha-*  
versham.

Northampton  
Nottingham  
Buckingham  
Craven  
Tho. Roffen  
Guildford  
R. Dunelm  
Beaufort  
Scarfsdale  
Fo. Ebor

R. Censtrens  
Stawel  
Thanet  
Anglesea  
Howard  
Suffex  
Weymouth  
Granville  
Guernsey  
North and Grey

Their Lordships after this went thro' the Bill, and the House of Commons on the 4th resolv'd it self into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the Articles of Union, and Act of Ratification of the Parliament of *Scotland*, and Mr. *Compton* being chosen Chairman, Mr. *Charles Caesar* open'd the De-

Debates  
in the  
House of  
Commons  
about the  
Union.

February. bate, and raised, tho' modestly some Scruples against the Union.

~~~~~  
Sir F-----n P-----n's  
Speech. He was seconded by Sir F-----n P-----n, who said,  
' That the Business of the Union, that was now before them, being of the highest Importance, required therefore the most deliberate Consideration ;  
' That with Relation thereto, People without Doors, had been for a long time, tongue-tied by a special Order of Council, which not reaching them within those Walls, he would very freely impart his Thoughts about it. That, for his part, he was absolutely against this *Incorporating Union*, which he said was like the marrying a Woman against her Consent : *An Union that was carried on by Corruption and Bribery within Doors, and by Force and Violence without, &c.*

Many of the Members taking Offence at these bold Expressions, which so highly reflected both on Her Majesty's Ministers, and the Scotch Commissioners and Parliament ; Sir P-----n said, he was inform'd *That in Scotland they said the Union was carried by Bribery and Force ;* Adding, ' That the Promoters thereof, in thus basely giving up their *Independent Constitution*, had actually betray'd the Trust repos'd in them, and therefore he would leave it to the Judgment of the House to consider, whether or no Men of such Principles were fit to be admitted to sit amongst them ? That among the many Inconveniences and irreconcilable Contradictions this Union was liable to, he would only take Notice of this material One, *viz.* That Her Majesty, by the Coronation Oath, was obliged to *maintain the Church of England*, as by Law established, and bound likewise, by the said Oath, to defend the *Presbyterian Kirk of Scotland*, in one and the same Kingdom : Now, said he, after this Union is in Force, who shall administer this Oath to Her Majesty ? 'Tis not the Business of the Scotch, who are incapable of it, and no Well-wishers to the Church of England : 'Tis then only the part of the Bishops to do it ; and can it be supposed those Reverend Prelates will, or can, act a Thing so contrary to their own Order and Institution, as thus to promote the Establishment of the Presbyterian Church

Go-

Government in this United Kingdom? He urged, *February.*  
 That the *Church of England* being Established *Jure*  
*Divino*, and the *Scotch* pretending that their *Kirk*  
 was also *Jure Divino*, he could not tell, how two  
 Nations that clasp'd in so essential a Point could  
 Unite: And therefore he thought it proper to con-  
 sult the Convocation about this Critical Point.

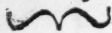
Major Ge---l M---t in Opposition to Sir F---n M. G.  
 P-----n said, that he knew of no other *Jure Divino* M-----s  
 than God Almighty's *Permission*: In which Sense it Speech.  
 might be said, that the *Church of England* and the  
*Kirk of Scotland* were both *Jure Divino*, because  
 God Almighty had permitted that the first should  
 prevail in *England*, and the other in *Scotland*: And  
 that the Member who spoke last, might, if he  
 thought fit, consult the Convocation, for his own  
 particular Instruction; but that it would be dero-  
 gatory from the Rights of the Commons of *Eng-*  
*land*, to advise on this Occasion, with an Inferiour  
 Assembly, who had no share in the *Legislature*.

Little was said in Answer to this Speech; only  
 some Members moved, 'That the first Article of  
 the Treaty, which imply'd a Peremptory Agree-  
 ment to an *Incorporating Union*, might be postpo-  
 ned, and that the House should proceed to the  
 Consideration of the Terms of that intended Uni-  
 on contain'd in the other Articles: Which Motion  
 being rejected by a great Majority, several Mem-  
 bers of the opposite side went out of the House  
 and the rest read and approv'd, without opposition,  
 the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Articles of the Treaty, and  
 read the 5th.

The first  
 Four Ar-  
 ticles of  
 the Trea-  
 ty appro-  
 ved.

On the 8th, the Commons, in a Committee of  
 the whole House, went through, and approv'd the  
 remaining Articles of the Treaty. The only Ob-  
 jection the other Party rais'd on this Occasion, was  
 that they went *Post-Haste* in a Business of the highest  
 Importance. To which it was answer'd, 'That  
 Deliberation always supposes Doubts and Difficul-  
 ties, but no material Objections being offer'd against  
 any of the Articles, there was no room for Delays;  
 but some of the Members still crying out *Post-Haste*,  
*Post-Haste*, Sir Tho--- L-----n very smartly pursued the  
 Allegory, and said, 'They did not ride *Post Haste*,  
 'but

February.



‘ but a good easy Trot ; and, for his Part, as long as  
 ‘ the Weather was fair, the Roads good, and their  
 ‘ Horses in Heart, he was of Opinion, they ought to  
 ‘ jog on, and not take up till it was Night.

The Act  
 for Secu-  
 rity of the  
 Church of  
 England  
 debated.  
 10.

Two Days after, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, went upon the Engrossed Bill from the Lords, Entituled, *An Act for the Securing the Church of England, as by Law Established* : And a Motion being made, and the Question proposed, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they might receive an Amendment or Amendments, for the particularly naming the Act of the Thirteenth Year of King Charles the Second, *For the well Governing and Regulating Corporations*, as to so much as was not repealed, and also the Act of the Twenty fifth of the said King, *For preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants* ; An Amendment was proposed to be made by adding to the Question these Words, (*Although effectually and sufficiently provided for in the Bill.*) The Question being put, That those Words should be added to the Question, it was resolv’d in the Affirmative. Then the main Question being put, that it should be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they might receive an Amendment or Amendments for particularly naming the Act of the 13th Year of King Charles the Second, *For the well Governing and Regulating Corporations*, as to so much as was not repealed ; and also the Act of the Twenty Fifth of the said King, *For preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants*, (altho’ effectually and sufficiently provided for in the Bill) it

Passed 11.

The Treas-  
 ury of Un-  
 ion appro-  
 ved by the  
 Commons.

passed in the Negative. The next day the said Bill was read the Third time ; pass’d without any Amendments, and sent back to the Lords ; after which the Commons receiv’d the Report of their Grand Committee, with their Resolutions, containing their Approbation of the Articles of the Union, as amended and ratify’d by the Parliament of Scotland, to which the House agreed, without any Amendment ; and order’d a Bill to be brought in to ratify the same.

The Articles agreed on by the respective Commissioners of England and Scotland about an Union between the two Kingdoms, we have inserted in our History, for the last Year, P. 247, we might

might have set down the Articles of the Union, as *February.* agreed on by the *Scotch* Parliament, with their Amendments in the preceding Month, but now that the *English* House of Commons have gone through with them: It will not be improper to give them room in this place.

*The Articles of the UNION as they Pass'd with Amendments in the Parliament of Scotland, and Ratify'd by the Touch of the Royal Scepter at Edinburgh, January 16, 1707, By James Duke of Queensberry, Her Majesty's High Commissioner for that Kingdom.*

Note, That the Amendments are all in Italick, that they may the better appear to the Reader's View.

I. THAT the Two Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, shall, upon the First Day of *May* next ensuing the Date hereof, and for ever after, be united into One Kingdom, by the Name of *Great Britain*, and that the Ensigns Armorial of the said United Kingdom, be such as Her Majesty shall appoint; and the Crosses of *St. Andrew* and *St. George* be conjoin'd in such manner as Her Majesty shall think fit, and used in all Flags, Banners, Standards, and Ensigns, both at Sea and Land.

II. That the Succession to the Monarchy of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and of the Dominions thereunto belonging, after Her most Sacred Majesty, and in Default of Issue of Her Majesty, Be, Remain, and Continue to the most Excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electores and Dutches Dowager of *Hanover*, and the Heirs of Her Body, being Protestants, upon whom the Crown of *England* is settled, by an Act of Parliament made in *England* in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King *William* the Third, Entituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.* And that all

Articles of Union, with their Amendments distinguished



February.

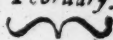
all Papists, and Persons marrying Papists, shall be Excluded from, and for ever incapable to inherit, Possess, or Enjoy the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, or any Part thereof. And in every such Case, the Crown and Government shall from time to time Descend to, and be Enjoyed by such Person, being a Protestant, as should have Inherited and Enjoyed the same, in case such Papist, or Person marrying a Papist, was naturally Dead, according to the Provision for the Descent of the Crown of *England*, made by another Act of Parliament in *England*, in the First Year of the Reign of their late Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, Entituled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, and settling the Succession of the Crown*:

III. That the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* be represented by one and the same Parliament, to be stiled the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

IV. That all the Subjects of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* shall, from and after the Union, have full Freedom and Intercourse of Trade and Navigation, to and from any Port or Place within the said United Kingdom, and the Dominions and Plantations thereunto belonging; and that there be a Communication of all other Rights, Privileges, and Advantages, which do or may belong to the Subjects of either Kingdom, except where it is otherwise expressly agreed in these Articles.

V. That all Ships or Vessels, belonging to Her Majesty's Subjects of *Scotland*, at the time of *Ratifying the Treaty of Union of the Two Kingdoms, in the Parliament of Scotland*, though Foreign Built, be deem'd, and pass as Ships of the Build of *Great Britain*; the Owner, or where there are more Owners, one or more of the Owners, within twelve Months after the first of *May* next, making Oath, that at the Time of *Ratifying the Treaty of Union in the Parliament of Scotland*, the same did, in whole or in part, belong to Him or them, or to some other Subject or Subjects of *Scotland*, to be particularly Named, with the Place of their respective Abodes; and that the same doth then at the Time

of



of the said Deposition, wholly belong to him, or Them, and that no Foreigner, Directly or Indirectly, hath any Share, Part, or Interest therein. Which Oath shall be made before the chief Officer or Officers of the Customs, in the Port next to the Abode of the said Owner or Owners: And the said Officer or Officers shall be impowered to Administrate the said Oath: And the Oath being so administrated, shall be Attested by the Officer or Officers, who Administrated the same. And being Registered by the said Officer or Officers, shall be delivered to the Master of the Ship for Security of her Navigation; and a Duplicate thereof shall be transmitted by the said Officer or Officers, to the Chief Officer or Officers of the Customs in the Port of *Edenburgh*, to be there enter'd in a Register, and from thence to be sent to the Port of *London*, to be there enter'd in the General Register of all Trading Ships belonging to *Great Britain*.

VI. That all Parts of the United Kingdom, for ever, from and after the *Union*, shall have the same Allowances, Encouragements and Draw-backs, and be under the same Prohibitions, Restrictions and Regulations of Trade, and liable to the same Customs and Duties, and Import and Export. And that the Allowances, Encouragements, and Draw-backs, Prohibitions, Restrictions, and Regulations of Trade, and the Customs and Duties on Import and Export settled in *England*, when the *Union* commences, shall, from, and after the *Union*, take place throughout the whole United Kingdom: Excepting and Reserving the Duties upon Export and Import, of such particular Commodities, from which any Persons, the Subjects of either Kingdom, are specially Liberated and Exempted by their Private Rights, which after the *Union*, are to remain Safe and Entire to them in all Respects, as before the same. And that from, and after the *Union*, no Scots Cattle carried into *England*, shall be liable to any other Duties, either on the Publick or Private Accompts than these Duties, to which the Cattle of *England* are, or shall be liable within the said Kingdom, And seeing by the Laws of *England*, there are Rewards granted upon the Exportation of certain kinds of Grain, wherein Oats Grinded or Ungrinded, are not Expressed,

February.

*that from and after the Union, when Oats shall be sold at Fifteen Shillings Sterling per Quarter, or under, there shall be paid Two Shillings and Six Pence Sterling for every Quarter of the Oatmeal Exported, in the Terms of the Law, whereby, and so long as Rewards are granted for Exportation of other Grains; and that the Beer of Scotland, have the same Rewards as Barley: And in respect the Importation of Victual into Scotland from any Place beyond Sea, would prove a Discouragement to Tillage, Therefore that the Prohibition, as now in Force by the Law of Scotland, against Importation of Victual from Ireland, or any other Place beyond Sea into Scotland, do, after the Union, remain in the same Force as now it is, untill more Proper and Effectual Ways be provided by the Parliament of Great Britain, for discouraging the Importation of the said Victual from beyond-Sea.*

VII. 'That all Parts of the United Kingdom be for ever, from, and after the Union, liable to the same Excises upon all Excisable Liquors, Excepting only that the Thirty four Gallons, English Barrel of Beer or Ale, amounting to twelve Gallons Scots present Measure, sold in Scotland by the Brewer at nine Shillings Six Pence Sterling, excluding all Duties, and Retailed, including Duties, and the Retailers Profit at Two Pence the Scots Pint, or eight Part of the Scots Gallon, be not after the Union liable on Account of the present Excise upon Excisable Liquors in England to any higher Imposition than two Shillings Sterling upon the foresaid Thirty four Gallons, English Barrel being twelve Gallons the present Scots measure. 'And that the Excise settled in England on all other Liquors, when the Union commences, take place throughout the whole United Kingdom.

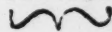
VIII. 'That from and after the Union, all Foreign Salt which shall be imported into Scotland, shall be charg'd at the Importation there, with the same Duties as the like Salt is now charg'd with being imported into England, and to be levied and secured in the same manner. But in regard the Duties of great Quantities of Foreign Salt imported may be very heavy upon the Merchants Importers, that therefore all Foreign Salt imported into Scotland, shall be celler'd and lock'd up under the Custody of the Merchant Importer, and the Officers employ'd for Levying the Duties upon Salt;

Salt; and that the Merchant may have what Quantities thereof his Occasions may require, not under a Weigh or Forty Bushels at a time, giving Security for the Duty of what Quantities he receives payable in six Months. ' But ' Scotland shall, for the space of Seven Years, from ' the said Union, be exempted from paying in Scotland for Salt made there, the Duty or Excise now ' payable for Salt made in England; but from the ' Expiration of the said Seven Years, shall be subject ' and liable to the same Duties as Salt made in England, to be levied and secured in the same manner, and with proportionable Drawbacks and Allowances as in England, with this Exception, That Scotland shall, after the said seven Years, remain exempted from the Duty of two Shillings and Four Pence the Bushel on home Salt, imposed by an Act made in England in the ninth and tenth Years of King William the Third of England; and if the Parliament of Great Britain shall at, or before the Expiring of the said seven Years, substitute any other Fund in place of the said two Shillings and four Pence of Excise upon the Bushel of home Salt, Scotland shall, after the said seven Years, bear a Proportion of the said Fund, and have an Equivalent in the Terms of this Treaty. ' And that during the said seven Years, there ' shall be paid in England for all Salt made in Scotland, and imported from thence into England, the same Duties upon the Importation as shall be payable for Salt made in England, to be levied and secured in the same manner as the Duties on Foreign Salt are to be levied and secured in England. And ' that after the said seven Years, how long the said Duty of two Shillings four Pence a Bushel upon Salt is continued in England, the said two Shillings four Pence a Bushel shall be payable for all Salt made in Scotland and imported into England to be levied and secured in the same manner; and that during the Continuance of the Duty of two Shillings four Pence a Bushel upon Salt made in England, ' No Salt whatsoever be brought from ' Scotland to England by Land in any manner, under ' the Penalty of forfeiting the Salt and the Cattle ' and Carriages made use of in bringing the same, ' and paying twenty Shillings for every Bushel of ' such Salt, and proportionably for a greater or lesser ' Quantity, for which the Carrier as well as the

February.

Owner shall be liable, jointly and severally, and the Persons bringing or carrying the same, to be imprisoned by any one Justice of the Peace, by the space of six Months without Bail, and until the Penalty be paid. And for establishing an Equality in Trade, that all Flesh exported from Scotland to England, and put on Board in Scotland, to be exported to Ports beyond the Sea, and Provisions for Ships in Scotland, and for Foreign Voyages, may be salted with Scots Salt paying the same Duty for what Salt is so employ'd as the like Quantity of such Salt pays in England, and under the same Penalties, Forfeitures and Provisions, for preventing of Frauds as are mentioned in the Laws of England: And that from and after the Union, the Laws and Acts of Parliament in Scotland for Pickling, Curing and Packing of Herrings, white Fish and Salmon, for Exportation with Foreign Salt only, without any mixture of British or Irish Salt; and for preventing of Frauds, in Curing and Packing of Fish, be continued in force in Scotland, subject to such Alterations as shall be made by the Parliament of Great Britain; and that all Fish exported from Scotland to Parts beyond the Seas, which shall be Cured with Foreign Salt only, and without mixture of British or Irish salt, shall have the same Eases, Premiums and Draw backs, as are or shall be allowed to such Persons as export the like Fish from England: And that for Encouragement of the Herring Fishing, there shall be allowed and payed to the Subjects, Inhabitants of Great Britain, during the present Allowances for other Fishes, ten shillings five Pence sterling for every Barrel of White Herring, which shall be exported from Scotland; and that they shall be allow'd five shillings sterling for every Barrel of Beef or Pork salted with Foreign salt, without mixture of British or Irish Salt, and Exported for sale from Scotland to Parts beyond Sea, alterable by the Parliament of Great Britain. And if any Matters of Frauds, relating to the said Duties on Salt, shall hereafter appear which are not sufficiently provided against by this Article, the same shall be subject to such further Provisions as shall be thought fit by the Parliament of Great Britain.





IX. 'That whenever the Sum of One Million  
' Nine Hundred Ninety Seven Thousand, Seven  
' Hundred and Sixty Three Pounds, Eight Shillings,  
' Four Pence Half-penny, shall be Enacted by the  
' Parliament of *Great Britain*, to be raised in that  
' part of the United Kingdom, now called *England*,  
' on Land and other Things usually charged in Acts  
' of Parliament there, for granting an Aid to the  
' Crown by a Land Tax; that part of the United  
' Kingdom, now called *Scotland*, shall be charged  
' by the same Act, with a further Sum of Forty  
' Eight Thousand Pounds, free of all Charges, as  
' the Quota of *Scotland* to such Tax, and so propor-  
' tionably for any greater or lesser Sum raised in *Eng-  
' land*, by any Tax on Land, and other Things u-  
' sually charged, together with the Land; and that  
' such quota for *Scotland*, in the Cases aforesaid, be  
' raised and collected in the same manner as the Cess  
' now is in *Scotland*, but subject to such Regulations  
' in the manner of Collecting, as shall be made by  
' the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

X. ' That during the Continuance of the respec-  
' tive Duties on Stamp'd Paper, Vellom and Parch-  
' ment by the several Acts now in force in *England*,  
' *Scotland* shall not be charged with the same respec-  
' tive Duties.

XI ' That during the Continuance of the Duties  
' payable in *England* on Windows and Lights, which  
' determines on the First Day of *August*, One Thou-  
' sand Seven Hundred and Ten, *Scotland* shall not be  
' charged with the same Duties.

XII. ' That during the Continuance of the Duties  
' payable in *England* on Coals, Culm and Cynders,  
' which determines the Thirtieth Day of *September*,  
' One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ten, *Scot-  
' land* shall not be charged therewith for Coals,  
' Culm and Cynders consumed there, but shall  
' be charged with the same Duties as in *England*  
' for all Coals, Culm and Cynders not consumed in  
' *Scotland*.

XIII. ' That during the Continuance of the Duty  
' payable in *England* on Malt, which determines the  
' Twenty Fourth Day of *June*, One Thousand Se-

February. ' ven Hundred and Seven, *Scotland* shall not be  
 charged with that Duty.

XIV. ' That the Kingdom of *Scotland* be not  
 charged with any other Duties laid on by the Par-  
 liament of *England* before the Union, except those  
 consented to in this Treaty; in regard it is agreed,  
 That all necessary Provision shall be made by the  
 Parliament of *Scotland*, for the publick Charge and  
 Service of that Kingdom, for the Year One Thou-  
 sand Seven Hundred and Seven; providing never-  
 theless, That if the Parliament of *England* shall  
 think fit to lay any further Impositions, by way of  
 Custom, or such Excises, with which, by Virtue  
 of this Treaty, *Scotland* is to be charg'd equally  
 with *England*; in such case, *Scotland* shall be liable  
 to the same Customs and Excises, and have an E-  
 quivalent to be settled, by the Parliament of Great  
 Britain, with this further Provision, That any Malt  
 to be made and consumed in that part of the United  
 Kingdom now called *Scotland*, shall not be charged with  
 any Imposition on Malt during this War. And seeing it  
 cannot be supposed that the Parliament of Great  
 Britain will ever lay any sorts of Burdens upon the  
 United Kingdom but what they shall find of ne-  
 cessity, at that time, for the Preservation and Good  
 of the Whole; and with due Regard to the Cir-  
 cumstances and Abilities of every part of the United  
 Kingdom; therefore, It is agreed, that there be  
 upon further Exemption insisted on for any part of  
 the United Kingdom, but that the Consideration  
 of any Exemptions beyond what is already agreed  
 on in this Treaty, shall be left to the Determinati-  
 on of the Parliament of Great Britain.

XV. ' That whereas by the Terms of this Trea-  
 ty, the Subjects of *Scotland* for preserving an E-  
 quality of Trade throughout the United Kingdom,  
 will be liable to several Customs and Excises now  
 payable in *England*, which will be applicable to-  
 wards Payment of the Debts of *England*, contract-  
 ed before the Union; It is agreed, That *Scotland*  
 shall have an Equivalent for what the Subjects  
 thereof shall be so charg'd, towards payment of the  
 said Debts of *England*, in all Particulars whatsoe-  
 ver, in manner following, viz. That before the  
 Union

Union of the said Kingdoms, the Sum of three *February.*  
 hundred, ninety eight thousand, and eighty five  
 Pounds ten Shillings, be granted to her M<sup>g</sup>esty by  
 the Parliament of *England*, for the Uses after men-  
 tion'd. being the Equivalent, to be answer'd to  
*Scotland*, for such parts of the said Customs, and  
 Excises upon all exciseable Liquors, with which  
 that Kingdom is to be charg'd upon the Union, as  
 will be applicable to the Payment of the said Debts  
 of *England*, according to the Proportions which  
 the present Customs in *Scotland*, being thirty thou-  
 sand Pounds *per Annum*, do bear to the Customs in  
*England*, computed at one Million, three hundred  
 forty one thousand, five hundred and fifty nine  
 Pounds *per Annum*: And which the present Excises  
 on exciseable Liquors in *Scotland*, being thirty three  
 thousand and five hundred Pounds *per Annum*, do  
 bear to the Excises on exciseable Liquors in *Eng-*  
*land*, computed at nine hundred, forty seven thou-  
 sand, six hundred and two Pounds *per Annum*;  
 which Sum of three hundred, ninety eight thou-  
 sand, eighty five Pounds ten Shillings, shall be due,  
 and payable from the time of the *Union*: And in  
 regard, that after the *Union*, *Scotland* becoming li-  
 able to the same Customs and Duties payable on  
 Import and Export, and to the same Excises on all  
 exciseable Liquors, as in *England*, as well upon  
 that account, as upon the account of the Encrease  
 of Trade and People, (which will be the happy  
 Consequence of the *Union*) the said Revenues will  
 much improve beyond the before mention'd Annu-  
 al Values thereof, of which no present Estimate  
 can be made; yet, nevertheless, for the Reasons a-  
 foresaid, there ought to be a proportionable Equi-  
 valent answer'd to *Scotland*; *It is agreed*, That af-  
 ter the *Union*, there shall be an Account kept of  
 the said Duties arising in *Scotland*, to the end it may  
 appear, what ought to be answer'd to *Scotland*, as  
 an Equivalent for such Proportion of the said En-  
 crease, as shall be applicable to the Payment of  
 the Debts of *England*. And for the further, and  
 more effectual answering the several Ends hereafter  
 mentioned, *it is agreed*, That, from and after the  
 Union, the whole Encrease of the Revenues of Cu-  
 stoms,

February

Customs, and Duties on Import and Export, and Excises upon exciseable Liquors in Scotland, over and above the Annual Produce of the said respective Duties, as above stated, shall go, and be apply'd, for the Term of Seven Years, to the Uses hereafter mention'd; and that upon the said Account there shall be answer'd to Scotland, annually, from the end of seven Years after the Union, an Equivalent in Proportion to such part of the said Increase, as shall be applicable to the Debts of England: And generally, that an Equivalent shall be answer'd to Scotland for such Parts of the English Debts as Scotland may hereafter become liable to pay by reason of the Union, other than such for which Appropriations have been made by Parliament in England, of the Customs or other Duties on Export and Import, Excises, on all exciseable Liquors, in respect of which Debts, Equivalents are herein before provided. And as for the Uses to which the said Sum of three hundred ninety eight Thousand eighty five Pounds ten Shillings to be granted as aforesaid, and all other Moneys which are to be answer'd or allow'd to Scotland as said is, are to be apply'd, It is Agreed, That in the first Place out of the foresaid Sum, what Consideration shall be found necessary to be had for any Losses which private Persons may sustain, by reducing the Coin of Scotland, to the Standard and Value of the Coin of England, may be made good. In the next Place, that the Capital Stock, or Fund of the African and Indian Company of Scotland, advanced together with the Interest for the said Capital Stock after the Rate of 5 per Cent. per Annum, from the respective Times of the Payment thereof, shall be payed; upon Payment of which Capital Stock and Interest, It's agreed, The said Company be dissolved and cease; and also, that from the time of passing the Act of Parliament in England for raising the said Sum of three hundred ninety eight thousand, eighty five Pounds ten Shillings, the said Company shall neither Trade, nor grant Licence to Trade, providing, That if the said Stock and Interest shall not be payed in Twelve Months after the Commencement of the Union, that then the said Company may from thence forward Trade, or give Licence to Trade,

Trade, until the said whole Capital Stock and Interest February. shall be paid. And as to the Overplus of the said Sum of Three Hundred Ninety Eight Thousand Eighty Five Pounds Ten Shillings, after Payment of what Consideration shall be had for Losses, in repairing the Coin, and paying the said Capital Stock and Interest; and also the whole Encrease of the said Revenues of Customs, Duties and Excises, above the present Value, which shall arise in Scotland, during the said Term of Seven Years, together with the Equivalent which shall become due, upon the Improvement thereof in Scotland after the said Term of Seven Years: And also, as to all other Sums which, according to the Agreements aforesaid, may become payable to Scotland, by way of Equivalent, for what that Kingdom shall hereafter become liable, towards Payment of the Debts of England; It is agreed, That the same may be applied in the manner following, viz. That all the Publick Debts of the Kingdom of Scotland, as shall be adjusted by this present Parliament, shall be payed: And that Two Thousand Pounds per Annum for the space of Seven Years, shall be applied towards encouraging and promoting the Manufacture of Course Wool within those Shires which produce the Wool; and that the first Two Thousand Pound Sterling be paid at Martinmas next, and so yearly at Martinmas during the space aforesaid. And afterwards the same shall be wholly applied towards the Encouraging and Promoting the Fisheries, and such other Manufactories and Improvements in Scotland, as may most conduce to the general Good of the united Kingdom. And it is agreed, That Her Majesty be impowered to appoint Commissioners, who shall be accountable to the Parliament of Great Britain, for disposing the said Sum of Three Hundred Ninety Eight Thousand and Eighty Five Pounds Ten Shillings; and all other Monies which shall arise to Scotland, upon the Agreements aforesaid, to the Purposes before mention'd: Which Commissioners shall be impowered to call for, Receive, and dispose of the said Monies in manner aforesaid; and to inspect the Books of the several Collectors of the said Revenues, and of all other Duties, from whence an Equivalent



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equivalent may arise, and that the Collectors and Managers of the said Revenues and Duties, be obliged to give to the said Commissioners, subscribed Authentick Abbreviates of the Produce of such Revenues and Duties arising in their respective Districts: And that the said Commissioners shall have their Office within the Limits of *Scotland*, and shall in such Office keep Books, containing Accounts of the Amount of the Equivalents, and how the same shall have been disposed of from Time to Time; which may be inspected by any of the Subjects who shall desire the same.

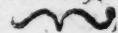
XVI. That from and after the Union, the Coin shall be of the same Standard and Value throughout the United Kingdom, as now in *England*, and a Mint shall be continued in *Scotland*, under the same Rules as the Mint in *England*, and the present Officers of the Mint continued, subject to such Regulations and Alterations as Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, or the Parliament of *Great Britain*, shall think fit.

XVII. That from and after the Union the same Weights and Measures shall be used throughout the United Kingdom, as are now Established in *England*; and Standards of Weights and Measures shall be kept by those Burghs in *Scotland*, to whom the keeping the Standards of Weights and Measures, now in use there, does of special Right belong. All which Standards shall be sent down to such respective Burghs from the Standards kept in the Exchequer at *Westminster*, subject nevertheless to such Regulations as the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall think fit.

XVIII. That the Laws concerning Regulation of Trade, Customs, and such Excises, to which *Scotland* is, by vertue of this Treaty, to be liable, be the same in *Scotland*, from and after the Union, as in *England*; and that all other Laws in Use, within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, do after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in the same Force as before, (except such as are contrary to, or inconsistent with this Treaty) but alterable by the Parliament of *Great Britain*, with this Difference betwixt the Laws concerning Publick Right, Poli-

cy,

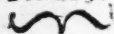
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cy, and Civil Government, and those which concern Private Right; That the Laws which concern Publick Right, Policy, and Civil Government, may be made the same throughout the whole United Kingdom; but that no Alteration be made in Laws which concern Private Right, except for evident Utility of the Subjects within Scotland.

XIX. 'That the Court of Session, or College of Justice, do after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in all time coming within Scotland, as it is now constituted by the Laws of that Kingdom, and with the same Authority and Privileges as before the Union, subject nevertheless to such Regulations for the better Administration of Justice, as shall be made by the Parliament of Great-Britain; And that hereafter none shall be named by Her Majesty and Her Royal Successors, to be ordinary Lords of Session, but such who have serv'd in the Colledge of Justice as Advocates, or Principal Clerks of Session for the space of Five Years; or as Writers to the Signet, for the space of Ten Years; with this Provision, that no Writer to the Signet be capable to be admitted a Lord of the Session, unless he undergo a private and publick Trial on the Civil Law before the Faculty of Advocates, and be found by them qualify'd for the said Office, two Years before he be nam'd to be a Lord of the Session: Yet so, as the Qualification made, or to be made, for Capacitating Persons to be named Ordinary Lords of Session, may be altered by the Parliament of Great-Britain. 'And that the Court of Justiciary, do also, after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in all time coming within Scotland, as it is now constituted by the Laws of that Kingdom. and with the same Authority and Privileges as before the Union, subject nevertheless to such Regulations as shall be made by the Parliament of Great Britain, and without prejudice of other Rights of Justiciary: And that all Admiralty Jurisdictions be under the Lord High-Admiral, or Commissioners for the Admiralty of Great Britain, for the time being; And that the Court of Admiralty, now Establish'd in Scotland, be continued, and that all Reviews, Reductions, or Suspensions of the Sentences in Maritime Cases, competent to the Jurisdiction of that Court, remain in the same

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' same manner after the *Union*, as now in *Scotland*,  
 ' until the Parliament of *Great-Britain* shall make  
 ' such Regulations and Alterations, as shall be judgd  
 ' Expedient for the whole United Kingdom, so as  
 ' there be always continued in *Scotland*, a Court of  
 ' Admiralty such as in *England*, for Determination  
 ' of all Maritime Cases relating to private Rights in  
 ' *Scotland*, competent to the Jurisdiction of the Ad-  
 ' miralty Court, subject nevertheless to such Regu-  
 ' lations and Alterations, as shall be thought proper  
 ' to be made by the Parliament of *Great Britain*;  
 ' And that the Heretable Rights of Admiralty and  
 ' Vice Admiralties in *Scotland*, be Reserved to the  
 ' Respective Proprietors, as Rights of Property;  
 ' subject nevertheless, as to the manner of Exercising  
 ' such Heretable Rights, to such Regulations and Al-  
 ' terations, as shall be thought proper to be made by  
 ' the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that all other  
 ' Courts now in Being within the Kingdom of *Scot-*  
 ' *land*, do remain, but subject to Alterations by the  
 ' Parliament of *Great Britain*; And that all inferior  
 ' Courts, within the said Limits, do remain Subordi-  
 ' nate, as they are now to the Supream Courts of  
 ' Justice within the same in all time coming; And  
 ' that no Causes in *Scotland* be Cognoscable by the  
 ' Courts of *Chancery*, *Queen's-Bench*, *Common-Pleas*,  
 ' or any other Court in *Westminster-Hall*; And that  
 ' the said Courts, or any other of the like nature,  
 ' after the *Union*, shall have no Power to Cognosce,  
 ' Review, or Alter the Acts or Sentences of the Ju-  
 ' dicatures within *Scotland*, or stop the Execution of  
 ' the same. And that there be a Court of *Exchequer*  
 ' in *Scotland*, after the *Union*, for deciding Questions  
 ' concerning the Revenues of Customs and Excises  
 ' there, having the same Power and Authority in  
 ' such Cases, as the Court of *Exchequer* has in *Eng-*  
 ' *land*; and that the said Court of *Exchequer* in *Scot-*  
 ' *land* have Power of Passing Signatures, Gifts, Tu-  
 ' tories, and in other Things, as the Court of *Ex-*  
 ' *chequer* at present in *Scotland* hath; And that the  
 ' Court of *Exchequer* that now is in *Scotland*, do re-  
 ' main until a new Court of *Exchequer* be settled by  
 ' the Parliament of *Great Britain*, in *Scotland*, after  
 ' the *Union*; and that, after the *Union*, the Queen's  
 ' Majc-

Her Majesty, and Her Royal Successors, may continue *February.*  
 a Privy-Council in *Scotland*, for preserving the publick Peace and Order, until the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall think fit to alter it, or establish any other effectual Method for that End.

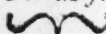
XX. That all Heretable Offices, Superiorities, Heretable Jurisdctions, Offices for Life, and Jurisdctions for Life, be reserved for the Owners thereof, as Rights of Property, in the same manner as they are now enjoyed by the Laws of *Scotland*, notwithstanding this Treaty.

XXI. That the Rights and Privileges of the Royal Burroughs in *Scotland* as they now are, do remain intire after the *Union*, and notwithstanding thereof.

XXII. That by virtue of this Treaty of the Peers of *Scotland*, at the time of the *Union*, Sixteen shall be the number to Sit and Vote in the House of Lords, and Forty Five the number of the Representatives of *Scotland* in the House of Commons of the Parliament of *Great Britain*; And that when Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, shall declare Her or their Pleasure, for holding the first or any subsequent Parliament of *Great Britain*, until the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall make further Provision therein, a Writ do issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, directed to the Privy-Council of *Scotland*, commanding them to cause Sixteen Peers, who are to sit in the House of Lords to be summoned to Parliament, and Forty Five Members to be Elected to sit in the House of Commons of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, according to the Agreement in this Treaty, in such manner as by an Act of this present Session of the Parliament of *Scotland* is, or shall be settled; Which Act is hereby declared to be as Valid as if it were a part of and Ingrossed in this Treaty: And that the Names of the Persons so summoned and elected shall be returned by the Privy-Council of *Scotland*, into the Court from whence the said Writ did Issue. And that if Her Majesty, on, or before the first Day of *May* next, on which Day the *Union* is to take Place, shall declare under the Great Seal of *England*, that it is Expedient, that the Lords

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of Parliament of *England*, and Commons of the present Parliament of *England*, should be the Members of the respective Houses of the first Parliament of *Great Britain*. for, and on the Part of *England*, then the said Lords of Parliament of *England*, and Commons of the present Parliament of *England*, shall be the Members of the respective Houses of the first Parliament of *Great Britain*, for, and on the Part of *England*. And Her Majesty may by Her Royal Proclamation, under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, appoint the said first Parliament of *Great Britain*, to meet at such Time and Place as Her Majesty shall think fit, which time shall not be less than fifty Days after the Date of such Proclamation, and the Time and Place of the Meeting of such Parliament being so appointed, a Writ shall be immediately issued under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, directed to the Privy-Council of *Scotland*, for the Summoning the Sixteen Peers, and for Electing Forty Five Members, by whom *Scotland* is to be represented in the Parliament of *Great Britain*: And the Lords of Parliament of *England*, and the Sixteen Peers of *Scotland*, such Sixteen Peers being summoned and return'd in the manner agreed in this Treaty; And the Members of the House of Commons of the said Parliament of *England*, and the Forty Five Members for *Scotland*, such Forty Five Members being Elect'd and return'd in the manner agreed in this Treaty, shall assemble and meet respectively in their respective Houses of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, at such Time and Place as shall be so appointed by Her Majesty, and shall be the Houses of the first Parliament of *Great Britain*, and that Parliament may continue for such time only as the present Parliament of *England* might have continued, if the Union of the Two Kingdoms had not been made, unless sooner dissolved by Her Majesty: And that every one of the Lords of Parliament of *Great Britain*, and every Member of the House of Commons of the Parliament of *Great Britain* in the First, and all succeeding Parliaments of *Great Britain*, until the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall otherways direct, shall take the respective

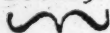
Oaths



Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, by an Act *February.*  
 of Parliament made in *England*, in the First Year  
 of the Reign of the late King *William* and Queen  
*Mary*. Entituled, *An Act for the Abrogating of the*  
*Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing*  
*other Oaths, and make, subscribe, and audibly re-*  
*peat the Declaration mentioned in an Act of Par-*  
*liament made in England in the Thirtieth Year of*  
*the Reign of King Charles the Second. Entituled,*  
*An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Per-*  
*son and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in*  
*either House of Parliament, and shall take and sub-*  
*scribe the Oath mentioned in an Act of Parlia-*  
*ment made in England, in the First Year of Her*  
*Majesty's Reign. Entituled, An Act to declare the*  
*Alterations in the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act,*  
*Entituled, An Act for the further Security of His Ma-*  
*jesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown in the Pro-*  
*testant Line, and for Extinguishing the Hopes of the*  
*Pretended Prince of Wales, and all other Pretenders,*  
*and their open and secret Abettors, and for the declaring*  
*the Association, to be determined at such Time and in*  
*such manner, as the Members of both Houses of Parlia-*  
*ment of England are by the said Respective Acts, di-*  
*rected to Take, Make, and Subscribe the same, upon the*  
*Penalties and Disabilities in the said Respective Acts*  
*Contained. And it is Declar'd and Agreed, That*  
*these Words, This Realm, The Crown of this*  
*Realm. And the Queen of this Realm, mentioned*  
*in the Oaths and Declaration contained in the*  
*aforesaid Acts, which were intended to signify the*  
*Crown and Realm of England, shall be understood*  
*of the Crown and Realm of Great Britain; and that*  
*in that Sense the said Oaths and Declaration be*  
*taken and subscribed by the Members of both*  
*Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain.*

XXIII. That the aforesaid Sixteen Peers of *Scot-*  
*land*, mentioned in the last preceding Article to  
 sit in the House of Lords of the Parliament of  
*Great Britain*, shall have all Privileges of Parlia-  
 ment, which the Peers of *England* now have, and  
 which they or any Peers of *Great Britain*, shall  
 have after the Union; and particularly the Right  
 of sitting upon the Tryals of Peers: And in case of  
 the

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‘ the Tryal of any Peer, in time of Adjournment or  
 ‘ Prorogation of Parliament, the said Sixteen Peers  
 ‘ shall be summon’d in the same manner, and have  
 ‘ the same Powers and Privileges at such Tryals as  
 ‘ any other Peers of *Great Britain*: And that in  
 ‘ case any Tryals of Peers shall hereafter happen,  
 ‘ when there is no Parliament in being, the Sixteen  
 ‘ Peers of *Scotland* who sat in the last preceding Par-  
 ‘ liament, shall be summon’d in the same manner,  
 ‘ and have the same Powers and Privileges at such  
 ‘ Tryals, as any other Peers of *Great Britain*, and  
 ‘ that all Peers of *Scotland* and their Successors to  
 ‘ their Honours and Dignities shall from and after  
 ‘ the Union, be Peers of *Great Britain* and have  
 ‘ Rank and Precedency next and immediately after  
 ‘ the Peers of the like Orders and Degrees in *Eng-  
 ‘ land* at the time of the Union, and before all Peers  
 ‘ of *Great Britain*, of the like Orders and Degrees  
 ‘ who may be Created after the Union, and shall be  
 ‘ try’d as Peers of *Great Britain*, and shall enjoy all  
 ‘ Privileges of Peers as fully as the Peers of *England*  
 ‘ do now, or as they or any other Peers of *Great  
 ‘ Britain* may hereafter enjoy the same, except the  
 ‘ Right and Privilege of sitting in the House of  
 ‘ Lords and the Privileges depending thereon and  
 ‘ particularly the Right of sitting upon the Tryals  
 ‘ of Peers.

XXIV. ‘ That from and after the Union there  
 ‘ be one Great Seal for the united Kingdom of *Great  
 ‘ Britain*, which shall be different from the Great  
 ‘ Seal now us’d in either Kingdom; and that the  
 ‘ quartering the Arms, and the Rank and Precedency of  
 ‘ the Lyon King of Arms of the Kingdom of *Scotland* as  
 ‘ may best suit the Union be left to Her Majesty:  
 ‘ And that in the mean time, the Great Seal of *Eng-  
 ‘ land* be us’d as the Great Seal of the United King-  
 ‘ dom, be us’d for sealing Writs to Elect and Sum-  
 ‘ mon the Parliament of *Great Britain*, and for seal-  
 ‘ ing all Treaties with Foreign Princes and States,  
 ‘ and all Publick Acts Instruments, and Orders of  
 ‘ State, which concern the whole United Kingdom,  
 ‘ and in all other Matters relating to *England* as the  
 ‘ Great Seal of *England* is now us’d; and that a Seal  
 ‘ in *Scotland* after the Union be always kept and  
 ‘ made

February.

made use of in all things relating to private Rights or Grants, which have usually passed the Great Seal of *Scotland*, and which only concern Offices, Grants, Commissions, and private Rights within that Kingdom: And that until such Seal shall be appointed by Her Majesty, the present Great Seal of *Scotland* shall be used for such Purposes: And that the Privy-Seal, Signet Casset, Signet of the Justiciary Court, Quarter-Seal, and Seals of Courts now used in *Scotland* be continued: But that the said Seals be altered and adapted to the State of the Union, as Her Majesty shall think fit; and the said Seals, and all of them, and the Keepers of them, shall be subject to such Regulations as the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall hereafter make: And that the Crown, Scepter, and Sword of State, the Records of Parliament, and all other Records, Rolls and Registers whatsoever, both Publick and Private, General and Particular, and Warrants thereof, continue to be kept as they are within that part of the United Kingdom now called *Scotland*; and that they shall so remain in all time coming, notwithstanding of the Union.

XXV. That all Laws and Statutes in either Kingdom, so far as they are contrary to, or inconsistent with the Terms of these Articles, or any of them, shall from and after the Union cease and become void, and shall be so declar'd to be, by the respective Parliaments of the said Kingdoms.

*The Preamble to the Articles.*

THE Estates of Parliament considering that the Articles of Union of the Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, were agreed on the Twenty Second of July 1706. Years by the Commissioners nominated on behalf of this Kingdom, under Her Majesty's Great Seal of this Kingdom of *Scotland*, bearing date the Twenty Seventh of February last past, in pursuance of the Fourth Act of the Third Session of this Parliament, and the Commissioners nominated on behalf of the Kingdom of *England*, under Her Majesty's Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date at *Westminster* the Tenth Day of April last,

February. *in pursuance of an Act of Parliament made in England the Third Year of Her Majesty's Reign, to Treat of and concerning an Union of the said Kingdoms. Which Articles were in all Humility presented to Her Majesty upon the Twenty Third of the said Month of July, and were recommended to this Parliament by Her Majesty's Royal Letter of the Date of the Thirty first Day of July, 1706. Years. And that the said Estates of Parliament have agreed to, and approven of the said Articles of Union, with some Additions and Explanations, as is contained in the Articles hereafter inserted. And sicklyke Her Majesty, with Advice, and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, resolving to Establish the Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Church Government within this Kingdom, has past in this Session of Parliament, an Act, Entituled *An Act for Securing the Protestant Religion, and Presbyterian Church Government*, which by the Tenor thereof is appointed to be inserted in any Act Ratifying the Treaty; and expressly declared to be a Fundamental and Essential Condition of the said Treaty or Union in all time coming. Therefore Her Majesty, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, in Fortification of the Approbation of the Articles as above-mentioned, And for the further and better Establishment of the same, upon full and mature Deliberation upon the aforesaid Articles of Union, and Act of Parliament, doth Ratifie, Approve, and Confirm the same with the Additions and Explanations contained in the said Articles, in manner, and under the Provision after-mentioned.*

On the 13th of the same Month the Queen went to the House of Peers, with the usual Solemnity, and the Commons attending, Her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills:

Queen  
passes  
Acts. 13

1. *An Act for Securing the Church of England, as by Law Established.* See it in the Appendix.

2. *An Act for Repealing a Clause in an Act, Entituled, An Act for the better Apprehending, Prosecuting and Punishing Felons that commit Burglaries, House Breaking, or Robberies in Shops, Ware-Houses, Coach Houses*

Houses or Stables, or that steal Horses. See the Appendix. February.

3. An Act for Regulating and Ascertaining the Duties to be paid by the Unfreemen Importers of Coals into the Port and Borough of Great Yarmouth in the County of Norfolk. And

4. An Act to enable the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, to compound with Benjamin Nicoll, Citizen and late Merchant of London, and his Sureties, for the Debt owing by him to Her Majesty.

On the 15th there was a grand Debate in the House of Peers, about the Treaty of Union, the Queen being present. Their Lordships having resolved themselves into a Committee of the whole House; and the Bishop of Salisbury being call'd upon to take the Chair, the Debate, on the first Article was open'd by the Earl of R---r, who acquainted the House, 'he had many things to object to several 'of those Articles, which, he said, was all one to 'him, whether their Lordships would please to 'receive them now, or when those Articles came 'more properly under their Consideration.

A grand Debate in the House of Lords about Union, 15.

Earl of R---r Speech.

'The Earl of A---y moved, that the first Article 'might be postpon'd, it being impossible for him to 'give his Vote to it, before he knew, and was 'thoroughly satisfied, wherein this Union was to 'consist. Several others were of that Opinion, among whom the Bishop of B--- and W--- spoke much to the same Effect

Earl of A---y.

The Earl of N---m excepted against the Name of Great Britain, alledging, 'twas such an Innovation 'in the Monarchy, as totally subverted all the Laws 'of England, and therefore moved, That the Judges 'Opinion might be asked about it; wherein he was 'seconded by several other Lords: Hereupon the Judges being severally asked their Opinions in that respect, unanimously declared, 'They could 'not conceive that it any ways altered or impaired the Constitution of this Realm, whose Laws, they were of Opinion, must remain entirely the same, as well after as before the Union, except such as were altogether inconsistent with, and directly contrary thereto.

Earl of N---m.



*February.* The Lord *Haversham*, who of latter Years was become a forward Spokesman, deliver'd himself very largely and learnedly upon this occasion, but his Speech having slip'd into the Appendix of the last Year's History, P. 573. the Reader is referred to it.

The Debate being over, the Question was put, whether the Consideration of the first Article of the Treaty of Union should be postpon'd till all the other Articles had been examin'd: But the Negative carried it by a Majority of 72 Voices, against 22; and so the first six Articles were read and approv'd, and the Consideration of the rest adjourn'd to the 19th, when the Lords resum'd the Consideration of the Treaty.

The Lord *N——b* and *G——y* observed, with relation to the 9th Article, 'the small and unequal Proportion *Scotland* was to pay to the Land Tax, urging, that *Wales*, as poor a Country every whit as that, and of a much lesser Extent, paid to the full as much again, and yet sent not much more than half the number of Representatives in Parliament, which were granted to *Scotland*, and for that reason his Lordship said, he could not agree to that Article.

He was answer'd by my Lord *H——x*, 'That the number of Representatives was no Rule to go by, since there was the County of *Cornwall* in *England*, that paid not near so much towards the Land Tax, as that of *Gloucester*, and yet sent almost five times as many Members to Parliament as the latter did. That it was very true the Quota of *Scotland* was very small and unequal, in comparison to what was paid in *England*; but that the *English* Commissioners could not induce the *Scotch* to agree to any more, upon Account of several Impossibilities on their side; That we could not expect to reap the like Advantages of every Article of the Treaty; and that if they had the better of us in some few, we were infinitely recompens'd by the many Advantages which did accrue to us from the whole.

The House divided again on this Article, there being 70 Contented with it, against 23 not Contented; and so having run over the 4 following ones, the consideration of the rest was further adjourn'd.

The 9th, 10, 11, 12 and 13 Articles approv'd.

the 21<sup>st</sup>. when (the Queen being present) the Debate chiefly run on the 15<sup>th</sup> Article. February.

The Earl of N——m observed, it consisted of two Parts, viz a certain Grant of Money, and the Application thereof, in reference to which, he said, The Earl of N——m's

That it was highly unreasonable, that the Scots, Speech,

who were by the Treaty let into all the Branches 21.

of our Trade, and paid so little towards the Sup-

port of the Government, and of a most expensive

and bloody War, should moreover have an Equiva-

lent of 398085 *l*. given them for coming into that

Treaty. He insisted much upon that Argument,

and took notice, as to the Disposal of the Equiva-

lent, That that part of it which was to be given to

the *Darien* Company, was so order'd as that it might

be swallowed up by a few Persons, without any

particular Regard to the Indemnifying every pri-

rate Sufferer in that unhappy Enterprize.

The Lord H——x answer'd, ' That this Equiva-

lent could not be look'd upon as a Gift, but as an

actual Purchase of the Scots Revenue and Customs,

which by this Union, were to be apply'd to the

Payment of the Debts of *England*; and that they

were no more Gainers by it, than we were here by

the Sale of Annuities at 15 or 16 Years Purchase;

That as to the disposal of the Money, it being

their own, it was but reasonable they should have

the Liberty of applying the same, as they thought

most convenient, the *English* Commissioners being

no ways concern'd therein; whose Care, neverthe-

less, and great Prudence had been such, that they

made Provision it should not be disposed of, but by

certain Commissioners, who should be accountable

for the same to the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

Their Lordships this Day proceeding as far as the

19<sup>th</sup> Article, adjourn'd to the 24<sup>th</sup>, when (the Queen

being likewise present) the Earl of Th——r, on the

20<sup>th</sup> Article, acquainted their Lordships, ' That

himself having an *Heretable Office* here in *England*,

by being perpetual Sheriff of the County of *West-*

*morland*, \* he would be glad, with

their Lordships leave, to have the

Opinion of the Judges, about the

Preservation of that his Right,

there being no Provision made in

this Article for *Heretable Offices*

in *England*.

The Lord  
H——x.

The 15<sup>th</sup>,  
16, 17, 18,  
and 19  
Articles  
approved.  
Earl of  
Th——r's  
Speech.  
24.

\* The Earl of *Thames* is  
Hereditary Sheriff of *West-*  
*morland*, as being descended  
from the Family of the  
*Cliffords*, and they again  
from the *Viponts*.

February.

Earl of  
I---y's  
Speech.

The Lord great Chamberlain seconded him in that Motion, saying, 'He had the Honour likewise of having such an *Heretable Office*, as was then in Question, about the Preservation whereof he had the very same Doubts and Scruples with the Noble Peer that spoke last : Whereupon it was agreed, that the Judges should deliver their Opinion about it, which they accordingly did, from the puisni Judge, to the Lord Chief Justice, whose Answers were near the same, with what they had declar'd to the House, to be their Opinion, with respect to the first Article.

The Earl  
of R---r's  
Speech  
about the  
Scotch  
Peers.

The Earl of R---r, after reading the 22d Article, declared, 'He look'd upon it as *incongruous, contradictory to, and inconsistent with it self* ; That there were 16 Peers to be returned to the House of Lords in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, who were Peers and no Peers : That being all *Peers by right of Inheritance*, they were nevertheless made here *Elective*, he took to be divesting them of their Peerage ; because not being sure of being always elected to every Parliament of *Great Britain*, they consequently must lose, when left out, the Benefit of Sitting in Parliament, what was ever deemed an inseparable Right of the Peerage ; That the rest of the Nobility of *Scotland*, to the Number of above 100. were thereby manifestly injured ; and that for his part he wonder'd very much, how the *Scots* came to accept of such unreasonable Conditions ; or how their Lordships could entertain the Thoughts of permitting such *Peers by Election* to sit among them.

The Lords N---m, N---b and G---y, &c. very much enforc'd this Topick, adding, 'That as one might very well suppose, that those *Scots* Peers would be such as were addicted to the *Kirk*, it might prove of a dangerous Consequence to the Church of *England*.

The Earl  
of W---n's  
Speech.

The Earl of W---n reply'd 'That tho' they were all never so much of the *Kirk* Party, yet there was no reason to fear, but they would also be very well disposed for the Church of *England*, and stand up in its Defence on all Occasions ; since there were even some sitting amongst their Lordships who would venture their Lives for the Church of *England*.

land, and yet openly declared themselves to be at the same time *Occasional Conformists*. February.

The Lord H——m rightly judging he was hindered at by that Noble Peer, stood up to inform the House, 'what he understood by an *Occasional Conformist*; in which Explanation he appear'd somewhat gravell'd: For after having made a long Encomium on the *Episcopal Order*, which he took to be the *best and most conformable to primitive Christianity*, he gave no less Commendation to all the Protestant Churches abroad, and to the *Kirk of Scotland* it self, in Particular; which, he said, was a *true Protestant Church*.

The Lord H— m's Speech.

The Bishop of B—— and W—— after begging Pardon for troubling their Lordships on this Account, and saying that if he spoke any thing out of the Way, he was under their Correction; declared, that for his Part, he was altogether against this Union, which he could wish with all his Heart, had been compleated an hundred Years ago; because, said he, all the Ferment and Discord which were likely to ensue upon it, would by this time have had their Course; That he could no better compare it, than to the mixing together strong Liquors, of a contrary Nature, in one and the same Vessel, which would go nigh being burst asunder by their furious Fermentation; That as their Bench was always reckoned the *Dead Weight of the House*, so those 16 Peers being admitted to sit therein, would more effectually make it so, especially in any Future Debates relating to the Church, towards which they could no ways be supposed to be well affected; and therefore he was humbly of Opinion, that some Provision might be made for debarring them of their Vote in any Church Matter that should hereafter come in Agitation.

The Bp. of B— and W—'s Speech against the Union.

The Lords S——s, H——, and others, made very pertinent Answers to those Objections, after which the Debate ended in a general Division of the House, there being 71 Contents for the 22d. Article against 22 not Contents.

After the reading the last Article the Earl of A—— moved that the Judges Opinion might be asked, what Laws would be repeal'd by this Union, and what

February. would remain in Force, but that Motion was rejected, upon which the Earl of N---m stood up and begg'd their Lordships Pardon 'for having troubled  
 The Earl 'them almost to every Article, Urging there were  
 of N---m's 'such material Objections occurring to his Thoughts,  
 Speech. 'as in Conscience he Thought himself obliged  
 'to lay before the House; That as Sir John May-  
 'nard made this Compliment to the late King, at  
 'the Revolution, That having buried, upon Account  
 'of his great Age, all his Contemporaries in Westmin-  
 'ster-Hall, he was afraid, if his Majesty had not come  
 'in that very Juncture of Time, he might have likewise  
 'out-liv'd the very Laws themselves; So, if this  
 'Union did pass, as he had no reason to doubt but  
 'it would most certainly, he might with as much  
 'Reason, and as justly affirm, he had out-liv'd all the  
 'Laws and the very Constitution of England; Conclu-  
 'ding with a Prayer to God, to avert the dire Effects  
 'which might probably ensue from such an Incor-  
 'porating Union.

The Three Days after, the Bishop of Sarum reported  
 Treaty of to the House of Lords, the Resolutions of their  
 Union ap- Grand Committee, for approving the Articles of  
 prov'd by Union, which were agreed to by a great Majority;  
 the Lords. but several Peers made and entred the following  
 Protest,

Die Jovis 27th Febr. 1706.

Dissentient. To the Ninth Resolution.

Several  
 Peers en-  
 ter their  
 Protests.

27.

'Because we humbly conceive I Dissent to every one of  
 'the Sum of 48000 l. to be char- of the 25 Resolutions.  
 'ged on the Kingdom of Scot- Granvil.  
 'land, as the Quota of Scotland, I Dissent to every one of  
 'for a Land Tax, is not pro- the 25 Resolutions.  
 'portionable to the 4 s. Aid, Haversham.  
 'granted by the Parliament of I Dissent to the four  
 'England; but if by reason of last Resolutions, ha-  
 'the present Circumstances of ving not been present  
 'the Kingdom, it might have at the passing the o-  
 'been thought it was not able to thers.  
 'bear a greater Proportion, at Geo. Bath and Wells.

this



I Dissent to every one  
of the 25 Resolutions.  
Stawell.

I Dissent to every one  
of the 25 Resolutions.

this time, yet we cannot but *February.*  
think it unequal to this King-  
dom, that it should be agreed,  
that when ever the 4s. Aid  
shall be Enacted by the Parlia-  
ment of *Great Britain*, to be  
raised on Land in *England*, that  
the 48000 *l.* now raised on  
*Scotland*, shall never be increa-  
sed in no time to come, tho'  
the Trade of that Kingdom  
should be extremely improv'd  
and consequently the Value of  
their Land proportionably rai-  
sed, which in all Probability,  
it must do, when this *Union*  
shall have taken Effect.

*North and Grey, Rochester,*  
*Howard, Leigh, Guilford.*

*Dissentient.* To the 15th Resolution.

' Because we humbly conceive nothing could have  
' been more equal on this Head of the Treaty, than  
' that neither of the Kingdoms should have been  
' burthened with the Debts of the other, contracted  
' before the Union, and if that Proposal which we  
' find once made in the Minutes of the Treaty, had  
' taken Place, there would have been an occasion to  
' have imploy'd the Revenues of the Kingdom of  
' *Scotland* towards the Payment of the Debts of  
' *England*, those Revenues might have been strictly  
' appropriated to the Debts of the Kingdom, and to  
' any other uses within themselves as should have  
' been judg'd requisite, and there would have been  
' no need of an Equivalent of very near 400000 *l.*  
' to be raised on *England*, within this Year, for the  
' Purchase of those Revenues in *Scotland*, which  
' however it may prove to be but a reasonable Bar-  
' gain, upon a strict Calculation, there does not  
' seem to have been a Necessity just now to have rai-  
' sed so great a Sum, when this Kingdom is already  
' bur-

February. 'burthen'd with so vast Ones, for necessary Charges  
 of the War.

Rochester, North and Grey,  
 Guilford, Leigh.

*Dissentient.*

To the 22d Resolution.

'Because we humbly conceive in the first Place,  
 'That the Number of 16 Peers of *Scotland*, is too  
 'great a Proportion to be added to the Peers of *Eng-*  
 'land, who very rarely consist in more than 100 at-  
 'tending Lords, in any one Session of Parliament,  
 'and for that Reason we humbly apprehend such a  
 'Number as 16, may have a very great Sway in the  
 'Resolutions of this House, of which the Conse-  
 'quence cannot now be foreseen.

'In the 2d place, we conceive the Lords of *Scot-*  
 'land, who by Virtue of this Treaty, are to sit in  
 'this House, being not qualified as the Peers of *Eng-*  
 'land are, must suffer a Diminution of their Digni-  
 'ty to sit here on so different Foundations; their  
 'Right of Sitting here, depending entirely on an  
 'Election, and that from time to time, during the  
 'Continuance of one Parliament only; and at the  
 'same time, we are humbly of Opinion, that the  
 'Peers of *England*, who sit here by Creation from  
 'the Crown, and have a Right of so doing in them-  
 'selves or their Heirs, by that Creation for ever,  
 'may find it an Alteration in their Constitution, to  
 'have Lords added to their Number, to Sit and  
 'Vote in all Matters brought before a Parliament,  
 'who have not the same (Right) of their Seats in  
 'Parliament, as the Peers of *England* have.

Buckingham, North and Grey,  
 Leigh, Rochester, Guilford,

'We

I dissent to the 1.  
4, 5, 6, 9, 15, 18, 19,  
21, 22, 23 and 25th  
Resolutions..

‘ We dissent to the Resolu-  
‘ tion of passing the last Article,  
‘ because there being no Enu-  
‘ meration of what Laws are to  
‘ be repealed, it is Conceived too  
‘ great a Latitude of Construc-  
‘ tion thereupon, is left to the  
‘ Judges.

February.

Abingdon, Leigh, North and Grey,  
Guilford.

The Lords on both sides having in this manner exerted their Faculties about this unexampled Affair of an Incorporating Union, which at last they brought to a Conclusion. The Commons in the Interim upon Mr. Bromley's Motion, ordered, ‘ That it should be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for an Union between the Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* was committed, That they might receive a Clause that the Two Universities of this Kingdom might continue for ever, as they then were by Law established. Then a Motion being made, and the Question put, ‘ That it should be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they might receive a Clause to make the like Provision, that the Subjects of this Kingdom should be for ever free of any Oath, Test or Subscription within this Kingdom, contrary to, or inconsistent with the true Protestant Religion, Government, Worship and Discipline of the Church of *England*, as then by Law established, as was already provided for the Subjects of *Scotland*, with Respect to their Presbyterian Government; it passed in the Negative. The same Day a Member moved, That a Clause should be inserted in the said Bill, in Favour of the Convocation of the Clergy, as Part of the Constitution, which Assertion and Motion were exploded.

Commons  
Resolati-  
on in fa-  
vour of  
the Uni-  
versities  
of Eng-  
land.

The Parliament of *Scotland* having inserted in the Articles of Union several Clauses for Drawbacks and Allowances upon divers Commodities of the growth of that Kingdom, which might have put the Eng-  
lish Commodities.

Resoluti-  
ons for  
Draw-  
backs and  
Allowan-  
ces upon  
English  
Comma-  
dities.

*February.* *lish* Traders upon an unequal Foot with the *Scotch*, the Commons of *England* took that Matter into their Consideration, and, in a Committee of the whole House, came to the following Resolutions.

1. ' That all Foreign Salt imported into *England* *Wales* or *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, after the First Day of *May* 1707, shall be cellared and lock'd up under the Custody of the Merchant Importer, and the Officer employed for levying the Duties upon Salt, and that the Merchant may have what Quantity thereof his Occasions may require, not under a Weigh or Forty Bushels at a time, giving Security for the Duty of what Quantity he receives payable in Six Months.
2. ' That for all *English* Salt which from and after the First Day of *May* 1707. shall be shipped to be carried Coastwise, the Duties having been paid, or secured according to former Laws, there shall be an Allowance made of the Duties of so much of such Salt as shall be actually wasted in the Carriage for Wastage, upon Certificates to be given *Gratis* by the proper Officers at the Port of Lading of the true Quantity of Salt laden or put on board, and a Certificate of the proper Officers at the Port of Discharge of the Quantity of the said Salt, which shall be there discharged; and upon Proof made upon Oath to verifie the said Certificates, which Proof and Certificates being produced to the proper Officers of the Salt Duties, by whom the Duties of the said Salt so carried Coastwise was paid or secured, he shall be allowed upon the Security, or repaid (in Case the Duties be actually paid) so much as the said Allowance for Wastage shall amount to, as aforesaid.
3. ' That from and after the first Day of *May* 1707, there shall upon the Exportation of White-Herrings from *England*, *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, be the like Allowances as are to be made upon the Importation of White-Herrings from *Scotland*.
4. ' That there shall be allowed for every Barrel of Beef or Pork salted and exported from *England*, *Wales* and the Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, af-

ter the first of May 1707. for sale, the like Allow-  
ances, as are to be allowed upon Exportation of  
such Beef and Pork exported from Scotland. *February.*

5. ' That there shall be the like *Premium* given  
for all Oatmeal and Grain, called Beer alias Big,  
upon the Exportation thereof, exported after the  
first of May 1707. from *England, Wales* and the  
Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, as are to be given  
upon the Exportation of Oatmeal and Beer from  
*Scotland*.

These Resolutions being agreed on by the House  
on the 29th, and a Bill ordered to be brought in  
thereupon, they read and passed the Bill for an U-  
nion between the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scot-*  
*land* the next Day; the same being carry'd by a Ma-  
jority of 274 Votes against 116, who were for re-  
jecting it.

Having brought our History to the last Day of  
this Month in *England*; the first thing that occurs to  
us in *Scotland* is a Motion, That no Representative  
to the Parliament of *Great Britain*, either for Shire  
or Borough, should have any Allowance for their  
Charges, and Expences in attending the same; and  
after Debate it being mov'd to delay the same, the  
Vote was stated, *Proceed* or *Delay*, and it was carried  
*Delay*. The said Motion being resumed, and dis-  
coursed on in the next sitting, the Vote was put, whe-  
ther there shall be any Thing inserted in the Act for  
settling the manner of Electing and Summoning the  
16 Peers, and 45 Commoners, to represent *Scotland*  
in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, in relation to the  
Charge and Expences of the Representatives for the  
Shires and Boroughs, yea or not, and it was carried  
not. Then it was mov'd, that at all Meetings of  
the Peers for Electing of their Representatives, such  
Peers as were absent, should be allow'd to have  
Vote in the said Election by Proxy, the said Proxies  
being Peers, and they and their Constituents being  
qualify'd, by taking the Oaths requir'd by Law; and  
that the said absent Peers might either Vote by their  
Proxies, or by sending up a List Subscribed by them;  
and after Reasoning thereon, the Vote was put, al-  
low Proxies in the aforesaid Terms, yea or not, and  
it

No Allow-  
ance of  
Charge to  
the Mem-  
bers for  
*Scotland*.

3.



February.

it was carried *allow*. Afterwards it was agreed, That the Meeting of the Peers for the said Elections, should be at any Place Her Majesty should appoint within the Kingdom of *Scotland*. Agreed also, That in case of the Decease, or Promotion of any of the 45 Commoners, to be chosen by that Session of Parliament to the Parliament of *Great Britain*, the District for which he was a Member, upon a Writ directed to them for that effect, should chuse another in his Place; and Agreed likewise, That in case of the Decease of any of the 16 Peers, the Peers should meet and Elect another in Place of the deceas'd, upon a Writ directed to them for that effect. Then it was mov'd, that such Peers of *Scotland*, who were also Peers of *England*, who after the Union, should be created Peers of *Great Britain*, should have no Vote in the Election of the 16 Peers from *Scotland* to the Parliament of *Great Britain*: And after Debate thereon, it was put to the Vote whether any thing in relation to the said Motion should be inserted in the aforesaid Act, settling the manner of Elections, *yea*, or *not*, and it was carried *not*. Afterwards it was agreed, that when the Commissioners for Boroughs, who should meet for Electing their Representatives should happen to be equal, the President of the Meeting should have the casting Vote; and that the Commissioner for the eldest Borough, should proceed at the first Meeting; and the Commissioner for the other Boroughs by turns, as the Boroughs were then call'd in the Rolls of Parliament.

The next Day the Draught of the Act for settling the manner of Elections, was read; and a first reading allow'd to be mark'd thereon; and being read a second time on the 5th of *February*, it was approved and confirm'd by the Touch of the Royal Scepter, in the usual manner, and you may see it in the Appendix to 1706. p. 569. The same Day a Proclamation concerning the Coin, was brought in from the Committee, Read, Voted and Approved.

On the 10th and 12th Instant, the Parliament was taken up with private Business and the next Day proceeded to elect the Representatives for *Scotland*, in the first Parliament of *Great Britain*; and, the three Estates having separated to their usual Places, they

they return'd and reported their respective Elections, February, which were as follows,

*It is to be observed that the following Peers only Voted in the Election of the Nobility.*

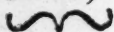
|                                   |                      | Votes. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| Earl of Seafield, Lord Morthesel, |                      |        |
| Chancellor,                       | Bel-carras           |        |
| Marquifs of Montrofs, Forfar,     |                      |        |
| P. S. G.                          | Kilmarnock,          |        |
| Duke of Hamilton,                 | Kintore,             |        |
| Marquifs of Tweeddale, Marchmont, |                      |        |
| Marquifs of Lothian, Hyndford,    |                      |        |
| Earls,                            | Stair,               |        |
| Marr, Secr.                       | Roseberry,           |        |
| Lowdown, Secr.                    | Glasgow,             |        |
| Crawford,                         | Hooton,              |        |
| Marshall,                         | Illy.                |        |
| Sutherland,                       | Viscount.            |        |
| Rothel,                           | Stormont of Kilsyth. |        |
| Morton,                           | Lords.               |        |
| Buchan,                           | Elphinston,          |        |
| Glencairn,                        | Oliphant,            |        |
| Roxburgh,                         | Rofs,                |        |
| Haddington,                       | Torphithen,          |        |
| Galloway,                         | Blantire,            |        |
| Lauderdale,                       | Cranston,            |        |
| Wemyse,                           | Bargeny,             |        |
| Dalhousie,                        | Bamff,               |        |
| Finlater,                         | Elibank,             |        |
| Leven,                            | Beilhaven,           |        |
| The D. of Queens-                 |                      |        |
| bury, Lord High                   |                      | 45     |
| Commissioner had                  |                      |        |
| E. of Seafield, Lord              |                      | 39     |
| Chancellor                        |                      |        |
| Marq. of Montrofs                 |                      | 35     |
| Marq. of Tweedale                 |                      | 28     |
| Marq. of Lothian                  |                      | 29     |
| Earl of Marr, Secr.               |                      | 41     |
| Lowdown, Secr.                    |                      | 40     |
| Crawford                          |                      | 28     |
| Sutherland                        |                      | 29     |
| Roxburgh                          |                      | 28     |
| Wemyse                            |                      | 27     |
| Leven                             |                      | 41     |
| Stair                             |                      | 36     |
| Roseberry                         |                      | 30     |
| Glasgow                           |                      | 38     |
| Illy                              |                      | 34     |

For the Lords.

|                              |             |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| The Duke of Queensberry,     | Crawford,   |             |
| High Commissioner,           | Sutherland, |             |
| Earl of Seafield Chancellor, | Roxburg,    | (Since made |
| Marq. of Montrofs, P.S.C.    | Wemyse,     | Duke.)      |
| Marquifs of Tweeddale,       | Leven,      |             |
| Marquifs of Lothian,         | Stair,      |             |
| Earls                        | Roseberry,  |             |
| Mar,                         | Glasgow,    |             |
| Lowdown,                     | Illy.       |             |
|                              |             | The Re-     |
|                              |             | presenta-   |
|                              |             | tives for   |
|                              |             | Scotland    |
|                              |             | in the Par- |
|                              |             | liament of  |
|                              |             | Great Bri-  |
|                              |             | tain, cho-  |
|                              |             | sen.        |

For

February.

*For the Barons.*

|                                     |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| W. Nisbet of Dirletoun,             | J. Halden of Glenagies,           |
| J. Cockburn <i>Tr</i> of Ormiston,  | Mungo Grahame of Gor-             |
| <i>Sir</i> Wm. Ker of Green-        | <i>Sir</i> D. Ramsay of Balmain,  |
| head,                               | <i>Sir</i> Tho. Burnet of Lies,   |
| <i>Sir</i> J. Swintoun of that Ilk. | W. Seaton <i>Tr</i> of Pitmed-    |
| Wm. Bennet of Grubbet,              | den,                              |
| Archib. Douglas of Ca-              | Alex. Grant of That Ilk,          |
| vers,                               | <i>Jun.</i>                       |
| <i>Mr.</i> J. Murray of Bowhill,    | Hugh Ross of Kilravock,           |
| <i>Mr.</i> J. Pringle of Haining,   | <i>Sir</i> K. M'kenzie of Cro-    |
| Will. Morleson of Pre-              | marty,                            |
| stoungrange,                        | <i>Mr.</i> J. Campbell of Mam-    |
| Geo. Baillie of Jerviswood,         | more,                             |
| <i>Sir</i> J. Johnstoun of We-      | <i>Sir</i> J. Campbell of Auchin- |
| sterhall,                           | brek,                             |
| <i>Mr.</i> J. Stewart of Sorbie,    | Ja. Campbell of Arkinlaff,        |
| <i>Mr.</i> F. Montgomery of         | James Halyburton of Pit-          |
| Giffan,                             | curr,                             |
| W. Dalrymple of Glen-               | A. Abercombie of Glas-            |
| mure,                               | foch,                             |
| <i>Sir</i> R. Pollock of That       | A Douglass of Eagleshaw,          |
| Ilk,                                | John Bruce of Kinross.            |

*For the Boroughs.*

|                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sir</i> Pat Johnstoun,        | <i>Sir</i> James Smollet,      |
| <i>Lieut. Col.</i> John Erskine, | <i>Sir</i> David Dalrymple,    |
| Hugh Montgomery,                 | <i>Mr.</i> John Clarke,        |
| James Scot,                      | <i>Mr.</i> Patrick Ogilvie,    |
| <i>Sir</i> John Erskine,         | Geo. Allardice,                |
| <i>Mr.</i> P. Moncreif of Ready, | Daniel Campbell,               |
| <i>Sir</i> Andrew Home,          | <i>Mr.</i> Alexander Maitland. |
| <i>Sir</i> Peter Halket,         |                                |

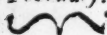
Several  
English  
Vidual-  
lers bound  
for Lisbon,  
taken by  
the  
French.

Now let us come to Affairs of another Nature; *Sir Thomas Dilke* arrived on the 3d of March with the Men of War under his Command, and a Fleet of Merchant Ships at Lisbon. They had been six Weeks in their Passage, and tho' they had had very bad Weather almost all that time, no Ship was lost; but Two Eng-

lish

liffe Men of War, the *Warsprite* and *Swiftsure* which arriv'd there on the 9th, brought Advice, That in the Latitude of 47, they fell in with a Squadron of 16 French Men of War from *Brest*, and were afraid, with some Reason, that the 18 Ships they had under their Convoy were for the most part taken. This Fleet consisted mostly of Victuallers, which proved a great Loss and was the fatal beginning of this Year's Disasters at Sea. The Dutch Squadron under *Vandergoes* arriving next Day with Recruits for their Troops, these march'd as soon as they could to the Frontiers, while the Court of *Madrid* rung with Joy, upon the Qns. being publickly declared to be with Child, which afterwards happen'd to be a Son: I know not what others may think of it, but I take the Birth of this Child (tho' I heartily wish the Contrary) to be a greater Obstacle to King *Charles's* Interest, than any thing that could well befall him. I shall not dwell upon the Particulars of the Rejoycing and Solemnity upon this Occasion; but proceed to the Account the Spaniards gave us of an Action between them and the Portuguese to this Effect, That about the beginning of this Month a Detachment from *Alcantara* consisting of 400 Foot and 60 Horse, march'd to attack *Rosmarinos*, whither the Portuguese had sent a Reinforcement of 200 Men three Days before, that the Castilians scal'd the Town, plunder'd it, and set it on Fire: But for want of Artillery could not attack the Castle, and return'd with several Prisoners and two Colours, having had but 5 Men kill'd and 25 wounded; that Advice was given from several Quarters, That the Portuguese were advancing towards *Salamanca*: That on the 11th Major General *Montenegro* went to get Intelligence of them, with some Squadrons of the Regiment of *Carvajal*, and several Gentlemen Volunteers; being follow'd by 6 Companies of the Regiment of Foot of the Marquis de *Casa-Pavon*, and some Militia: That they found the Portuguese, in Number 3000 Foot and 150 Horse, drawn out of the Garrisons of the Provinces of *Beira* and *Alentejo*, advanc'd to the Bridge of *Yecla* with design to make themselves Masters of it: For which Purpose they had brought with them some Boats and 4 Pieces of Cannon: But that when they approach'd

February.



the Head of the Bridge, 40 Grenadiers of the Regiment of *Chaves* made so great a Fire upon them, that they oblig'd them to retire. That then they put their Boats into the Water and went to pass the River at another Place; but the Regiments of *Chaves*, *Santiago* and *Paven*, charg'd them so vigorously, that they made them retire to their Boats with such Precipitation, that above 300 of them were kill'd or drown'd. The rest of the Troops having pass'd the River at *San Felices*, put them all into Disorder, and they retir'd to *Almeida*, having lost 60 Horses and the Booty they had taken in their March. That the Militia having taken Arms, pursued them on all sides, and took above 600 Prisoners.

I cannot find the *Portuguese* have given us any Account at all of this Action, which the *Spaniards* have very probably magnified much beyond its due Bounds. But not to dissent upon it, we have already mention'd the Arrival of the Confederate Fleet and Land forces from *England*, but last from *Lisbon* at *Alicant*; upon which the Allies in those Parts of the World were much elated: They gave out they would soon have an Army of 30000 Effective Men in the Field, and once more set up for a March to *Madrid*: The more modest Accounts from thence, reckoned upon no more than 8000 *English*, 7000 *Dutch*, 7000 *Portuguese*, and 6000 *Spaniards* in *English* Pay, which would make 28000 Men, without including Garrisons, the Forces of King *Charles*, and the Detachments sent to *Arragon*. But we shall hear in a Month or two hence how vastly short they fell in their Computation: However they were very up-pish upon it at *Lisbon*, and some part of *Spain* under the Subjection of King *Charles III*.

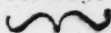
The *Turks* having lived in Peace with all their Neighbours since the Treaty of *Carlowitz* in 1699, we have had but little Occasion to visit that part of *Europe*, unless now and then upon Domestick Jars and Removes at the Port, of which take these Particulars as they have occurred to us. The *Mufti* was the last of *January* deposed, to the great Surprize of the People, and on the 2d of *February* set out for *Brussa*, with *Celebi Melimet*, late *Aga* of the *Janissaries*, and they were both to continue in that Place by

Changes  
at the Ot  
toman  
Port.

Order



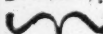
February.



Order of the Grand Signior, being forbidden to remove from thence upon any Pretence whatsoever on Pain of Death. That the Mufti was succeeded by one *Zadick Effendi*, who some Years before was deprived of the same Dignity. That they talk'd variously of the Subject of the Disgrace of the *Mahometan* Pontiff: But the General Opinion was, That it was occasion'd by his Refusal to consent to the Banishment of Five famous Santons or Priests among the *Turks*, whom the People look'd upon to be Saints, and the Mufti was afraid that he would be made a Sacrifice to the People, if he consented to the Banishment of those pretended Holy Men, whom the Court had reason to remove from thence if they could, because they were concerned in the Rebellion in the Year 1703. and that their great Credit with the People might occasion another. That the *Bostangi Bassi* was also removed from his Place, and succeeded by an Aga, and the Grand Visier grown so jealous of *Veli Pascia*, one of the Visiers of the Bench, that he had resolved to remove him from Court, and had perswaded the Grand Signior to make him general Governour of *Bosnia*. That several others had been lately banished, and amongst them a Santon or Priest of great Reputation, to *Sinope* on the *Black Sea*.

I might have taken Notice before of the Princess *Ragotski's* making her escape from *Vienna* to *Saxony*, from whence she was afterwards conveyed to the Prince her Husband, into *Hungary*; where there happened nothing memorable, only we were informed by the *Imperialists*, that Major-General *Tige* had the good Fortune to force his way into *Transilvania*, and to defeat the *Malecontents* in several Rencontres. As to the State of Affairs in *Italy*, the Cessation between the City and Castle of *Milan* expiring the 2d Instant, the Marquess *de la Florida* Governour of the Castle, sent out a Drum the 3d in the Morning to demand of the City a Continuation of Contributions, threatening, if refused, to Cannonade and Bombard them. The 60 *Decuriones* of the City assembled thereupon, and sending the Drum to Prince *Eugene*, his Highness sent him back to the Marquess *de la Florida*, with a Note in which he inform'd him, that having an absolute Power, he must

February.



Siege of  
the Castle  
of Milan.

Substance  
of Prince  
*Eugene's*  
Letter  
thrown  
into the  
Castle of  
*Mil.m.*  
16.

treat with him and not with the City. On the 4th the Drum came out again, with an Answer from the Marquis, in which he made some Difficulty to treat with Prince *Eugene*; whereupon his Highness ordered the Guards to be doubled at the Gates of the City, as also in the Square before the Cathedral, Illuminations to be made every Night in all Quarters of the Town, and 2 Companies to *Patrol*. The 5th the Governour having thought further of the Matter, sent Word to Prince *Eugene* that he was ready to treat with him; whereupon Hostages were exchanged, but nothing concluded; the Governour insisting on his Demand of Contributions, and Prince *Eugene* absolutely refusing them, and threatening to give no Quarter to him or his Garrison if he fir'd on the City. To which the Marquis *de la Florida* returned Answer, as the *French* said, *That he had already Sustain'd 24 Sieges in the Service of the King his Master, and was resolv'd to die gloriously in the 25th, and that he was too old [the Advices from Paris sayd he was in his 80th Year] to begin to be disloyal*: So the Treaty broke off. Yet before the Governour would put his Threats in Execution, he caus'd Artificial Fusées of Wood to be thrown into the City, in which were Notes to inform the Inhabitants, that he was obliged to fire upon their Houses, and that for the Damage the City might receive they might blame themselves, or those who had rejected his Demands: And finding this had no Effect, he began to fire on the 12th, which hastened the Preparations for attacking the Castle, they opened Trenches and rais'd Batteries, and carried on the Siege with great Vigour; the Belieged made as noble a Defence on their part. In the mean time, Prince *Eugene* caus'd Notes to be thrown into the Castle, importing, 'That taking into Consideration, 'that the irregular Proceeding of that Castle against 'the City which had submitted to the Obedience of 'the most August House of *Austria*, was without any 'Ground or Reason, as well as contrary to all Political and Military Rules; and such an Insult as was 'never heard of or offered before by any Castle or 'Citadel. And that tho' it was but just and reasonable 'to punish such an Action with the utmost Rigours of 'War: Yet his Highness being moved with Compassion

sion for the innocent Part of the Garrison, who were *February.*  
 led blindfold by the Fury of the other Part that  
 made no Reflection on their Actions and Ruin; he  
 had out of his merciful Disposition thought fit to  
 prevent the Destruction of the said Innocent Persons  
 by means of that Letter; by which he signified to  
 them, that there was now no other Remedy for all  
 those that were in the Castle, but either to desert or  
 wait the last Extremities. That therefore his High-  
 ness promised all *French* Officers to maintain them  
 suitable to their Quality while they continued in that  
 Country, and give them Passports to such Places as  
 they should think fit to retire to; and to furnish Sub-  
 sistence to the Soldiers of that Nation, and give them  
 like Passports for retiring safely whither they would:  
 And as for the *Spaniards, Italians,* and those of other  
 Nations belonging to the House of *Austria*, his High-  
 ness promised, that they should be received into his  
 Catholick Majesty's Service, each according to his  
 present Rank; and that if they were reformed, they  
 should be allowed Pay, till Occasion offer'd to em-  
 ploy them: That his Highness longed to receive  
 them and Reward each according to his Merit; and  
 that they might not complain of the Ruin they  
 would draw upon themselves by their Obstinacy,  
 he sent them that Letter.

This Letter not meeting with the desired Success,  
 the *Imperialists* under the Direction of Count *Daun*  
 pushed on the Siege, and about the beginning of  
*March* had carry'd on their Trenches to the Covert-  
 Way; yet they were deterr'd from Storming it for  
 fear of Mines, which they were searching for: But  
 you will hear of the Surrender of it in the next  
 Month, and the rest of the Places possessed by the  
*French* in *Lombardy, Mantua, &c.* the Castle of *Mo-*  
*dona* being already deliver'd to the Duke of that  
 Name.

The King of *Sweden* continuing in *Saxony*, the  
*French* began to use their utmost to foment Jealousies,  
 and to insinuate that the *Swedes* would at length take  
 their Part against the Allies; at least set up such a Me-  
 diation as should not be rejected. But putting no real  
 Confidence in a Thing, whereof they had no man-  
 ner of Assurance, and but very little probability;

*February.* the French King applies himself for that End to the Pope in the following Letter.

*Most Holy Father,*

*French King's Letter to the Pope, about a Peace.*  
15.

THE Care your Holiness continues to take to procure the Peace of *Europe*, is always equally acceptable unto us, and as we have nothing so much at Heart as to second your Endeavours, we are induced to remove before-hand whatever may render them Abortive. Therefore as we endeavoured to prevent the Beginning of the War, so we shall continue to seek all Opportunities to put an End to it by the most speedy and easy Ways. Your Holiness has been acquainted with what we have done to obtain that wholesome End, and it must be imputed to the Misfortune of the present Times, that some Catholick Princes, withheld by the Fears of displeasing their Allies, continue to shut up their Ears to the Holy Exhortations of the Vicar of Jesus Christ.

When we referr'd to the Arbitration of your Holiness to adjust the Rights of the Emperor, by way of Compensation on the Dominions of the *Spanish* Monarchy, the Ministers of your Holiness were ordered to offer those Proposals to that Prince; but with what scorn and slight were they rejected! He made Exorbitant Demands, and insisted with Haughtiness on the recalling of our Grandson. Who would have expected, most Holy Father, such a proud Answer, equally insulting to the good Offices of your Holiness, and our Love for Peace? For the then Conjuncture, instead of being favourable to the House of *Austria*, seem'd to threaten it, because of the Superiority of our Forces, and the gaining of the Victory of *Cassano*; but God, the Disposer of all Events, changed the Disposition of Affairs. Taken up with the Care of retrieving our Losses, we did not for all that give over the Idea of Peace, which we had formed in the very Time of our greatest Prosperities. We reiterated to *Holland* the Offers of a Barrier for their State, and the Security that was demanded for their Commerce, reserving to our selves to treat about the

Com-

Compensation to be given to the Emperor; but *February.*  
 these reasonable Proposals were again evaded by  
 the Intrigues of a Party which had appeared con-  
 trary to the Greatness of our Grandson. We ap-  
 plied then all our Care to augment our Preparati-  
 ons for continuing a War, which had been violent-  
 ly and unjustly declared against us; but never-  
 theless as it is Important for us, to hearken to the  
 Holy Exhortations of your Holiness, and in order  
 that our Enemies may have no Pretence of laying  
 at our Door, the Cause of so much Christian Blood  
 already spilt, and what more is to be spilt, we  
 shall give your Holiness the Explanation you de-  
 sire, about our Intentions for Peace.

We shall therefore tell your Holiness, That the  
 King our Grandson has entrusted us with his Pow-  
 ers, to transfer to the Arch Duke, part of the Do-  
 minions which compose the *Spanish* Monarchy.  
 The Catholick King has the Hearts of the true  
*Spaniards*, and he contents himself to Reign over  
 them. The Emperor alone may then explain him-  
 self at present, and it will be in the Power of that  
 Prince, That the *Milaneze, Naples and Sicily*, with  
 the other Islands in the *Mediterranean* belonging to  
*Spain*, be for ever re-United to his House. A Bar-  
 rier for the Republick of the United Provinces  
 might be easily agreed upon, and so the two Pre-  
 tensions of the War being removed, it will be easie  
 to put an end to the Misfortunes *Europe* has so long  
 groan'd under. We pray God to preserve many  
 Years, your Holiness, for the Government of his  
 Church.

Subscrib'd,

Written at Ver-  
 sailles, *Februa-*  
 ry 15 1707.

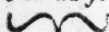
Your Devout Son, the King  
 of France and Navarre.

LOUIS,

and underneath, COLBERT.



February.



Some have been of Opinion that this Letter so plainly discover'd the ill Condition of the Affairs of *France*, that it was surprizing they should make it Publick; and it was not easily seen what they expected from it. For my part I can scarce believe, when I consider the Superiority the *French* were like to have in the Field, that there was any thing in this Letter, unless it were writ only as a Sham to cover a pretended Weakness: Be it as it will and let the Allies proclaim the Poverty of *France* as loud as they please; that Prince seems to have occult Resources both for Men and Money, that no other has yet been Capable to find out; besides our belief that Gold and Silver must be imported to *France* from the *Spanish West Indies*, in much larger Quantities than formerly, to prevent which Trade the Allies ought to leave no human Art untryed, the Welfare of them and thier Posterity entirely depending on it.

Contenting our selves with this single Remark on the *French King's* Letter to the Pope about a Peace: There was another Matter negotiated by the Allies amongst the *Grisons*, wherein *France* shewed her self much concerned; for Mr. *Stanyan*, Envoy Extraordinary of *England*, being arrived at *Coire*, the Capital of the *Grisons*, demanded in the Name of the Queen and the Allies, Passage through that Country for the Recruits design'd for the Imperial Army in *Italy*, the obtaining of which would prove of great Service to the Allies; because otherwise, their Recruits must take a very long March before they could join their respective Regiments, if they were oblig'd to go thro' the Country of *Tyrol*, the *Veroneze*, cross the *Po* near *Ferrara*, and so through the *Modeneze* and the Duchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*. This Point being of great Importance, met with great Opposition from the *French*, as the Reader may see in the following Memorial to the *Grisons*.

## Magnificent LORDS,

Mr *Stanyan's*  
Memorial  
to the  
*Grisons*.

THE Queen of Great Britain, my Mistress, when She sent me to *Switzerland*, did me the Honour at the same time to entrust me with a Letter to your State, and to order me to attend you: But some

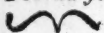
' Business happening which hindered my coming *February.*  
 ' hither so soon as I design'd, I was oblig'd to delay  
 ' my Journey, and to send you the Queen's Letter,  
 ' till such time as I could come my self. At present  
 ' that my Affairs allow me so m time, Her  
 ' Majesty has renew'd Her Orders for my coming hi-  
 ' ther immediately, to renew the Assurances I gave  
 ' you by Letter of Her Friendship and Good Will  
 ' towards your Ancient and Potent Republick; for  
 ' which this Letter, which I deliver to you from  
 ' Her Majesty, may serve as a Voucher.

' Her Majesty has also commanded me to tell you,  
 ' That the just and necessary War in which She is  
 ' engag'd with Her Allies against *France*, to reduce  
 ' the exorbitant Power of that Crown within just  
 ' Bounds, and to restore the Ballance of *Europe*,  
 ' obliges Her to use all lawful Means to accomplish  
 ' that laudable End. And since the Divine Power  
 ' has bless'd the Arms of the High Allies in such an  
 ' extraordinary manner, that in all Appearance they  
 ' will speedily reduce *France* to such a Condition, as  
 ' She shall not be able to disturb the Peace of *Europe*  
 ' any more, nor to put Her Liberty in Danger. Her  
 ' Majesty promises Her Self, That you will not  
 ' thwart the High Allies, but on the contrary, that  
 ' you will do all that depends upon you, without  
 ' embroiling your selves, to facilitate their Enter-  
 ' prizes; the End of which tends so visibly to the  
 ' Common Good of *Europe* and of which your State  
 ' will reap the Fruits as well as others.

' The Queen, my Mistress, does not desire you to  
 ' engage in this Quarrel: She has too much Re-  
 ' spect to your Interest to engage this State in the  
 ' least Difficulty or Trouble: She is content; nay,  
 ' She desires that you would continue bare Spectators  
 ' of those Troubles, and that you should reap, as  
 ' well as the High Allies, the Fruit of the prodigious  
 ' Effusion of Blood and Treasure, which they are  
 ' oblig'd to make for restoring the Publick Li-  
 ' berty.

' All that the Queen, in Conjunction with Her  
 ' Allies, demands of you is, That without breaking  
 ' your Neutrality, you would grant Passage through  
 ' your Country to the Troops which his Imperial  
 ' Majesty

February.



‘ Majesty, and Her other Allies, would send into the  
 ‘ *Milaneze*, to reinforce the Army in *Italy*. This De-  
 ‘ mand is so reasonable in it self, and so agreeable to  
 ‘ the Ties of Amity and good Neighbourhood, that  
 ‘ the High Allies perswade themselves, that on this  
 ‘ Occasion, you will give them Proofs both of the  
 ‘ one and the other.

‘ You know very well, Magnificent Lords, That  
 ‘ by Virtue of the Capitulation of *Milan*, you al-  
 ‘ ways gave Passage to the Troops of the Allies du-  
 ‘ ring the last War, tho’ you still continued Neuter,  
 ‘ and tho’ that Capitulation was suspended while the  
 ‘ Duke of *Anjou* usurp’d the Possession of the *Mila-*  
 ‘ *neze*, now that that Dutchy is in the Hands of its  
 ‘ lawful Sovereign, the true Heir of the late King  
 ‘ of *Spain*, *Charles* the Second; it would seem that  
 ‘ that Capitulation ought to be look’d upon as in  
 ‘ Force, and that betwixt Friends and Honest Neigh-  
 ‘ bours, such as you, who don’t love Tricking, both  
 ‘ Sides ought to keep to the Articles of the Treaty,  
 ‘ till there be Opportunity to renew it with King  
 ‘ *Charles* III. as his Catholick Majesty designs to do  
 ‘ on the first Occasion.

‘ The Partisans and Emissaries of *France* alledge  
 ‘ Two Reasons to divert you from granting this  
 ‘ Passage: The First, That thereby you would infringe  
 ‘ the Neutrality which you profess to observe; and the  
 ‘ Second, That you will thereby expose your selves to the  
 ‘ Resentments of *France*: But I readily persuade my  
 ‘ self, That you will find them too frivolous to  
 ‘ make the least Impression upon Persons of your  
 ‘ Foresight.

‘ As to the Former, I have already shew’d you,  
 ‘ That it can be no Infraction of the Neutrality  
 ‘ tho’ you grant the Passage demanded, and that  
 ‘ you your selves have given an Instance of it, since  
 ‘ as I mentioned already, you always granted it by  
 ‘ Vertue of the Capitulation of *Milan*, tho’ at the  
 ‘ same time you observ’d your Neutrality, without  
 ‘ *France*’s having ever thought fit to reproach you  
 ‘ with breaking it; and if there be need of other  
 ‘ Instances, the Republick of *Venice* will furnish you  
 ‘ with one: The Conduct of that Republick is so  
 ‘ prudent, and they are so circumspect in all their

‘ Pro-

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Proceedings, that other States may very safely follow their Maxims and Example. You know, Magnificent Lords, they never refus'd Passage through their Territories to the Troops of his Imperial Majesty and his Allies, tho' they have always profess'd to observe a Neutrality, and have indeed observ'd it very exactly, which shews that Neutrality, and allowing Passage to Troops are compatible enough, and very consistent.

As to the second Reason, That you will thereby expose your selves to the Resentments of *France*, to me it seems as ill founded as the former. It is nothing at best but Threats, that will never be follow'd by Effects, and which, I persuade my self, will never shake that firmness and Constancy which you have shew'd on all Occasions. We see, by the Assistance of God, the *French* Army chas'd out of *Italy*, and, humanely speaking, without hopes of being ever able to return thither. I know their Emissaries affect to give out, that it will return next Spring.

But those who are inform'd of the true State of their Affairs, and know the Situation of the Country, laugh at such Bravades. It's true they have still some Troops in *Italy*, but the Reason is because there Retreat is cut off, and they can't get out of it; so that we are rather to look upon them as Prisoners of War, than Garrisons in the Places where they be, which the Rigour of the Season has hitherto hindered us from taking. So that we may boldly say, That you have nothing to hope from the Favour, nor to fear from the Resentments of *France*.

But allow me to tell you, Magnificent Lords, as a Friend who aims at, and wishes the Welfare of your State, as well as the Service of the Queen and Her Allies, That it is not the same with respect to the Emperor and King of *Spain*. You know very well, it is in their Power to disturb your Commerce, both in the Empire and *Milaneze*; and I am to tell you freely as a Friend, that I dread the Consequences of your refusing the Passage, which the High Allies demand of you as good Friends and Neighbours: Whereas by granting it, you have

February.

‘ have ground to hope for every Thing from those  
 ‘ Two Princes, as well from their natural Inclination  
 ‘ to do Good, as from the Mediation and Intercessi-  
 ‘ on of the Queen, and their High Mightinesses the  
 ‘ States-General, who will not be wanting zealously  
 ‘ to espouse your Interests on all Occasions.

‘ Besides these Two Reasons they allege another,  
 ‘ viz. That you have tied up your Hands by your  
 ‘ Declaration in 1701, importing, *That besides the*  
 ‘ *Neutrality which you promis’d to keep, you engag’d your*  
 ‘ *selves not to give Passage to our Troops.*

‘ But it’s easy to answer that Objection. Every  
 ‘ Body knows, *That Declarations of that sort are Tem-*  
 ‘ *porary, and oblige no longer than the Reasons for which*  
 ‘ *they were made subsist.* While the Duke of Anjou  
 ‘ was in Possession of the *Milaneze*, you had reason  
 ‘ to do nothing that might break the good Corres-  
 ‘ pondence, and disturb the Commerce with that  
 ‘ Country, which is so necessary to you; but now  
 ‘ that the Dutchy of *Milan* has submitted to its law-  
 ‘ ful Prince, the same Reasons which induc’d you to  
 ‘ refuse Passage to us then, ought to oblige you to  
 ‘ grant it us now, considering the State of Affairs,  
 ‘ lest you lose the Advantage of that Commerce, and  
 ‘ expose your selves to the dangerous Consequences  
 ‘ of denying us Passage.

‘ These are not false Colours, nor cunningly in-  
 ‘ vented Turns to amuse you, and disguise Truth,  
 ‘ but solid Reasons, founded upon the durable Inter-  
 ‘ est of your Republick, and which certainly must  
 ‘ have more Influence upon your Minds, than the  
 ‘ imaginary Fears with which *France* would fill your  
 ‘ Heads, and the Resentments with which they  
 ‘ threaten you, when they shall have re-conquered  
 ‘ the *Milaneze*, since the Truth is, She is in more  
 ‘ Danger to lose the Provinces of her Kingdom, next  
 ‘ Campaign, than the King of *Spain* is to lose the  
 ‘ Dutchy of *Milan*.

‘ This, Magnificent Lords, is the Demand which  
 ‘ the Queen commanded me to make in her Name,  
 ‘ in the most strong and pressing Terms, as an Es-  
 ‘ sential Point of the greatest Importance to the Ser-  
 ‘ vice of the High Allies; and Her Majesty hopes  
 ‘ you will grant it the more readily, that She has  
 ‘ given



' given me positive Orders to assure you on Her *February.*  
 ' Part, That tho' it does not appear that *France* can  
 ' be in a Condition to hurt you any manner of way,  
 ' yet if it should happen contrary to all Probability,  
 ' that they trouble or disquiet you because of the  
 ' Passage you grant to our Troops, Her Majesty and  
 ' Her Allies promise to Assist and Maintain you ef-  
 ' fectually against all your Enemies. And as an Ac-  
 ' knowledgment of the Service which you shall do  
 ' to the Common Cause on this Occasion, Her Ma-  
 ' jesty and the States-General of the United Provin-  
 ' ces assure you, That they will employ their best  
 ' Offices with such Princes and States, where it shall  
 ' be necessary, to procure the Advantage and Benefit  
 ' of your Republick; and particularly when Peace  
 ' shall be treated of, they will endeavour to have you  
 ' comprehended in the Treaty, so as your Liberty,  
 ' Safety and Prosperity, may be establish'd upon a  
 ' firm and durable Foot.

' I must advertise you, That in all Probability the  
 ' Minister of *France* will endeavour to elude the good  
 ' Effects of the Favourable Resolves you may enter  
 ' into, by gaining Time, and trying to make you  
 ' defer them; but since the Season is too far ad-  
 ' vanc'd to admit of a long Delay, which would be  
 ' as Prejudicial to us as a Denial, I entreat you to be  
 ' as speedy in your Resolves as the shortness of the  
 ' Time and our mutual Friendship requires.

' For my own Part, Magnificent Lords, I am  
 ' oblig'd to thank you for the great Civilities you  
 ' did me upon my Arrival here; nor can I acknow-  
 ' ledge it better, than by recommending the Inte-  
 ' rests of your States to the Favour and Protection  
 ' of the Queen my Mistress. It's your Part to fur-  
 ' nish Occasion for it by granting the Demand I  
 ' make in Her Name, and I hope you will not lose  
 ' it. I assure you that I shall esteem my self very  
 ' happy, to be able to give Her Majesty so good a  
 ' Testimony of your Respect and Zeal for Her Per-  
 ' son and Interest, and that it shall be a Pleasure  
 ' to me to employ my self on all Occasions in  
 ' what

February. ' what may be for the Good and Advantage of your  
 Republick.

At Coire, Fe-  
 bruary the  
 12th 1707.

I am most truly,  
 Magnificent LORDS.  
 Your most Affectionate Servant,

A. STANYAN.

Having briefly premised the Importance of the Matter insisted upon for the Conveniency of the March of the Imperial Troops, and there being farther Oppositions made by the *French* Minister M. *Graville* in his Memorial of the 13th to the *Grisons*; 'tis hoped the Reader's Patience will not be tired, if we entertain him with Mr. *Stanian's* Reply to it; we own 'tis somewhat long, but he being the Envoy of Her Majesty of *Great Britain*, our Gracious Sovereign, it would be incongruous to omit it, and the rather since it's full of solid Reasoning, the Produce of our Country man's Understanding, who expressed himself in this manner to them.

Magnificent LORDS,

Another  
 Memorial  
 of Mr.  
*Stanian*.  
 19.

' I Did not think my self oblig'd to enlarge any farther on the Request that I made to you in the Name of the Queen, my Mistress, in my Proposal of the 12th of this Month, in order to induce you to grant it: But forasmuch as the Chevalier *de Graville*, Envoy Extraordinary of *France*, has presented to you a Memorial of the 13th, in which he lays down certain Reasons to dissuade you from so doing, I judg'd it would not be improper to make you sensible of the Insufficiency of them, that the Force and Equity of mine may be set in a clearer Light: And it is upon this Account that I find my self oblig'd to add these Remarks to my former Proposal.

' The first Reason that M. *de Graville* makes use of to divert you from observing the Capitulate or Treaty of *Milan*, is, because, says he, *That Capitulate has relation only to the Duke of Anjou, and not to King Charles III.* But to defeat this Argument,



ment, I would only ask him, Whether that Capitulate expir'd with the late King *Charles II.* or not? If he says, it did; then it is not true, That the said Capitulate can have Relation to the Duke of *Anjou*, or to any other Person whatsoever; because, according to his own Acknowledgment, it is a meer Nullity that exists no longer: But if he affirms that the Capitulate did not expire at that time, then it follows that it is still in Force, and consequently he agrees, That we have a Right to demand the Execution of it: For if he would urge, That you ought to observe it with respect to the Duke of *Anjou* only, as being the lawful Heir (as is pretended) of the late King *Charles II.* I would ask him, For what Reason? You never as yet acknowledged that pretended Right, no more than the greater part of *Europe*, neither have you ever enter'd into any Treaty or Alliance with him; so that if you have continued to observe the Capitulate during his Intrusion into the Dutchy of *Milan*, it could only be done upon account of his being Possessor; and therefore the Effect must needs cease with the Cause: For if *M. de Graville's* Argument was valid, the Consequence of it would be, That you would be oblig'd to break off all Commerce with the *Milaneze*, which you enjoy by Virtue of the said Capitulate; since, according to *M. de Graville's* Assertion, that Capitulate has only relation to the Duke of *Anjou*, altho' another Prince has actually taken Possession of the Country, and has obtain'd the Investiture of it of the Emperor, in all the usual Forms.

*M. de Graville* proceeds in his Discourse, and says, That the Cantons of Switzerland near Italy, have fairly acknowledg'd the Equity of an unquestionable Right, and acted conformably to their own Interest, by entering into an Alliance with the true Prince of the *Milaneze*. Now it is requisite to cause you to take Notice, That the Ministers of *France* are apt to contradict themselves in their manner of arguing on different Occasions. *M. de Graville* is very sensible, That the strongest Argument which the Ministers of *France* and the Duke of *Anjou*, in *Switzerland*, made use of to induce those

Cantons

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‘ Cantons to renew their Capitulate, was, That it did not belong to them, to enter upon the Discussion of the Rights of the Two claiming Parties, and that it ought to be a sufficient Inducement for them to enter into a Treaty with the Duke of Anjou, in regard that he was in Possession of the Milaneze. In like manner the same Cantons declar’d, That they only treated with the Duke of Anjou as Possessor of the Milaneze, without determining any thing with respect to his Right, as indeed such a Decision did not in any wise belong to them: It is true, That those Cantons acknowledg’d the Duke of Anjou, as King of Spain; but this concludes nothing against you, who have not done it. So that whether Regard be had to the Right or to the Possession, both Arguments are equally incongruous with respect to you; for as to his Right you never thought fit to acknowledge it, and for the Possession, you are sensible that it belongs to K. Charles III. who has it with his Imperial Majesty’s Investiture, as a Fief of the Empire. Therefore, Magnificent Lords, the Question is reduc’d to this one single Point, that is to say: Whether you judge it most expedient to break off all Commerce with the Milaneze, or to continue maintaining the Articles of it, as you have always done since the Death of Charles II. King of Spain, till a favourable Opportunity may be embrac’d to renew it, under Conditions more advantageous to your State by the Mediation of the Potentates, that shall Interest themselves in your behalf: For it is not just, as you cannot but be sensible, Magnificent Lords, that King Charles III. should be oblig’d to ratify the Articles of the Capitulate, which tend to your Benefit, and that at the same time you should be left at liberty to reject the Article of the Passage, which to him is the most important of all in the present Conjuncture: The Treaty is reciprocal, and equally obliges both Parties.

‘ If M. de Graville should affirm, That as long as the Duke of Anjou was in Possession of the Milaneze, he did not demand the Passage: Answer may be made, That it is very well known what Commission was given to M. de Barbezieres, when he

‘ pass’d

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pass'd through that Country, during the War of *Bavaria*. But without insisting on that Point, I shall declare, That the Reason why he did not demand that Passage, is because it was not necessary in order to his Entrance into the *Milaneze*, altho' it was the only Passage that you were at Liberty to grant him, without Prejudice to your other Allies. It was of much greater Importance for him, to hinder the High Allies from taking the Advantage of it, and it is upon that Account that the Ministers of *France*, and of the Duke of *Anjou*, so earnestly press'd you to keep your Passages shut from both Parties: But the principal Argument on which *M. de Graville* grounds his Reasoning, is the Declaration that you have made *not to grant the Passage to either of the Potentates*. Permit me, Magnificent Lords, to examine the Force of this Objection in a few Words; but before I enter upon the Scrutiny, I cannot forbear desiring you to observe a Matter of Fact alledged by him, which is not true: Indeed he does it by way of Interrogation, but after such a manner as to endeavour to cause it to be generally believ'd by all People, and even by you your selves, who know the contrary, *Are not you engaged, Magnificent Lords, (says he) by a Solemn Oath, to keep your Passages continually shut up? &c.* You well know, Magnificent Lords, that you have not taken an Oath upon that Account, and you cannot excuse your selves from answering him in the Negative. I am willing to believe that *M. de Graville* fell into this Errour by Inadvertency; nevertheless the little Care he takes to clear up these Matters before he proposes them, ought to make you cautious about giving Credit too hastily thereto; but I return to his Argument: Now for the due Examination of it, 'tis requisite to consider the Time when, and the End for which this Declaration was made; as to the Time, it was when the Duke of *Anjou* was in Possession of the *Milaneze*, and the main Design was to preserve your Commerce in that Country: But that Time is no longer, the Duke of *Anjou* is no longer Duke of *Milan*, neither *de Jure*, nor *de Facto*, and the End for which you did it does not at all take Place at



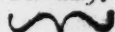
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present. For otherwise, it would follow from thence, that the Measures you then took in order to maintain your Commerce in those Parts, would change their Nature, and apparently become the Means of ruining it, and thus you would destroy your selves by your own Arms. *M. de Graville* ought ingenuously to acknowledge that you understood that Declaration in a limited Sense, with respect to the Circumstances of Time, and the Posture of Affairs at that Instant; otherwise you would have made your selves accountable for the Events of the War, and obnoxious to the Inconveniencies you design'd to avoid by that Declaration. Let us suppose the War may continue Ten Years longer, is it requisite that you should deprive your selves of the Commerce and Advantages which you reap from the *Milanese*, during all that time, upon account of a Declaration that you set forth only with an Intent always to make a good Use of it notwithstanding all the Alterations that might be caus'd by the Fortune of War? You are so far enlighten'd and clear sighted, Magnificent Lords, that you cannot possibly admit of such an Absurdity, and the Minister who gives you this bad Advice, under colour of Friendship, would only laugh in his Sleeve at so palpable an Oversight. You are sensible That a skilful Pilot who would conduct his Ship with Safety into the Harbour, ought to humour the Winds instead of outbraving them; and I am perswaded you are so good Patriots, that you will not intail upon your selves and Posterity those fatal Consequences, which such a Conduct as *M. de Graville* advises you to, might occasion.

This is what I have judg'd necessary to insist on by way of Answer to that part of his Memorial which relates to the justice of your Proceedings in granting us the Passage. As for the Civil Interest of your State, I have already shewn at large, the Advantages and Disadvantages, that you have reason to expect from each Party; but it is your Province duely to deliberate, and to make choice of what is most expedient for you in this Juncture of Affairs. At present I shall only add some few Re-

marks

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marks in passing over the other Parts of M. de Graville's Memorial that seem to require a Confutation. M. de Graville would insinuate to you, That the Emperor's Ministers have fram'd a Design to seize on your Passages one Day: God knows whence he had this Information, I believe he is the only Person that ever heard of such a Matter, and I am persuaded that you will give no Credit to it: If the Emperor and his Allies had taken this Design in Hand, they would not have requested of you by their Ministers, as they do at this Day, to grant them those Passages, as good Friends, Allies and Neighbours; besides they are very sensible, that altho' they might have such an Intention, yet you have always Strength and Means sufficient for their Defence against all those that should attempt to force them.

M. de Graville in the end of his Memorial, endeavours to raise in you certain Jealousies touching the Sincerity of the Friendship and Good Will of the Queen my Mistress towards your Republick, and the Offer of Succours that I have made to you on her behalf in case of Necessity. To this, I shall make no other Answer, than that M. de Graville himself might shew you several Princes and States more remote than yours, that have felt the good Effects of the Alliance with Her Majesty, as well by the means of Her Military Forces as by Subsidies, and that I have the Honour to serve a Princess who makes a Conscience of punctually observing Her Engagements; a Princess that never violated any Treaty, nor ever fail'd to fulfil Her Promises. I agree with M. de Graville, That your Passages are of great Importance, and that it is a Gift of Nature, by means of which you may reap very considerable Advantages in opening them opportunely. But if you follow M. de Graville's Advice, you will render them altogether useless, or rather they will prove the Source of many Calamities that may befall you. Therefore I conclude by declaring, Magnificent Lords That if ever you would open your Passages to gain Advantage thereby, it ought to be done in the present Conjunction, while there is a fair Opportunity of doing a good Piece of Service to all the

*February.* ‘ High Allies in general, which will engage them  
 ‘ to interest themselves in every thing that may serve  
 ‘ to promote the Welfare and Safety of your Re-  
 ‘ publick.

I am really,  
 At Coire, the 19<sup>th</sup> Magnificent LORDS,  
 of Febr. 1707. Your Most Affectionate  
 Humble Servant,  
 A. STANYAN.

The success of these Negotiations, and the Treaty concluded in pursuance of them, you will hear of in the next Month. We'll pass for the present into the North: 'Tis not to be wonder'd the King of *Prussia* should be so forward to Recognize the Title of *Stanislaus* to *Poland*, since those Princes were in a manner upon the same Level, and the Court of *Prussia* had reason to be afraid, That if they appear'd unwilling to own the New King, that Prince might perhaps start the same Difficulty for acknowledging his *Prussian* Majesty, if ever he were settled on the *Polish* Throne. This mutual Recognition had been the chief Subject of the Negotiations of the *Sieur Printz*, who having finish'd the same, had Audience in Form of King *Stanislaus*, and delivered to him the following Letter from his Master.

*Frederick R.*

K. of *Prussia*'s Letter to K. *Stanislaus*. 8. ‘ **Y**OUR Majesty's Letter, dated the 29<sup>th</sup> of November past, and deliver'd to us by the Envoy  
 ‘ of the most Serene King of *Sweden*, having inform'd us, That a Peace was at length concluded, by  
 ‘ which your Majesty's Possession of the Kingdom  
 ‘ and Crown of *Poland* was asserted and confirm'd,  
 ‘ We immediately judg'd we could do nothing better than to Congratulate Your Majesty, as we  
 ‘ do with the greatest Sincerity and Affection, on  
 ‘ your Accession to that High Dignity; and at the  
 ‘ same time to assure your Majesty, That we always  
 ‘ thought the Services render'd to their Native Country  
 ‘ try

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try by the most Illustrious Family from which your Majesty is Descended, but especially for your own Personal Vertues and Merits towards the *Polish* Nation, deserv'd this Elevated Rank, to which we never more heartily desir'd to see any Person advanced. God grant, That your Reign may be Long and Happy to your Majesty and the *Poles*, and that the Remains of Discord being suppress'd, it may be also most Peaceful and Glorious. Your Majesty may rest perfectly assur'd, That whatever Alliances are, or shall be contracted between Us and the most Serene Kings and the Illustrious Kingdom of *Poland*, shall be inviolably kept according to the Eternal Laws of Friendship and Neighbourhood; that we shall study and promote their Interest and Welfare; and lastly, That we shall earnestly cultivate and improve the Inclination transmitted to us by our Ancestors to forward whatever may concern the Good of the Kingdom of *Poland*: We beseech the Almighty to Bless your Majesty with all manner of Prosperity.

Given at Our Palace, &c. the 8th Day of February, in the Year of Christ 1707. and of our Reign the 7th.

The Emperor and some other Princes of *Germany* shewing themselves not averse to this Recognition of *Stanislaus*, he might comfortably hope in a short time, to be fixed on the Throne of *Poland*, but other unforeseen things interven'd, not only in the Empire, of which more hereafter, but even in *Poland* too, where the Czar stirred very much to have a new Election.

On the 7th of this Month a great Council summon'd to meet at *Lemberg*, was open'd, and there appear'd the Primate of the Kingdom, the Bishop of *Cujavia*, the Palatines of *Lublin*, *Lemberg*, *Camenick*, *Bietz* and *Chelm*; the Vice-Chancellor of the Crown, the great Sword-bearer, and the Referendary; the Marshal of the Court of *Lithuania*, the Sub-General, and several others. Count *Denhof*, the Sword-bearer of the Crown, spoke first: He made a long Discourse upon the Calamities of the Kingdom, and remonstrated that it was absolutely necessary to continue the Council here, in order to agree upon Means for re-esta-

Council of  
*Lemberg*.

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Their Debates.

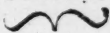
lishing the Peace and Security of the Republick, and preserving its Liberties; to which he desir'd the Senators to apply themselves with Sincerity and Diligence. After him, the Treasurer of *Lithuania* spoke, and propos'd the adjourning of the Assembly to the 11th, to give time to the Bishops of *Vilna*, *Smolensko*, and some other Senators to come and assist in it; which motion being approv'd, the Assembly being grown numerous that day by the arrival of Prince *Wiesnowski*, the Palatines of *Cracow* and *Podolia*, the Castellan of *Witepsk*, and several other Lords of *Poland* and *Lithuania*. The Sword-bearer of the Crown began his Speech, in which he first thank'd them for appearing there on such an Occasion, and then told them he was of Opinion the Motion formerly made by the Primate of the Kingdom for confirming the general Confederacy of *Sandomir*, ought to be approv'd, and thereupon desir'd that Deputies might be nam'd to draw up the Form of an Act confirming the said Confederacy. Then the Marshal of *Lithuania* made a long Discourse upon the present State of Affairs, on the extream Obstinacy of the adverse Party, and the fatal Consequences of the Treaty of *Warsaw*; after which he return'd Thanks to the Primate for the Care and Pains he had taken to draw together the dispers'd, in order to the rebuilding the *Altar of Concord*; and as to what had been said about the Confederacy of *Sandomir*, he added, that seeing they had yet receiv'd no Account of the Abdication of King *Augustus*, otherwise than by publick Rumour, he judg'd it proper that the Vice-Chancellor, being a Minister that was acquainted with the secret Affairs of his Majesty, should be desir'd to inform the Assembly of what he knew of that Matter, and of the Motives that induc'd his Majesty to retire into *Saxony*.

The Vice-Chancellor hereupon standing up, *Would to God*, said he sorrowfully, *that by the Revolution which has happen'd, we had not been constrain'd, the Marshal to ask, and I to answer a Question once so little expected*: And pursuing his Discourse, he said, that those who had the most Concern for the King's Interest, had on all Occasions sound'd his Intentions, touching the Measures he would take in case the King

of



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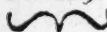


of Sweden should invade Saxony: To which he answered, That the Allies had Assurances the King of Sweden would not make an Irruption that would excite against him the States of the Empire, and even Saxony it self: That however, the Case suppos'd actually happening by the Entrance of the Swedes into Saxony, King *Augustus* took vigorous and bold Resolutions to succour his Dominions; and notified to Foreign Courts the necessity he was under to enter into the Heart of the Empire with all his Army, and Auxiliary Troops of *Poles, Muscovites* and *Cossacks*; and was heard to say, that *tho' his Country should be laid in Ashes, he would rather chuse to Die in Loyal Poland, than live in Ease and Quiet amidst the Delights of Saxony*: That in Fact, it was known in what manner he joyn'd his Forces with the *Muscovites*, and how he gave Battle, and won the Victory at *Kalisch*: That as for what had pass'd since that time, he would confine himself to excuse not the Action, but the Intention of the King, who had been constrain'd to do what he had done, out of meer Necessity, and wholly against his Will. He concluded with approving the Motion for confirming the Confederacy of *Sandomir*.

The *Palatine of Podolia* coming to speak in his turn, demanded *whether they had a King, or not?* If they had, they might assemble; if not the Nation ought to be call'd together with the accusom'd Formalities. He concluded, That the King design'd to return, since he had sent no Advice to the contrary. But the *Marshal of Lithuania* answer'd him, that it would require a great time for the Nation to meet so solemnly as he had propos'd, and that it being uncertain what might happen in the mean time, it should be best for them to act with Unanimity, and agree to the Expedient propos'd. The *Primate* having applauded the Zeal of the *Palatine of Podolia*, nominated with general Consent Deputies to draw up the Form of the foresaid Act; and to give them Time for it, the Session was adjourned to the 14th.

There were some Debates about it on the 15th; but at length all was terminated to general Satisfaction, and the Session adjourn'd to the 17th. The chief

February.



Heads of the Act were these that follow, I. That all those who are in the adverse Party shall be exhorted to quit it, and concur in the common Defence. II. That all the Palatinates shall send their Deputies to the Council, and to that end shall assemble their particular Diets. III. That Letters shall be sent to inform Foreign Potentates and Courts of the Rights and Liberties of *Poland*, to the end they may acknowledge none for King of *Poland*, but him who shall be own'd and elected by the free Suffrages of all the Estates of the Republick.

Czar's  
Ambassa-  
dor's  
Speech to  
the *Polish*  
Council.

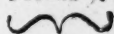
About this time Prince *Dolhorucki*, Chief Minister of State of the Czar, had his publick Audience of the Council, to which he was conducted by one of the chief Officers of the Crown with seven Coaches, and a detachment of the Cavalry of the General of the Crown. He was placed in the Congress by two Chief Ministers of the Republick, and delivered a Letter to the Assembly from the Czar, and then made a Speech in the *Polish* Language, importing, that notwithstanding the Republick seem'd to be reduced to the last Extremities by the Retreat of King *Augustus*, yet they were still in a Condition to retrieve their Affairs and Glory, if they would concur in the Measures that should be propos'd unto them on the part of the Czar, a faithful Ally of *Poland*, whom no private Advantages whatever that might be propos'd unto him, should be able to separate from the Interest of the Republick; concluding with a Parthetical Exhortion to take vigorous Measures against their Common Enemy; and assuring them, that the Czar would restore to the Republick the Places in the *Ukraine* that formerly belong'd to *Poland*; and furnish the Sums he had promis'd for paying the Army of the Crown.

Answer of  
the P. i-  
mate.

The Primate of the Kingdom answer'd in the Name of the Republick, and having return'd Thanks to the Czar for his Affection and Friendship, he assur'd his Minister, that the Council would not separate till they had taken such Resolutions, as the Glory of their Nation, and the distressed Condition of their Country required from them. The Czar had some

some time before this writ a Letter to the Great Crown General, from *Zolkiew*, to this effect,

February.



THE King of *Sweden* having by Force and Management, compass'd his Design against King *Augustus*, seeks with no less Cunning to gain his Ends of Us and the Republick, and to render fruitless our good Dispositions to maintain the common Interest: In this View his Ministers in all Foreign Courts insinuate, that he is treating of Peace separately with Us. We do not deny, that when formerly at *Stoliza* several Ministers of Foreign Potentates sounded our Inclinations to Peace, we intimated, that out of Christian Duty, and to spare the further Effusion of Blood, we should always be ready to hearken to all Propositions of Peace which the King of *Sweden* should offer; but on Condition that such Peace should be negociated openly, and with the Consent and Participation of the Republick, and concluded by Commissioners appointed by all the Parties concern'd. We never did or shall entertain any Thoughts of treating of Peace secretly, by the Intervention of any Foreign Court; preferring to all Interest and Advantage, the Reputation, Honour, and inviolable good Faith of a Monarch in the strict Observation of all his Alliances. We therefore assure your Lordship, that we have not yet enter'd into any manner of Negotiation of Peace with *Sweden*, nor for the future will enter into any, otherwise than (as we have already declar'd.) with Participation and Consent of the Estates of the Republick; being absolutely determin'd to keep inviolably the Alliance and Agreement we are engag'd in with the Republick, &c.

Czar's  
Letter to  
the Crown  
General.

7.

On the other Hand *Augustus* having no farther thoughts of *Poland*, had enough to do in his own Country; for, having concluded the Treaty with the *Swedes*, the Articles of which you have in my History for the last Year, *Charles XII.* holds him now to hard Meat, and continuing with *Stanislaus* in *Saxony*, urged him to perform his Agreement, which remain'd

The Diffi-  
culties of  
King *Aug-  
ustus*.

*February.* remain'd to be made good ; particularly the paying Prince *James Sobieski* the Sum due to him ; the delivering up the Crown and Regalia of *Poland* ; the putting General *Paskul* into the Hands of the *Swedes* ; and the forbearing to use the Arms and Stile of King of *Poland*, &c. King *Augustus* employ'd General *Rebel*, who had great Credit with the Court of *Sweden*, to solicit some Moderation, but in vain. Thus the *Swedes* were no less urgent for the Payment of the great Contributions they demanded of that Electorate ; and to shew that they were in earnest, put part of the Country under military Execution, but suspended it again, in Hopes the Estates of the Country would find some Means or other to satisfy their Demands in Money.

How unwilling soever King *Augustus* was to satisfy the King of *Sweden*'s rigorous Demands, that the Articles of the Treaty between them might be fulfill'd, he found himself under an absolute necessity to write the following Letter to the States General.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, *by the Grace of GOD, King of Poland, Great Duke of Lithuania, Russia, Prussia, Mazovia, Samogitia, Kiovia, Volhinia, Podolia, Podlachia, Livonia, &c. Duke of Saxony, Juliers, Cleves, Bergh, Angria, and Westphalia ; Hereditary Mareſchal and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire ; Landgrave of Thuringia ; Markgrave of Meyrfen, and of the Upper and Lower Lufatia ; Burgrave of Magdeburgh ; Count of Hennebergh, Mark, Ravensberg, and Barby ; Lord of Raveſtein, &c.*

King *Augustus*'s Letter to the States about their Guaranty.

**H**IGH and Mighty Lords, our particular Friends and Neighbours, although we have lately Friendly desir'd by our Extraordinary Envoy *Guersdorf*, your High Mightinesses to accept together with the Emperor and the Crown of *England*, the Guaranty of the Peace concluded between us and the K. of *Sweden*, yet we had no other Intention than that we at that time and till now were in hopes that his *Swedish* Majesty, moved by our Presence and Representations, and by his wonted Generosity,

rather

rather than by the exprefs Terms of the Treaty *February.*  
 concluded, would be induced to recede from some  
 hard Points agreed to by our Commissioners, and  
 declare a certain Term when he should evacuate  
 our Territories, and put an end to the excessive  
 Contributions and Demands of Forrage they make.  
 But seeing that contrary to our Expectation, they  
 continue their excessive Demands for the Pay and  
 Maintenance of their Soldiers (which in the Arti-  
 cles of Peace is granted only in case of Exigency,  
 and yet have been hitherto exacted rather as an  
 Imposition from an Enemy) and that by these  
 means our poor Subjects in the middle of Peace are  
 reduced to the last Extremities by these hard Vio-  
 lences; and that they take from them all their  
 Cattle, Cloaths, Beds, and other Household Fur-  
 niture, depriving them from all means of Sub-  
 sistance, forcing them to quit their Habitations,  
 and destroying with Fire whole Villages, when-  
 ever these hard Usages drive Men to despair,  
 and force them to offer any Resistance: While on  
 the other Hand, to our further Oppression, they  
 stop the raising of our Excises and other Revenues,  
 We find our selves (instead of the Advantages we  
 expected from this dear bought Peace) in such a  
 Condition, that we could not have been more un-  
 fortunate, had we ventured all the Extremities of  
 War. This will appear still more plainly in this  
 Particular, that since their Invasion they have ex-  
 acted in a Month's time more than it would have  
 been otherwise possible to raise in 16 Months; and  
 that the utmost Demands that could have been  
 made for Satisfaction of Damages, which have  
 been renounced on both sides by the Treaty, could  
 not have amounted to a greater Sum. And where-  
 as there is no time set to evacuate our Country and  
 put an end to these mortal Vexations; but that on  
 the contrary, the Winter Quarters which were  
 consented to, have been contrary to Custom pro-  
 longed to 9 Months; and even that it is yet doubt-  
 ful, that they can march out of our Territories by  
 the end of *August*, if they continue to persist in  
 their new Menaces and Demands, about delivering  
 up of *Paskull*, the Minister of the Czar, and the  
 Aux-



February.

Auxiliary *Muscovite* Troops that were in the Empire before the Conclusion of the Peace; because the said Troops having received Orders from the Czar, to obey no longer our Orders, but in case of need to put themselves under the Protection of another Potentate, or otherwise provide *Quovis modo* for their Security; it is not possible for us to fulfill the 12th Article of the Treaty, on which they insist, and deliver up any other *Muscovite* Troops but such as are in our Power in *Saxony*: And as to their Demand of *Patkull*, your High Mightinesses will easily agree, according to your Wisdom, that we cannot comply with it, without exposing our Dominions, and the Neighbouring States to a Second Invasion on the Part of the *Muscovites*; who march towards the same, and that we shall never be the better for the Peace lately concluded. Therefore we desire your High Mightinesses, in a Friendly and Neighbourly manner, to be pleased according to the Renowned Care and Concern you always express for the Welfare of the Empire and the Members thereof, to take into your Consideration, That we as an Elector of the Empire and a faithful Ally, have never departed from the Interest of the Common Cause, notwithstanding the great Charges and Difficulties we have been put to, by reason of this cruel War, and that we have not rendered our selves unworthy of a Common Assistance, and desire that we may be delivered from the Continuation of the Vexations abovesaid; as also from the Levies and Recruits pretended by the *Swedes*, and all other Pretentions not consented to. In order thereunto, We desire your High Mightinesses and your Allies, to grant the Guaranty desired of you and them with such Alterations as they shall think fit; and above all, That according to what has been agreed with the King of *Sweden*, a certain Term for the Evacuation of our Territories may be appointed, and that the Overplus of the Contributions they have received may be restored unto us; and that at the same time no Demands be admitted that are contrary to the Laws of Nations, or impossible to be executed. Thus shall your High Mightinesses lay an Obligation upon us,

for the YEAR 1707:

109

us, which shall last as long as our Life, and be entail'd upon our Posterity, and we shall continue to testify on all Occasions, your Friendship and Neighbourly Service.

February.

Given at Dresden,  
Febr. 26. 1707.

Your High Mightinesses,  
Affectionate Friend  
and Neighbour,

Signed,  
AUGUSTUS Rex.

If from *Saxony*, we pass into *Scotland*, we find the Remainder of the Session of Parliament was spent in several important Affairs, both private and publick, particularly in examining the Accounts of the *African* and *Indian* Company, and providing for the due Application of the Equivalent. And on the 25th his Grace the High Commissioner, went to the Parliament-House in great Solemnity, being attended by the whole Troop of Life-Guards, and all the Nobility and Gentry in their Coaches, and touched with the Sceptre the following Acts, viz. 1. Act in favour of the Incorporations of *Edinburgh* for a *Maiden-Hospital*. 2. Act in favour of the Town of *Dundee*. 3. Another in favour of that of *Aberdeen*. 4. Act in favour of the Duke of *Hamilton*, and the Town of *Borrowstounness*. 5. Act in favour of the Burgh of *Kirkaldie*. 6. Act renouncing the Reversion of *Kirklands*. 7. Act in favour of the Burgh of *Kinghorn*. 8. Act for clearing the passage through the *Mary Wind* in the Burgh of *Sterlin*. 9. Act in favour of the Earls of *Linlithgow* and *Callender*. 10. Act in favour of the Lady *Littlegil* and her Son. 11. Act of Naturalization of *John Henry Huguetan*. 12. Act for Naturalizing several Foreigners. 13. Act for preserving the Game. 14. Act in favour of the Earl of *Bouchan*. 15. Act of Dissolution of the Mines and Minerals belonging to his Grace the Duke of *Queensberry*. 16. Act for burying in Wool. 17. Act in favour of the *Maiden Hospital* founded by the Company of Merchants and *Mary Ereskine*. 18. Act concerning the Payment of the Sums out of the Equivalent to the *African* Company; and 19. An Act concerning the Publick Debts. Then the Act *Salvo Jure*

March.

Acts passed  
March  
25.

*March.* *Fure Cujuslibet* was read, and it being read again, it was voted, approved, and touched with the Sceptre; Which done, his Grace, Her Majesty's High Commissioner, made the following Speech to the Parliament.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

The Duke  
of Queens-  
berry's  
Speech.

**T**HE Publick Business of this Session being now over, it's full time to put an end to it. I am perswaded, that we and our Posterity will reap the Benefit of the UNION of the Two Kingdoms; and I doubt not, but as this Parliament has had the Honour to conclude it, you will, in your several Stations, recommend to the People of this Nation, a grateful Sense of Her Majesty's Goodness and great Care for the Welfare of Her Subjects, in bringing this Important Affair to Perfection; and that you will promote an Universal desire in this Kingdom, to become one in Heart and Affections; as we are inseparably join'd in Interest with our Neighbouring Nation.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I have a very deep Sense of the Assistance and Respect I have met with from you in this Session of Parliament, and I shall omit no Occasion of shewing to the utmost of my Power, the grateful Remembrance I have of it.

The Par-  
liament  
adjourn'd.

The Duke  
of Queens-  
berry ar-  
rives at  
London,  
April 16.

The Parliament being adjourned to the 22d of April, His Grace returned to the Queen's Palace in the same Solemnity as he went to the House, and gave a splendid Entertainment to the Nobility and Gentry. The Day before the Draught of a Letter from the Parliament to Her Majesty, was brought in, voted and approved; and the Duke of Queensberry having thus happily concluded this Session, and surmounted all the Difficulties he met in his way, set out, some Days after, for London, where he arrived the 16th of April, being met several Miles out of Town by many Noblemen and Gentlemen in their Coaches, to the Number of above 40, and by near 400 Persons on Horseback. The next Morning, his Grace waited upon the Queen at Kensington, where he

he found that Gracious Reception, which his never-to-be forgotten Services had deserved.

Notwithstanding what has been said of Addressees, and the like Oppositions made against the Union, yet it may be observed, That of 34 Shires of *Scotland*, only 13 address'd; and of all these the better and more substantial part of the Gentlemen refused to join with the rest: That of 66 Burroughs, only 17 sent up Addressees, and some of those not against the Union, but only for Rectification of the Articles; That of 68 Presbyteries, Three only, *viz.* those of *Hamilton, Lanerk* and *Dumblain*; and of 938 Kirks and Parishes only 60 address'd against an Union, and that even in the very Addressees that were carried there was a Management.

The Paces that had been made for the forwarding, and the Obstructions laid in the way of the Union Bill in *England*, having already been set in their true light: The Bill on the 1st Instant was carried by Mr. *Compton* to the House of Lords, who gave it a quick Dispatch; but upon reading the same the Third Time, the Lord N----b and G----y, offered the following Rider to be added to it, *viz.*

' Provided always that nothing in this Ratification contained shall be construed to extend to an Ap-  
' probation or Acknowledgment of the Truth of the  
' Presbyterian way of Worship, or allowing the  
' Religion of the Church of *Scotland*, to be what it  
' is styled, *the true Protestant Religion.*

A Rider  
offer'd by  
the L.  
N-b and  
G-y re-  
jected.

But after a Debate, the Question being put whether the said Rider should be read a second Time, it was carried in the Negative by a Majority of Fifty Five Voices against Nineteen.

Dissentient.

*Beaufort, Buckingham.*

*North and Grey, Anglesey.*

*Winchelsea.*

*Northampton, Abingdon.*

*Nottingham, Scarfsdale.*

*Geo. Bath and Wells, Thanet.*

*Granville, Stawell, Guernsey.*

*Weymouth, Guilford, Leigh.*

Then

*March*  
*Lords*  
*protest*  
*against*  
*the Rati-*  
*fication of*  
*the Uni-*  
*on.*

Then the Question was put, *whether this Bill should pass*, which was Resolved in the Affirmative, by a great Majority. The Peers who entered their Dissent were these that follow:

Dissentient.

*Nottingham, Anglesey, Thanet.*  
*Winchelsea, Northampton.*  
*Scarsdale, Weymouth, Guernsey.*

‘ Because the Constitution of this Kingdom has  
 ‘ been so very Excellent, and therefore justly ap-  
 ‘ plauded by all our Neighbours for so many Ages,  
 ‘ that we cannot conceive it Prudent now to Change  
 ‘ it, and to Venture at all those Alterations made by  
 ‘ this Bill, some of them especially being of such a  
 ‘ Nature, that as the Inconvenience and Danger of  
 ‘ them (in our humble Opinion) is already but too  
 ‘ obvious, some think it more proper and decent to  
 ‘ avoid entring further into the particular Appre-  
 ‘ hensions we have from the passing of this Law.

*Beaufort, Buckingham.*  
*Stawell, Guilford, Granville.*  
*Leigh.*

*Queen*  
*passes*  
*Acts.*  
*6.*

The Lords having sent back the Bill for an Union to the Commons without any Amendment, the Queen came to their Lordships-House, on the 6th Instant, with the usual Solemnity, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Publick Bills, *viz.* 1. *An Act for an UNION of the Two Kingdoms of England and Scotland.* 2. *An Act for rendring more effectual An Act passed in the First Year of Her Majesty's Reign, Entituled, An Act for the better preventing Escapes out of the Queen's-Bench and Fleet-Prisons.* 3. *An Act for repairing the Highway between Hockliffe and Woborne in the County of Bedford.* 4. *An Act for continuing the Acts formerly made for the Repairing of the Highways in the County of Hertford.* 5. *An Act for enlarging the Passage leading to New-Palace-Yard, through the Gate-House, Westminster.*



After which Her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

IT is with the greatest Satisfaction, that I have given My Assent to a Bill for Uniting *England* and *Scotland* into one Kingdom.

The Q's  
Speech in  
Parliament.

I Consider this Union, as a Matter of the greatest Importance to the Wealth, Strength and Safety of the whole Island, and at the same time as a Work of so much Difficulty, and Nicety in its own Nature, that till now all Attempts which have been made towards it, in the Course of above a Hundred Years, have proved ineffectual; and therefore I make no doubt but it will be Remembered and spoke of hereafter, to the Honour of those who have been Instrumental in bringing it to such a Happy Conclusion.

I Desire and Expect from all My Subjects of Both Nations, that from henceforth they Act with all possible Respect and Kindness to one another, that so it may appear to all the World, they have Hearts disposed to become one People.

This will be a great Pleasure to Me, and will make us all quickly sensible of the good Effect of this Union.

And I cannot but look upon it as a peculiar Happiness, That in My Reign so full a Provision is made for the Peace and Quiet of My People, and for the Security of our Religion, by so Firm an Establishment of the Protestant Succession throughout GREAT BRITAIN.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

I take this Occasion to remind you of making effectual Provision for the Payment of the Equivalent to *Scotland* within the Time appointed by this Act, and I am perswaded you will shew as much Readiness in this particular as you have done in all the Parts of this GREAT WORK.

*March.**My Lords and Gentlemen,*

‘ The Season of the Year being now pretty far  
 ‘ Advanc’d, I hope you will continue the same Zeal  
 ‘ which has appear’d throughout this Session in dis-  
 ‘ patching what yet remains unfinish’d of the Publick  
 ‘ Business before you.

Both Houses of Parliament after this agreed on a  
 joyn’t Address to Her Majesty, which was presented  
 on the 8th, and runs thus:

Address  
 of both  
 Houses to  
 the Queen  
 8.

‘ **WE** Your Majesty’s most Dutiful Subjects, the  
 ‘ Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Com-  
 ‘ mons in Parliament Assembled, Return Our most  
 ‘ Humble Thanks to Your Majesty for Your Graci-  
 ‘ ous Approbation of the Share We had, in bringing  
 ‘ the Treaty of an Union between Your Two King-  
 ‘ doms of *England* and *Scotland*, to a Happy Conclu-  
 ‘ sion; a Work that (after so many Fruitless Endeavours)  
 ‘ seems designed by Providence to add New  
 ‘ Lustre to the Glories of Your Majesty’s Reign;  
 ‘ The Success of Your Arms having secur’d us from  
 ‘ all Attempts from Abroad, and the Care Your Ma-  
 ‘ jesty has taken of the Firm Establishment of the  
 ‘ Protestant Succession, having given a great and last-  
 ‘ ing Security to our Religion, as in the Church of  
 ‘ *England*, by Law Establish’d. We beg Leave  
 ‘ Humbly to Assure Your Majesty, That Our En-  
 ‘ deavours shall never be wanting to Support Your  
 ‘ Government at Home, and so to Establish the Peace  
 ‘ of this Island, that no Dispute may remain among  
 ‘ us, but how to Acknowledge in the most Dutiful  
 ‘ Manner the Auspicious Conduct of so Great and so  
 ‘ Renown’d a QUEEN.

Her Majesty’s most Gracious Answer.

*My Lords and Gentlemen*

Queen’s  
 Answer.

‘ I am glad to find your Opinion so perfectly agree-  
 ‘ es with mine, concerning the Union; you cannot  
 ‘ do me a more acceptable Service, than by using  
 ‘ your utmost Endeavours, to improve all the  
 ‘ good Consequences of it.

On the 10th, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, resolved to grant a Supply to Her Majesty for the Payment of the Equivalent to *Scotland*: And two Days after came to these Resolutions.

*March:*  
A Supply to answer the Equivalent to *Scotland* granted.

1. That the Sum of 398085 *l.* 10 *s.* be granted to Her Majesty, to discharge the like Sum mentioned in the 15th Article of the Treaty of Union between *England* and *Scotland*, confirmed by Acts of Parliament in both Kingdoms, being the Equivalent to be answer'd by the said Article to *Scotland*, for such Customs and Excises which *Scotland* is to be charg'd with, and will be Applicable to the Debts of *England*.

2. That 2641 *l.* be granted to enable Her Majesty to make a Recompence to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of *Carlisle*, for such Tolls as they are to be deprived of by the 6th Article of the said Treaty of Union.

3. That 5000 *l.* be granted to enable Her Majesty to make a Recompence to *Joseph Musgrave*, *Thomas Musgrave*, and *George Musgrave*, Sons of Sir *Christopher Musgrave*, Bar. deceased, for such Tolls as they are to be deprived of by the 6th Article of the said Treaty of Union, which Resolutions were on the 13th reported, and agreed to.

On the 15th, Mr. *Conyers* reported from the Committee of the whole House, the following Resolutions about Ways and Means to raise the Supply, viz. Ways and Means.

Resolutions about Ways and Means.

1. That towards raising the Supply, the Duties on Low Wines and Spirits of the first Extraction, and the Duties payable by Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty-Chapmen, which by an Act of the Third Year of Her Majesty's Reign, have continuance until the 24th Day of *June* 1710. shall be further granted and continued to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, from the 23d Day of *June*, 1710. for the Term of 96 Years from thence next ensuing.

2. That there be paid for every Barrel of Sweets made for Sale, from, and after the 24th Day of *March* 1706. for the Term of 99 Years, from thence next ensuing, the Sum of 1 *l.* 16 *s.* and so proportionably for any greater or lesser Quantity, to be paid by the Maker of such Sweets.

I 2

3. That

March.

3. ' That the Overplus Money arising by the Rates and Duties of Excise, which were granted to their late Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary* (of Glorious Memory) by an Act of the Fourth Year of their said Majesties Reign, for the Term of 99 Years therein mentioned, and are liable to the Payment of several Annuities with Benefit of Survivorship, and other Annuities, shall, from and after the 29th Day of *September* 1710. be appropriated towards raising the Supply.

4. ' That the Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Sums of Money payable upon Merchandizes Imported and Exported, which were first granted to King *Charles* the Second, in the Twelfth Year of his Reign for his Life, and by several subsequent Acts of Parliament were continued until the first Day of *August* 1706. and by an Act of the first Year of Her Majesty's Reign, Entituled, *An Act for making good Deficiencies, and preserving the Publick Credit*, are granted to continue until the 1st Day of *August* 1710. (excepting such of the said Duties as have been taken away or lessen'd by Acts of Parliament) shall be further continued to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors from the last Day of *July* 1710. to the first Day of *August* 1712. and no longer.

5. ' That the several Impositions and Duties upon Wines, Vinegar, and Tobacco, which were granted first to King *James* the Second, in the first Year of his Reign, and the Impositions upon *East India* Goods, and other Goods charged therewith, which were first granted to their late Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, in the Second Year of their Reign, and by several subsequent Acts of Parliament were continued until the first Day of *August* 1706. and by an Act of the first Year of Her Majesty's Reign, Entituled, *An Act for making good Deficiencies, and preserving the Publick Credit*, are granted to continue until the first Day of *August* 1710, (except such of the said Impositions and Duties, as have been taken away or lessen'd by Acts of Parliament) shall be further continu'd to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, from the last Day of *July* 1710. to the first Day of *August* 1712. and no longer.

6. ' That

6. ' That the Additional Rates, Duties and Impositions, which were at first granted to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, in the Fourth Year of their Reign, and by several subsequent Acts of Parliament, were continued until the first Day of *August* 1706. and by an Act of the first Year of Her Majesty's Reign, Entituled, *An Act for making good Deficiencies, and preserving the Publick Credit*, are granted to continue until the first Day of *August* 1710. (except such of the said Rates, Duties, and Impositions as have been taken away by Acts of Parliament) shall be further continued to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, from the last Day of *July* 1710. to the first Day of *August* 1712. and no longer.

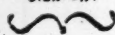
7. ' That the several Impositions and Duties upon Whale Finns imported, which were granted to his late Majesty King *William*, by an Act of the Ninth Year of his Reign, and by an Act of the first Year of Her Majesty's Reign, were continued until the first Day of *August* 1710. be further continued from the last Day of *July* 1710. until the first Day of *August* 1712. and no longer.

8. ' That from, and after the time that all the Principal and Interest, which by the said Act of the first Year of Her Majesty's Reign, are charged upon the said Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, and the said Impositions upon Wines, Vinegar, Tobacco and *East India* Goods, and upon the said Additional Impositions, and upon the said Duties upon Whale Finns. shall be paid off and satisfied, or that sufficient Money shall be reserved in the *Exchequer* for that purpose, the said Subsidies, Impositions and Duties, for the Remainder of the Term, to end the first of *August* 1712. shall be appropriated towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

These Resolutions, being agreed to by the House, it was Ordered, " That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for continuing such Additional Duties on Goods and Merchandizes, and such of the Duties upon Stamp'd Vellome, Parchment and Paper, as are therein mentioned ; and for Settling



March.



“ and establishing a Fund thereby, and by the Application of certain Overplus Monies, and otherwise, for Payment of Annuities, to be sold for raising a further Supply to her Majesty, for the Service of the Year 1707, and other Uses therein express'd, is Committed, That they leave out of the said Bill the additional Duties on Goods and Merchandizes, and in lieu thereof to insert the said Duties on Low-Wines and Spirits, and the Duties payable by Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty-Chapmen, and the said Duties on Sweets, and the said Overplus Monies arising by the Rates and Duties of Excise, as part of the Fund for Payment of the said Annuities and other the Uses in the said Bill, pursuant to the three first of the said Resolutions. And Ordered, That a Bill be brought in upon the Five last of the said Resolutions.

Resolutions in favour of the Leeward Islands.

18.

The House, on the 18th, proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee to whom the Petition of several Proprietors of Plantations in the Islands of *Nevis* and *St. Christophers* in *America*, and Merchants trading to the same, on the behalf of themselves, and the other Inhabitants and Traders to the said Islands, was referred, and the same being read, it was Resolv'd, ' That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, That she will be pleas'd to appoint such Persons as Her Majesty shall think fit, to inquire into the true state of the Losses of the People of the Islands of *Nevis* and *St. Christophers*, in order to lay the same before this House the next Sessions of Parliament; and in the mean Time, That she will be graciously pleas'd out of the Publick Money granted this Session of Parliament, to apply what may be convenient for the better securing those Islands, and supplying them with Necessaries, in order to a Re-settlement. The said Address being presented accordingly, her Majesty was pleas'd to answer, ' That she was very well pleas'd to find the House of Commons had so Compassionate a sense of the Losses of Her Subjects in *Nevis* and *St. Christophers*, as also with the concern they shew'd upon this Occasion for the Plantations which were so justly entituled to their Care, by the large Returns they made to the Publick; and her Majesty

The Q.'s Answer.

‘ Majesty would give the necessary Orders for what the House had desired in that Matter. Accordingly her Majesty has since been pleased to appoint two Gentlemen of known Ability and Integrity to go to the said Islands to procure an exact state of the Losses of her Subjects there, from whence they are not yet returned to *England* with their Report, and therefore we can give you no Particulars.

March.

An Address, in relation to the Buying in *England* all Cloaths, Arms and Accoutrements of War for the Army, in her Majesty’s Pay or Service, having also been presented to Her Majesty, she was pleased to give this Answer: ‘ That she would endeavour to give Encouragement to the Manufactures of *England*, upon all Occasions, where it might consist with the Publick Service.

An Address about buying Cloaths and Arms in *England*

On the 19th the Commons agreed to the two following Resolutions, which were reported by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, from the Committee of the whole House, viz. ‘ 1. That towards raising the Supply, the Duties (commonly called the third part of a Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage) which by Act of Parliament of the fourth Year of Her Majesty’s Reign, Entituled, *An Act for continuing an Additional Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, and certain Duties upon Coals, Culm and Cinders, and Additional Duties of Excise, and for settling and establishing a Fund thereby, and by other Ways and Means, for Payment of Annuities to be sold for raising a further Supply to her Majesty for the Service of the Year 1706, and other Uses therein mentioned,* ‘ were granted, and continued to be paid for, and upon all Wines, which from and after the 8th day of March 1706, during the Term of Ninety Eight Years from thence next ensuing, should be imported or brought into the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*; and for and upon all manner of Goods and Merchandizes, which from and after the said Eighth Day of March 1706, during the said Term of Ninety Eight Years, should be imported or brought into this Realm, or any Her Majesty’s Dominions to the same belonging, by way of Merchandize (except as therein is excepted) be further granted and con-

Further Resolutions about Ways and Means.

19.

March.



‘tinued to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors  
‘from the Expiration of the said Term of Ninety  
‘Eight Years, for the Term of one Year from thence  
‘next and immediately ensuing.

2. ‘That the Overplus Monies to arise yearly by  
‘the Funds settled by the Act of the fourth Year of  
‘her Majesty’s Reign, Entituled, *An Act for continu-*  
‘*ing an Additional Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage,*  
‘*and certain Duties upon Coals, Culm and Cinders, and*  
‘*Additional Duties of Excise, and for settling and e-*  
‘*stablishing a Fund thereby, and by other Ways and*  
‘*Means, for Payment of Annuities to be sold for raising*  
‘*a further Supply to her Majesty for the Service of the Year*  
‘*1706, and other uses therein mentioned.* which Over-  
‘plus Monies do belong to her Majesty for the Pub-  
‘lick Use, shall be appropriated as a further security  
‘for payment of the Annuities to be purchased to  
‘raise Money towards the Supply granted to her  
‘Majesty in this Session of Parliament. Then they  
‘Ordered, ‘That it should be an Instruction to the  
‘Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill  
‘for continuing such Additional Duties on Goods  
‘and Merchandizes, and such of the Duties upon  
‘Stamp’d Vellome, Parchment and Paper, as are  
‘therein mentioned; and for settling and establish-  
‘ing a Fund thereby, and by the Application of cer-  
‘tain Overplus Monies, and otherwise, for Payment  
‘of Annuities to be sold for raising a further Supply  
‘to her Majesty for the Service of the Year 1707,  
‘and other Uses therein expressed, was Committed,  
‘That they should insert the said Duties and Over-  
‘plusses as further Securities for the Annuities to be  
‘purchased: As also that it should be an Instruction  
‘to the said Committee, that they should be impow-  
‘ered to receive a Clause, to give further time for  
‘payment of the Stamp Duties, which had been om-  
‘itted to be paid, and thereupon to be discharged  
‘from the Penalties.

Her Majesty, on the 24th, in the House of Peers  
gave her Royal Assent to these Publick Acts, 1. ‘An  
‘Act for continuing the Duties on Houses, to se-  
‘cure an Yearly Fund for circulating Exchequer  
‘Bills, whereby a Sum not exceeding 150000*l.*  
‘was intended to be raised for carrying on the  
‘War,

Queen  
passed  
Acts.

24.

‘ War, and other her Majesty’s Occasions. 2. An  
 ‘ Act for better Recruiting her Majesties Land For-  
 ‘ ces and Marines, for the Year 1707. 3. An Act  
 ‘ for continuing an Act made in the third and fourth  
 ‘ Years of her Majesty’s Reign, Entitled, An Act  
 ‘ for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and false  
 ‘ Musters, and for the better payment of the Army  
 ‘ and Quarters. 4. An Act for the better Preserva-  
 ‘ tion of the Game. 5. An Act to repeal all the  
 ‘ Laws prohibiting the Importation of Foreign Lace  
 ‘ made of Thread. 6. An Act for Enrolments of  
 ‘ Bargains and Sales within the *West-Riding of York-*  
 ‘ *shire*, in the Register Office there lately provi-  
 ‘ ded, and for making the said Register more ef-  
 ‘ fectual.

The Queen also at the same time passed 12 private Ct’er  
 Bills, and returning to the House on the 27th, gave Acts pas-  
 the Royal Sanction to the three following Bills. 1. An sed.

*Act for continuing the Duties on Low Wines and Spi-*  
*rits of the first Extraction, and Duties payable by Hawk-*  
*ers, Pedlars and Petty-Chapmen; and part of the Duties*  
*on Stampd Vellom, Parchment, Paper, and the late Du-*  
*ties on Sweets, and the one third Subsidy of Tonnage and*  
*Poundage, and for settling and establishing a Fund there-*  
*by, and by the Application of certain Overplus Money*  
*and otherwise for payment of Annuities to be sold for rai-*  
*sing a further Supply to her Majesty for the Service of the*  
*Year 1707, and other Uses therein exprest.* 2. An Act  
 for the better Encouragement of the Royal Lustring Com-  
 pany. 3. An Act for the better repairing the Highway  
 between Forn-Hill in the County of Bedford, and the Town  
 of Stony Stratford in the County of Buckingham.

From England we’ll now pass into Foreign Parts,  
 what the Great Council of Poland, met at Lemberg,  
 did last Month, is accounted for before, only to-  
 wards the end of it Deputies were sent by them to  
 the Czar at Zolkiew, with Instructions to make the  
 following Demands of him. ‘ That he would order  
 ‘ the Muscovite Troops in Lithuania to attack Gene-  
 ‘ ral Lewenhaupt; That he would order his Armies to  
 ‘ march from the middle of the Kingdom towards  
 ‘ the Frontiers of Saxony; That he would order the  
 ‘ Places in *Ukrania* to be forthwith restor’d: That the  
 ‘ Cannon carry’d off by his Troops from *Dubno* and  
 ‘ *Olyca*

Demands  
 of the Poles  
 from the  
 Czar.

March.

‘ *Olyca* should be also restor’d ; That he would order those whom his Troops had pillag’d and us’d ill, to be compensat’d in Money ; That General *Ban* should be censur’d for attempting to make himself Master of *Zamoscia* ; That the *Muscovites* should take no more of the Horses of the Nobility, on pretence that the Couriers which come to and again from *Muscovy*, stood in need of them ; and that he would subsist his Troops at his own Expence.

Czar’s  
Answer.

Those Deputies returning to *Lemberg*, made a Report to the Council on the 10th, that the Czar had received them with great Civility, and had granted all their Demands, except the Article about subsisting his own Troops, upon which they could not come to any Agreement ; the Czar urging that the Republick ought to subsist his Army because employ’d in their defence. Then they gave in to the Council a Writing from the Czar, by which he enjoyn’d General *Mazeppa* to restore the Fortrefs of *Bialacerkiew*, and the Cannon of the Republick ; and they assur’d the Council on the part of his Czarish Majesty, that he would pay the Millions he had promis’d as soon as the Army of the Crown should take the Field. On the 11th the Primate propos’d to the Estates to empower him to send to the Czar, to desire him to put into the Hands of the Republick, or send to *Rome*, the Archbishop of *Lemberg* ; and he was empower’d, and did send accordingly. The Answer was, that he would not send the Archbishop to *Rome*, because the Bishop of *Poznan* had been too easily absolv’d and set at Liberty by that Court ; and as for delivering him into the Hands of the Republick, he would consider of it. The Great Council, after these Transactions, being Prorogued till May, we have an opportunity to see the State of Affairs in other Parts.

The rigorous Demands of the Swedes in *Saxony*, already mentioned, oblig’d King *Augustus* at last by a lawless Necessity, to deliver up General *Patkul* to the Swedes, tho’ he was very sensible that the Law of Nations were violated in this Case, that Gentleman being Envoy Extraordinary of the Czar, and in that respect his Person ought to have been Sacred : But at the same time it must be remember’d, that he was

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the Person that put the King of Poland upon beginning the War in *Livonia* in 1700, tho' some alledge in his favour, that the King of Sweden had resum'd his Estate, which provok'd him to it. King *Augustus* had also promis'd to pay the Sums owing to the Princes *Sobieski*, and to renounce his Alliance with the Czar, and in short, to perform all the Conditions stipulated in the Treaty with the King of Sweden, while the Ministers of England and Holland had several Conferences with those of the King of Sweden and King *Augustus*, about the Guaranty of their last Treaty; the French Envoy was likewise busie, tho' incognito, to dispose the Swede to favour his Master's interest, with little prospect of accomplishing his Designs; tho' an Accident happen'd about this time at Vienna that gave them a handle to promote a Breach between the King of Sweden and the Emperor, and the Case was thus:

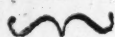
The Baron of *Strahlenheim*, the Swedish Envoy, and Count *Zobor*, an Hungarian Lord, the Son-in-Law of Prince *Adam* of *Lichtenstein*, being at Dinner together at the Count *de la Tour's*, and speaking of the Affairs of Europe, Count *Zobor* said, That three Rogues occasioned a great deal of Mischief in the World, and thereupon naming Prince *Ragotski* and King *Stanislaus*, and tho' he did not name the third, yet he used such Expressions that the Swedish Envoy could not mistake his Meaning, and thought himself obliged to give him a box on the Ear; the Company prevented further Mischief, and for the present *Zobor* was committed by the Emperor's Order, and afterwards sent Prisoner to the Castle of *Gratz* in *Stiria*. The Resentment of the Swede and what followed thereupon you will meet with in the Course of this History, till an Accommodation is finally Concluded.

In the mean time, the Swedish Envoy forbearing to appear at Court, by his Master's Order, let us take a short Survey of the state of Things in Hungary, where the Malecontents had so closely block'd up *Leopoldstadt*, that the Fortress would have been obliged to surrender for want of Provisions, had not Count *Guido* of *Staremburg* put a Convoy of Provisions thereinto; for that General having assembled 4000 Men

A Quarrel between the Swedish Envoy and Count *Zobor*.

*Leopoldstadt* reliev'd by *Staremburg*.

March.



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A Quarrel  
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*Leopoldstat*  
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March.

Men at *Presburg*, begun his March on the 31<sup>st</sup>, and to deceive the Malecontents, left his Infantry behind, and took only 2000 Horse, each carrying a Sack of Corn, and march'd with so much diligence, that the *Hungarians* were surpriz'd, and put to Flight, so that he went into the Place without any Opposition, and having refreshed his Troops only for two hours, return'd to *Presburgh*, that the Malecontents might have no time to intercept his return. This succeeded so well, that he lost not one Man in that Expedition. He arrived at *Vienna* two days after, and the Emperor was so well satisfy'd with his Conduct, that he appointed him Commander in Chief of his Forces in *Hungary*. This, besides some Incursions made by the Malecontents, being all we meet with on that Side, we have nothing of Moment to add, but that the Emperor at last, in consideration of the States General and several other Princes, signify'd to the Pope, that he receded from the Oppositions he made against the Bishop of *Patterborn*; that he receiv'd a Letter from that Prelate, and return'd him a favourable Answer, insomuch that that great Dispute, from which the *French* expected so many Advantages, were brought to a happy Conclusion, the Particulars of the Difference you have in my History for the last Year, to which the Reader is referred.

Prote-  
stants of  
*Berg* have  
leave to  
build a  
Church.  
3.

I am very glad that amidst the Tumults of War and Blood-shed any healing Councils should prevail, but much more that any thing should be done in favour of the Protestant Religion; an Instance of which the Elector *Palatine* has been pleased at last to give us, by granting leave to those of the Reformed Religion in the Dutchy of *Berg* to build a Church; and he issued out a Recommendatory Letter, counter-signed even by a Popish Bishop, importing, That being unable to build a Church at their own Charges, and standing in need of the Assistance of Foreigners, he gave them his said Letters, where he declared he was and should be inclined to acknowledge the Benificence of any that should contribute thereunto. Rejoyced at this almost unexpected Liberty, the Gentleman who is to be the Minister of that Church was sent over into *England* to solicit the Charity of all well disposed Persons towards so good a Work,

a Work, wherein he has been very successful, the *March*.  
 Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Bishop of *London* and other Reverend Divines having very much favoured his Request, with which he is lately return'd home extremely satisfied.

I shall not enter upon a detail of some intestine Troubles in the City of *Geneva*, about the Election of Magistrates, which the Cantons of *Bern* and *Zurich* by their Deputies endeavoured to Compose; and the same ended at last, in detecting a Conspiracy against the State or Form of Government, and the Execution of one *Facio* and others, who had a deep Hand therein. The Differences still on Foot between the Protestant County of *Tokenburgh*, and the Popish Abbot of *St. Gall* its Sovereign, we shall but just mention, only that the Cantons of *Bern* and *Zurich* justly Interesting themselves in behalf of the former, would not suffer them to be prejudiced either in their Religion or Civil Liberties. Let us come therefore to the Issue of those Memorials presented by the *English* Envoy to the *Grisons*, about granting a Passage to the Imperial Troops thro' their Country, in their March to *Italy*, and that will be found in the following Treaty concluded between the Imperial Ambassador and the Republick of the *Grisons* in these Terms.

‘ **W**HEREAS, upon the Request of the Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty, and the Minister of Her Majesty of *Great Britain*, it hath been resolved upon, and concluded between the said Ambassador, in the Name, and on behalf of his Principals, on the one part, and the Republick of the *Grisons* on the other Part: That the said Republick is to grant Passage to the Troops of his Imperial Majesty, and the rest of the Allies, to march thro' their Country into *Italy*, during this present War, (which Passage hath been granted, not out of a Duty and Obligation, as the said Ambassador has desired it now, but meerly out of a great Esteem, and Love we bear to his Imperial Majesty, and to his Allies) as long as the Affairs in the Dutchy of *Milan* are in the present Posture: But with an express

Treaty .  
 between  
 the Em-  
 peror and  
 the *Gri-  
 sons*.  
 13.



March.

press *Proviso*, that his Imperial Majesty and his Allies will bear and keep the said Republick harmless and indemnify'd now and hereafter for ever: The said Republick, hereupon, has held a General Council of State, wherein they have unanimously agreed and concluded with the said Ambassador Extraordinary, That whereas his Imperial Majesty, and Her Majesty of *Great Britain*, and the States of this Republick together, have always taken all imaginable Care, that no Prejudice nor Damage might accrue to the said Republick of *Grisons*, because of their Consent and Permission given for the March of the Troops of the Allies through their Country, therefore the said Ambassador engages in the Name of his already mention'd Principals, pursuant to their most Gracious and Good Intentions, that,

*First*, In case the said Republick shall incur any Damage or Prejudice, Hostile Invasion, or other Inconveniencies, and Charges soever, by reason of their Consent for the Passage, either now or at any time hereafter, or be in any manner molested or disquieted upon the same Account, full and Plenary Satisfaction and Restitution shall be made to the said Republick, by his Imperial Majesty, Her Britannick Majesty, and the rest of the Allies; and that they shall assist and succour them with Men, Money, and other Necessaries with all speed, according as Necessity requires, and shall not forsake them or leave them destitute of Assistance at any time. And whereas his Imperial Majesty, &c. has sent, and notify'd to the said Republick, frequent Assurances to observe and perform all and every Article of this Treay solemnly and punctually; therefore,

*Secondly*, 'It is expressly promised again by Virtue hereof, that the said Treaty shall be punctually observ'd and perform'd, and that all the new Customs and Taxes, viz. upon Salt, Corn, Brandy, and other things which this said Country has been burthen'd withal these several Years, to their great Prejudice, shall be taken off, with all Expedition, and continue no longer hereafter, but all the Passes shall be furnish'd and provided henceforward with

Corn,

March.

' Corn, Salt, and other Necessaries, which shall not  
 ' be stopp'd, forbidden, or hindered, according to  
 ' this Treaty; but as for the Prohibited Commodi-  
 ' ties, the Regulations about the same shall remain  
 ' in Force, as hitherto has been established by Law.  
 ' The said Republick promises also firmly, stedfastly  
 ' and punctually, to observe and perform all and  
 ' every Article of this Treaty, according to the De-  
 ' claration they have frequently made. Farther, al-  
 ' tho' his Imperial Majesty has several times inti-  
 ' mated to us, that it is against his own, and the In-  
 ' terest of his Allies, that Horses are bought, sold,  
 ' and carried by our Inhabitants through our Coun-  
 ' try to the Enemy, and that his Imperial Majesty  
 ' had sufficient Reason to demand of Us, that a Stop  
 ' be put to that Practice, nevertheless, I, the Em-  
 ' peror's Ambassador, oblige my self, most humbly  
 ' to intreat, and to prevail with his Imperial Maje-  
 ' sty, that the Inhabitants of this Republick may  
 ' obtain that Liberty to buy, and to carry Horses  
 ' for their own proper Uses and Occasions out of the  
 ' Hereditary Country of his Imperial Majesty, but  
 ' with this express *Proviso*, That the Inhabitants of  
 ' this said Republick shall be oblig'd to make Oath  
 ' before their respective Magistrates, and to bring a  
 ' Certificate from him or them, that the Horse or  
 ' Horses were bought for their own proper Uses, and  
 ' were not to be sold or carried, either directly or  
 ' indirectly, to the Enemy of his Imperial Majesty,  
 ' or his Allies; which said Certificate shall be deli-  
 ' ver'd to me the Ambassador of his Imperial Ma-  
 ' jesty, or to whomsoever his Imperial Majesty shall  
 ' please to appoint, and empower for that purpose,  
 ' which Person is to give a Pass to such Inhabit-  
 ' ants to carry their Horses so bought, to their own  
 ' Habitations.

' *Thirdly*, ' The Arrears of the yearly Pension or  
 ' Annuity promised to be paid to the said Republick,  
 ' shall be paid them within, and at the end of six  
 ' Years, that is to say, every Year the sixth Part,  
 ' with what will become due that same Year, pay-  
 ' able every Month of *September*, of every Year  
 ' during the time limited, the first Payment to be  
 ' made in *September* next following.

*Fourthly*,

March.

Fourthly, ' His Imperial Majesty, Her Majesty of Great Britain, and the High and Mighty States of Holland do promise and engage to have this Republick included in the Articles of the General Peace, to their best Advantage : And also, that at the ensuing Renewing of the Confederacy with the Dutchy of Milan, the Guaranty of the Queen of England, and the States of Holland, which this Republick Craves and Wishes, and which the English Ambassador has promis'd to procure for them, shall be obtain'd ; and the States of this Republick shall have the Liberty to provide for their best Advantage, in making strict Conditions for the Payment of the Yearly Pension promis'd them, and for other Pretensions. Likewise, that in case new Treaties should be made, or old ones renew'd and concluded with other States, nothing shall be insert'd in the same, that may redound to the Prejudice of the States of the *Grisons*.

Fifthly, ' The Routs and Marches of the Troops of the Allies shall be regulated by the Deputies of this State, and good Order and Discipline observed : And, if evident Disorders and Damages shall happen to be committed by the Troops, Satisfaction or Restitution shall be made to the Country. Moreover both Parties shall have the Liberty to carry Corn, Provisions, and other Necessaries over the *Steig* and *Cammer Lake*, lest the Marches of those Troops should cause a Dearth and Scarcity of those Necessaries.

The Ratification of these Articles by his Imperial Majesty, is expected within these 3 or 4 Weeks, at furthest, and the two above-mention'd Ambassadors have assured Us to procure the same about the 19th and 30th Instant fully concluded and confirmed : And since the Ratification thereof cannot be expected to be done in so short a time by Her Majesty of Great Britain, the said Ambassador therefore obliges himself to procure the same Ratified within 10 Weeks time, or sooner, if it be possible. In the mean while, we the Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty, and of Her Majesty of Great Britain on the one Part ; and We the Deputies of the Republick of the *Grisons*, in the

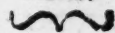
Name

for the YEAR 1707.

129

Name of the whole Assembly of the States on the other Part, do hereby inviolably Confirm, Sub-  
scribe, and put our Seals to the above-mention'd  
Articles of Treaty.

March.



Done at Chur (*alias Coire*) the 13<sup>th</sup> of March,  
1707.

Having given you in the last Month the Memorial  
of Mr. *Stanian*, which he presented in order to  
bring about this Treaty: This with his other good  
Offices is acknowledged by the following Letter from  
the Imperial Minister to his Excellency Count *de*  
*Gallas*, his Imperial Majesty's Envoy Extraordi-  
nary, and Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Great  
Britain.

*May it please your Excellency,*

THE Inclosed sheweth your Excellency the Imperial  
Terms and Conditions, upon which the Minister's  
March of the Confederate Troops through the  
Country of the *Grisons* has been granted and con-  
firmed to. I confess, there were many Difficulties  
to surmount, and remove: And if the *English* Am-  
bassador residing here had not interpos'd, and pro-  
pos'd the Matter himself, it would have been very  
dubious whether the Passage would have been  
granted; therefore I repeat again my most humble  
Thanks to your Excellency for the Procuring  
and Obtaining an Order for the said Ambassador  
to make a Journey hither. I am sure, that if in  
the mean while, before the Treaty is ratify'd,  
any Troop should come near this Country, they  
will not be hindred to pass through it. Advices  
from *Milan* tell us, that his Highness Prince  
*Eugene* has actually taken Post in the Ditches of  
the Castle, and had caused a new Battery to be  
rais'd, in order to make a Breach, which gives  
us hopes to receive good News from thence in

Count  
*Gallas*.  
15.

K

2

*March.* ' a short time. I recommend my self to your Fa-  
 your, and remain,

Chur (or Coire)  
 March 15.  
 1707.

Your Excellency's most

Obedient Servant,

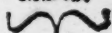
John Baptista Wester.

ZURICH.

The Vigour, Courage and Constancy wherewith the Duke of *Savoy* had acted, since his siding with the Confederates against *France*, obliged the chief Powers amongst them in *Leopold's* Life-time, by a Way of Gratitude, to contribute to his Profit and Advantage. The House of *Savoy* had a long time made Pretensions to that Part of the Country of *Montferrat* belonging to the *Mantuan*: For *Ferdinand* and *Vincenzo*, both Brothers, dying without Inheritable Issue, and their Neice *Mary* being Married to *Charles* Duke of *Rhetel*, Son of *Charles* Duke of *Nevers*, the next Branch of the *Mantuan* Family, tho' long before settled in *France*: *Charles Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, the present Duke's great Grandfather, struck in with the *Spaniards* and began his Pretensions, of which we shall say no more here: The Bargain being made, and the granting of the Investiture being in his Imperial Majesty, who, whatever some Malecontents and brain-worm'd Fellows may alledge to the contrary, is undoubtedly a just Prince, and very regardful of Publick Engagements: He made a Decree on the 13th of *February* last, importing, 'That the Sacrifice his Royal Highness of *Savoy*, had made both of his Person and Dominions, for the Illustrious House of *Austria*, in preferring to all other Considerations, the Good of the Common Cause, and the Re-establishment of the Tranquility of *Italy*, oblig'd the late Emperor *Leopold* the First of Glorious Memory, to yield unto him, by and with the Consent of his Catholick Majesty, King *Charles* III. the Towns of *Valenza* and

Imperial  
 Decree in  
 favour of  
 the Duke  
 of *Savoy*.  
*Feb.* 13.





and *Alexandria*, with that whole Province; as also that of *Lumelino*, and the Valley of *Sesia* (besides other Countries) with the Territories, Castles, Towns, Borroughs, Lordships and Revenues thereunto belonging; to hold and enjoy the same in the same manner as they were enjoy'd by the preceding Kings of *Spain*, under the Emperor and the Empire. That the Considerations aforesaid, and the great Advantages the August House of *Austria*, and the Common Cause had received from the firm Adherence of his Royal Highness to their Interests, had likewise induced his present Imperial Majesty to give to his Royal Highness the full and actual Possession of the entire Property of the Towns and Provinces yielded unto him, by Virtue of the Treaty concluded with the late Emperor, and ratified by his Majesty King *Charles III.* That therefore his Imperial Majesty commanded all the Towns, Borroughs, Commonalties, Feudataries, Vassals and other Subjects of the Towns and Borroughs yielded to his Royal Highness, to acknowledge him as their Lawful Lord and Sovereign, in the same manner as they own'd heretofore the Kings of *Spain*, and to take unto him the usual Oath of Fidelity. That his Imperial Majesty had expressly commanded his Highness Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* to signify his Intention and Orders to the said Towns and their Inhabitants, that they might obey the same without any Difficulty. That his Imperial Majesty commanded also, That all should be executed in due Form, and that immediately after Commissaries on both sides should be appointed to settle whatever should appear necessary to be done, for the Preservation of the Rights and Prerogatives on both sides, and those that should remain to the State of *Milan*.

Given at Milan, February 23. 1707

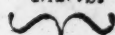
Prince *Eugene* having signed this Decree, and his Royal Highness having receiv'd it, appointed the Marquess of *Constanza* to take Possession of the *Alex-*

March.  
 Duke of  
 Savoy's  
 Decree,  
 1.

*andrino*, who made on the 8th a magnificent Entry into that City, and put out a Decree, 'That the Emperor having been pleas'd to transfer and yield to the Duke of *Savoy* the actual Possession and entire Dominion of the Towns, Lands and Places of the Provinces and Districts beforenamed, in Execution of the Treaty agreed with the late Emperor his Father, and ratified by *Charles III.* King of *Spain*; all the Inhabitants were therefore required to take an Oath of Fidelity to the D. and from thence forward to acknowledge and pay due Observance to his Officers Civil and Military, such as from Time to Time should be empower'd with his Authority.

This Treaty, with the exact Execution of it with the Duke of *Savoy*, must certainly be very unacceptable to *France*, who was ever Jealous of the Grandeur of that House, least in time it should acquire so much Strength on that side as to become an effectual Barrier against her repeated Encroachments; but the Circumstances of her Affairs being grown by this time desperate in *Italy*, she chose rather to be entirely silent than to raise a Clamour without any tolerable prospect of Relief. We have before given some Account of the Siege of the Castle of *Milan*, which being still pushed on with vigor, and the besieged seeing it could not hold out long, and withal that the Reduction thereof would facilitate the reducing of *Cremona* and other Places, they thought fit to renew the Proposals they had made some time before, and at last accepted the Terms granted them by Prince *Eugene*, about evacuating all *Italy*, and the following Articles were agreed upon.

CONDI



CONDITIONS on which 'tis offered to evacuate the Places of Lombardy, and to withdraw the Troops of the Two Crowns into France.

Article I. ALL the Places possessed by the Troops of the Two Crowns shall be quitted, and evacuated in the Manner and Time to be agreed, and on the following Conditions. *Agreed.*

Articles between the Imperialists and French, about evacuating Italy.

13.

II. All the Troops of the two Crowns, of what Nation soever, Horse, Dragoons, Foot and Hussars, and generally all the Officers and others that compose the *Estats Majors* of Places, shall march out with their Arms, Baggage and Equipages, Colours flying, with all the Honours of War, in the Condition they are now in; it shall be at our choice to march in large or less Bodies, as is hereafter specified, for the Convenience of the Troops, and they shall go by the nearest way to *Suza*, without any Damage, Stop or Hindrance, offer'd to them or their Equipages; nor shall the Terms to be agreed in the manner following be infring'd under any Pretext whatever. *Agreed.*

III. That the Garrison of *sestola* shall remove to *Mirandola*, and the Enemy shall give a Passport for their being safely conducted thither. *That Garrison are already Prisoners of War.*

IV. The Garrison of *Final* shall march out the 26th of this present Month with 10 Pieces of Cannon for *Suza*, by the Rout that shall be regulated, and necessary Measures shall be taken for their Security and Subsistence to *Suza*. 'No more than four Cannon are granted, that is to say, two of twelve pound Ball and two of six, which in case of Difficulty to be carried by Land, shall be transported by Sea. Further, a General Officer and a Commissary of War shall be sent with that Garrison to provide for their security in the March, and for their Subsistence.

V. That the Garrison of the Castle of *Milan* shall march out the 20th of this present Month for *Valenza*, where they shall join the Garrison of that Place, to march together directly to *Suza*, with the same

K 3

Circum-

March.

~ Circumstances. ' They shall march strait to *Novares*,  
' and joyn the rest at *Suza*. The Garrison of *Valenza*  
' shall joyn that of *Cremona* as it comes that way;  
' a general Suspension of Arms shall be publish'd  
' with all speed, in Consequence of which the Ca-  
' stle shall give Hostages.

VI. The Garrison of *Mirandola* shall march out  
the 29th Instant for *Gueltieri*; to joyn that of *Man-  
tua* the day it passes by there. *Agreed.*

VII. The Garrison of *Mantua* shall march out the  
1st of *April*, to pass the *Po* at *Borgoforte* the next day,  
over a Bridge which we will cause to be made, and  
take the Rout that shall be agreed till they come  
even with the Bridge of *Cremona*. *Agreed.*

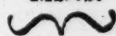
VIII. The Garrison of *Sabionetta* shall march out  
the first of *April*, and join that of *Cremona*, by the  
Roads and Quarters that shall be regulated. *Agreed.*

IX. The Garrison of *Cremona* shall pass the *Po* over  
the Bridge of *Cremona*. *Agreed.*

X. All the said Garrisons of *Mirandola*, *Mantua*,  
*Sabionetta* and *Cremona*, shall joyn at the end of the  
Bridge of *Cremona*, to march all together through  
the Country of *Piacenza*, the *Milaneze*, and the Ter-  
ritories of his Royal Highness of *Savoy*, directly to *Su-  
za*, by the Rout and Quarters as shall be regulated.  
*Agreed.*

XI. Each Garrison shall take with it 10 pieces of  
Cannon, with such Carriages and other Furniture as  
belong to Artillery, and Ammunition for 100 Dis-  
charges for each Piece; every Soldier, either of Foot  
or Horse shall carry with him Powder and Ball for  
20 Shots. ' Ten Pieces are allowed for all the Places,  
' without including those granted for *Final*, and the  
' Place whence they shall be taken shall be plainly  
' agreed on; that is to say, four of twelve pound Ball,  
' two of six, and four of three, with 50 Charges for  
' each.

XII. In Case the Governors of Places would add  
something to the present Articles, relating to their  
own Concerns, or to the Concerns of those that com-  
pose their Garrisons, they shall be allow'd what can-  
not be known, till Orders are sent them to execute  
the Evacuation. *If the Governors of Places have some-  
thing*



thing to add to the said Articles, it shall be settled with them according to Justice.

XIII. No Defenter, of whatever Nation he be, shall be taken or delivered up. *The Deserters shall be allowed to return to their Regiments, but if they will not, they shall not be taken by Force.*

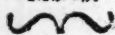
XIV. No Officer, Soldier, or other Person of what Character soever, of the Enemy, shall come among the Troops of the Two Crowns, to inveigle the Foot Soldiers, Horse or Dragoons. *Agreed.*

XV. Waggons necessary shall be furnish'd gratis, as well by the Places from whence the Garrisons shall march out, as all along in their March to *Suza*, as many as shall be requisite for carrying the Effects belonging to the King, the Sick or Wounded, and the Baggage of the Troops, and of the General Officers. *Three Waggons shall be allowed gratis to each Batallion, and three to every Regiment of Horse; the rest of the Waggons the Enemy shall be obliged to hire, the General Officers excepted, to whom they shall be allowed gratis.*

XVI. It shall be permitted us to leave on our Part, two Commissaries of War in the Places of the *Milaneze*, or *Piedmont*, at our Choice, as well to take care of the sick and wounded that shall be left in the Places, who shall be allow'd to go by certain Routs to *France* when they are cur'd, on the same Foot as shall be regulated for the Troops, as to settle all Accompts and Affairs that shall not be made up either in *Lombardy* or *Piedmont*; but when the same are finish'd, the Commissaries, Treasurers, Clerks, and others detain'd in *Pavia*, *Alexandria*, *Casal* and *Turin*, to settle Debts, and assist the Prisoners, shall have leave to go to *France*, on their delivering to the said two Commissaries, who shall be nominated by the Prince of *Vaudemont*, stated Accompts of such Matters as they were entrusted with. *Agreed, with this Proviso, That the Ammunition and Military Furniture be not reckon'd among the Effects of the Two Crowns: 'Tis plain indeed, That Stores of War are not mentioned in this Article, but this Exception is made to prevent any Misunderstanding.*



March.



XVII. The Enemy, and the Country in which we have made War, shall not recover any thing for the Waggon furnish'd to us in extraordinary Marches, the loss of Oxen in Convoys, or for whatever Hay, Straw and Wood has been furnish'd to the Troops in their Marches, during the time we have been in possession of the Country. *Agreed.*

XVIII. It shall be allow'd to remove the Hospitals of the Places, and embark them on the *Po*, without waiting for the departure of the Troops; in which Case Passports shall be granted, as well for the Boats, the Sick, the Wounded, and the Utensils, as for the Commissaries and Clerks, who shall be appointed to see them carried to *Chiwas*, where the Waggon shall be furnish'd for carrying all to *Suza*; and if there shall be any necessity for leaving any Sick Men, or any other Effects in some Place of the *Milaneze*, or of *Piedmont*, they shall be receiv'd, it being to be understood, however, that the King shall be at the Expence of subsisting them. *Agreed.*

XIX. Besides the Pieces of Artillery which every Garrison may take with it, it shall be allowed to carry away the Train of Field Pieces, which consists of 30 Cannon of different sizes, and 5 Mortars with the Ammunition. *As for the Cannon of the Places 'tis answer'd by the Xlth Article. As for the Train of Field Pieces, 24 Pieces are granted, but no Mortars, and 50 Charges for each Piece.*

XX. The Waggon necessary for the Service of the said Artillery, shall be furnish'd gratis by the Enemy if need be. *Besides the Oxen necessary for drawing the Cannon, 30 Waggon for all the Artillery shall be allowed gratis, if more be wanted the Enemy shall pay for them.*

XXI. All the Officers of Artillery, and all that serve in the Train, shall march to *Suza* with the said Artillery, on the same Conditions as the Troops. *Agreed.*

XXII. During three Months, to begin from the Day on which the Treaty shall be sign'd, it shall be permitted us to withdraw all the Provisions and Ammunition of War that are in the Places, and the other Effects belonging to the two Crowns, to carry them to *Genoa*, *Venice* or *Suza*, by Water or by Land, with

with necessary Passports for their Security, we paying the Carriage of Waggon's or Boats which shall be furnish'd us; with Liberty, however, to treat and agree in the Places, either with the Emperor's Commissaries, or with Private Persons or Jews that will buy them. *As for the Provisions belonging to the Enemy, they shall be allowed to sell them, it being impossible to furnish Carriage for them; they shall be permitted likewise to leave Commissaries for three Months to sell and even their Accounts of the said Effects; the Ammunition shall be left in the Places, except what is allow'd for the Train of Field-Pieces and the Cannon granted to the Garrisons, and what is agreed to be distributed to the Troops.*

XXIII. The Intendant, Commissaries of War, Generals of the Provisions, Directors of the Hospitals and of the Posts, Engineers, Treasurers, and generally all Persons in Employment, of which the Intendant shall deliver a List, shall march with the Troops, or separately, being furnish'd with Passports for their getting safe to *Susa*. *Agreed.*

XXIV. The Galleots shall be sent to *Venice*, to be made Use of as shall be thought fit, the Officers and Companies of the said Galleots shall follow the Troops, on the same Condition specified above for the Troops and Officers. *Agreed.*

XXV. All the Prisoners of War taken in *Italy*, of what Quality or Nation soever they be, shall be restor'd to us *bona fide*, and shall follow the Troops, we obliging our selves to deliver within one Month's Time all those that are in *France* and not at Hand to be deliver'd up on the Spot. *The French Prisoners that are mark'd in a List separately sign'd, and actually in the Hands of the Imperialists shall be deliver'd up, as well as some others that are detain'd in Roveredo, l'Abadia, and by the Body under General Wetzel: As for the Spaniards, Italians, Swiss and Grisons, they shall be deliver'd up likewise, from a Colonel downwards, except those that are minded to take into the Service of the Emperor, or of his Royal Highness, or to quit all Military Service. In Exchange, we shall be content for the Imperialists that are Prisoners, with what is offered in the Article, that is to say, from a Colonel downwards.*

XXVI. All

*March.*

XXVI. All the *Swiss* that have been taken Prisoners, and that are in the State of *Milan*, or in their own Country, shall be declar'd Free. *Those of them that have not determined what Course to take, are understood to be comprehended in the Article about Prisoners.*

XXVII. Bread, Forrage and Lodging shall be furnish'd *gratis* by the Enemy to all the abovesaid Troops, Horse and Foot, and to the Retinues of the General Officers of the Troops, Provisions and Artillery in all Places through which they pass, of which an Account shall be given by the Intendant, and the Troops shall rest one day in four, and march but ten *Italian* Miles a day. ' Bread and Oats or other Corn for the Horses cannot be given *gratis*, when the ' Enemy pretend to make their own Profit of the ' Magazines that are in the Places; so they must either pay for what shall be furnish'd them, or deliver out a certain Quantity of Meal and Corn, ' which shall be proportion'd to them again daily. ' To the Frontiers of *Piedmont* they shall have Hay ' *gratis*, and where there is none the Enemy must ' be content with Straw, or such other kind of Forrage as can be had: Their marching ten *Italian* ' Miles a day, and resting every fourth day is likewise agreed.

XXVIII. The Prince and Princess of *Vaudemont*, and all the General Officers of what Nation soever, shall go with the Troops or separately, as they shall chuse, directly to *Suz* by the shortest Road, with all their Coaches, Chaises, Equipages, Retinues and Domestick Servants; when they have resolv'd how to go, they shall be furnish'd with Passports and Guards necessary for their Security, and with Lodging and Forrage. ' Granted to the Prince and Princess of ' *Vaudemont* and the General Officers, Retinues and ' Equipages; and their Word is relied on that they ' will demand no more than they shall necessarily ' want.

XXIX. No Officer, Soldier, Servant or other Person, shall be detain'd for Debt; because Commissaries are offer'd to be left to clear the said Debts with all Equity. *Agreed.*

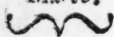
XXX. As for the Debts the Prince of *Vaudemont* may owe in *Milan* and the *Milaneze*, he will satisfy them, by giving valuable Security for Payment within six Months, provided all his Moveables and Effects that have been seiz'd be restor'd, and that his Servants be permitted to pack up the said Moveables and Effects, and send them with Passports to *Genoa* or *Suza* by Carriage, which shall be furnish'd on their paying for it. M. *Carlos Semple* and *la Gorge*, two of his Servants, or any other whom he shall send to make Inquiry after the Moveables and Goods belonging to him, and which may have been taken by Private Persons in the Disorder wherein he left his House, shall be allow'd to use their best Diligence in such a Search; and in that Case Prince *Eugene* is desir'd to assist them with his Authority and Orders. 'No difficulty is made of causing the Prince of *Vaudemont*'s Moveables to be restor'd to him, provided 'his Creditors have Security and Satisfaction given 'them; and Prince *Eugene* consents to interpose 'his Authority, and that the whole may be adjusted 'with Equity and Justice.

XXXI. The same thing shall be granted with regard to all Moveables and Effects belonging to the Domestick Servants of the Prince of *Vaudemont* that shall be found in *Milan* or the *Milaneze*; and they shall be allow'd three Months to remove them to *Genoa* or *Suza*. To which end the said Domesticks shall send their Valets, or go thither themselves, to make Search for the said Moveables and Goods [Household Furniture or Cloaths] and they shall be furnish'd with Passports for three Months, as well for going to *Milan* as for sending their Effects to *Genoa* or *Suza*. 'Agreed, except what was taken or made 'away at first.

XXXII. All General Officers and others, of what Nation soever, who left any Baggage in the Towns of *Piedmont* or the *Milaneze*, shall be allow'd likewise to send them to *Genoa* or *Suza*, with Passports which shall be granted them on Demand. 'Agreed, 'except what was confiscated or made away at 'first.

XXXIII. Care

March.



XXXIII. Care shall be taken for the Subsistence and Security of the Troops and all the Equipage, in their March to *Suza*. ' Care shall be taken for their Security in their March : As for their Subsistence, ' it has been answer'd in other preceding Articles.

XXXIV. The Prince of *Vaudemont* demands of the State of *Milan* the Payment of 50000 Crowns, arising to him from his Stipends as Governour-General of the *Milaneze*, and due to him in the Month of *September*, 1706, before the Enemy entred that State. ' 'Tis agreed, That the Accompts of the ' Prince of *Vaudemont*'s Ordinary and Extraordinary ' Salaries, as Governor of the *Milaneze*, shall be ' stated as to the Time express'd in the Article, and ' in Case any Arrears be due to him, Prince *Eugene* ' will procure him Satisfaction from the State of ' *Milan*.

XXXV. The said State of *Milan* shall pay to the Undertakers who have furnish'd Artillery, Bread, Ammunition, Forage, Corn, and other Things, what is due to them, in the manner stipulated in the Assignments given them by the Magistrates and the State of *Milan*. ' This is a Matter in which the ' State of *Milan* and the Magistracy are concern'd, ' and shall be decided according to Justice ; the E- ' nemy have no longer any thing to do with it.

XXXVI. A Passport shall be given to M. D. *Jean de Herrera*, Great Chancellor, who is at *Bologna*, to joyn the Troops with his Equipage, and march with them, or separately, as he shall think fit, directly to *Suza* or *Genoa*, by the shortest way ; he shall likewise be allowed to withdraw the Effects he may have left in *Milan* or the *Milaneze*. ' Agreed, as to his ' Effects, on the same Foot with what is said to the ' preceding Points.

XXXVII. In delivering up the *Modeneze* it shall be permitted us to oblige the *Consulte* of *Modena* to give an Account of what is due to the King, to the day of the Evacuation of the Citadel of *Modena*, from the Farms of *Modena*, and from the Notes made payable at the end of *September* last by the said *Consulte*, for the Sum of 22000 Livres, that is to say 12000 to M. de *Chemerault*. 6000 to the Chevalier de *Luxembourg*, and 4000 to M. d' *Esclainvillers*. ' The Ci- ' tadel



‘ tadel of *Modena* having capitulated, this Article is  
 ‘ refer d to that Capitulation. *March.*

XXXVIII. All Officers, Soldiers, and other Persons of whatever Nation, Character or Profession, as also their Families, shall be intirely at Liberty to follow the Troops, or to continue in *Italy* in their Employments or Trades, with Freedom to carry with them their Effects, or to sell them within three Months; nor shall any who have serv’d the Two Crowns in any Quality whatever, or adher’d to them, be molested in any Manner, on any Pretence. ‘ Agreed, except those who shall stay after the expiration of three Months, shall have no need of a  
 ‘ new Permission.

XXXIX. The Generals and other Officers, and other Persons that are in the Service of the Two Crowns, shall enjoy the Estates they have in the *Milaneze*, the *Monferrat*, the *Modeneze*, and the *Mantuan*, or shall have Liberty for a whole Year to dispose of them by Sale or otherwise. ‘ Agreed that they shall have six Months time to take what  
 ‘ Course they shall think best.

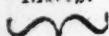
XL. That part of the *Monferrat* which belongs to the Duke of *Mantua* shall be restor’d to him, or as an Equivalent for it *Cremona*, and the *Cremoneze*, with the same Neutrality in which he shall be left possessed of *Mantua* and his Dominions, in which are included the Territories of *Guastalla* and *Bozzolo*; and he shall be at liberty to put what neutral Garrison he pleases into *Mantua* and *Cremona* when the Troops of the Two Crowns shall march out of them. ‘ Refus’d in every Particular; ‘tis promis’d however, that the Privileges of the Inhabitants of  
 ‘ *Mantua* and the *Jews* living in it, shall be maintained.

XLI. *Mirandola* and its Territories shall likewise be restor’d to the Duke of *Mirandola*. ‘ Answer’d by  
 ‘ the preceding Article.

XLII. All the Boats and Materials necessary for making Bridges over the Rivers which the Troops are to pass in their March to *Suza*, shall be made and furnish’d at the Charge of the Enemy, who shall give Orders to that purpose, as also for the sending down Boats forthwith for finishing the Bridge of *Cremona*. Agreed.

XLIII. Host-

March.

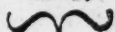


XLIII. Hostages shall be given on both sides, till the present Treaty be intirely executed, of which his Royal Highness of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* shall be Guarantees in its full Extent. *Agreed for 2 Officers to be Hostages, viz. a Major General with a Collonel or Brigadier : And to the Guaranty.*

Done at Milan,  
the 13<sup>th</sup> of  
March, 1707.

Sign'd,  
St. Pater  
La Javellerie  
Count Daun  
The Count de Shlick.

It being thought expedient, that the Duke of *Savoy* should ratify this Agreement, which was effectually done on the 16<sup>th</sup> : This Affair became matter of Speculation and Discourse all *Europe* over : It was generally believ'd, that the *Venetians*, whose Territories had suffered much, had a great Hand in the Management of it, the Compliyance of the *French*, arose no doubt from the Necessity they were under to withdraw their Troops on any Terms, out of a Country where it was impossible for them to maintain them. But whether the House of *Austria* consulted their own Interest, in letting so considerable a Body of the Enemy's Troops escape, whom a few Months would in all human Probability have put into their Hands, some have much questioned ; be it as it will, the *French*, when the Agreement, and I may say, Disgrace, could be no longer concealed, set their Tools to work to shew their Affairs would be mended by this Evacuation ; their Troops, they said, would be more entire, the War on the other side of the *Alps* was exceeding chargeable, their Money would be kept in the Kingdom, and they should be the better able to support *Spain*. But no regard was had at all to their stedfast Ally the Duke of *Mantua*, who must now retire into that Kingdom to add one more to the Hospital of Princes. Indeed the Author of the *Mercury Galant*, had at first the Impudence to say, That as the *French* King never abandoned his Allies, and the Duke of *Mantua* having always adhered



hered inviolably to *France*, he had with an high Hand secured his Interests on that Occasion, and the *Germans*, who were to be put into the Possession of the *Mantuan*, were obliged to restore it to him in *statu quo* on a General Peace, of which there is not one Word in the Articles, but quite the contrary: And we were since inform'd, That when he received the first Advice of his being excluded from the Treaty, he fainted away, and afterwards fell into violent Expostulations against his faithless Friends. I own he has Reason to complain; but what Grounds had he to hope to be better used than a King of *England*, the Grand Signior, the *Sicilians* and *Malecontents* of *Hungary*, and in a Word, all the Confederates of the *French*?

There are no more Speculations requisite here, since both Parties declared themselves well pleased with the Bargain they had struck; and since we meet with nothing in *Spain* and *Portugal*, but vigorous Preparations on both sides to take the Field next Month, wherein we shall hear that which can no way please us, we'll leave these Countries; only we'll first take notice, That the Earl of *Peterborough* sailing from *Barcelona* on the 13th for *Genoa*, with an Envoy from King *Charles* to the Duke of *Savoy*, on board the *Resolution*, Commanded by Captain *Mordaunt*, the Earl's Son, with whom sailed the *Enterprize* and *Milford-haven*, they fell in on the 10th with six large *French* Men of War, just come out of *Theulon*; the Earl and Envoy went on board the *Enterprize* and got safe to *Leghorn*, the *Milford-Haven* also escap'd, but the *Resolution* maintained a Fight with the Enemies whole Squadron, from 6 in the Morning till after 3 in the Afternoon, with wonderful Resolution and Bravery; but the Captain seeing at last there was no possibility of getting clear, run her on Shoar and burnt her, he himself having been wounded in the Thigh: we were told that the Earl his Father, as soon as he was able to Travel, had procured him a Pass to come home thro' *France*, but what became of the gallant Gentleman since, I could not learn.

Having now mentioned *France*, its no way Congruous to our Design to intermeddle with the particular Concerns or Disorders of Popish Orders abroad,

Captain  
Mor-  
daunt's  
gallant  
Behavi-  
our.

March.

~ broad, much less therefore shall we concern our selves with the *French* King's Decree, for obliging the Order of the bare-footed *Augustine* Fryers in his Kingdom, to reform their Manners: The great depravation of their Manners, it seems, justly requiring it; therefore we'll come now to the general Assembly of the Clergy of *France*, which was open'd on the 21st, and the Bishop of *Angiers* preached a Sermon upon Affliction and Patience under Disgraces, and the Submission the Faithful ought to bear to the Will of Heaven; against the Misfortunes that beset the Kingdom for three Years last past, he set the Prosperities of it for 60 Years before: But not to Sermonize in this Place: The Cardinal *de Noailles* being unanimously chosen President, they went on the 23d in a Body to *Varseilles*, and being admitted to Audience with Ceremony; the Cardinal made the following Speech to his Majesty.

## S I R,

President  
of the As-  
sembly's  
Speech to  
the *French*  
King.  
23.

‘ THE Clergy, ever ready to obey your Majesty, and inviolably devoted to your Service, do here by their Deputies come with equal Earnestness and Zeal to receive your Commands. Happy if they may be capable of giving you new Marks of their sincere Affection, and how entirely they are devoted to you: Happy if their Example may confirm the other States of your Kingdom, in the Obedience and Submission they owe you: Happy if by their Credit, being destitute of other Means, they may be able to assist you in the Defence of Religion and Justice, of which you are the only Protector.

‘ We all know how both the one and the other are attack'd in this Bloody War you are forc'd to maintain.

‘ Endeavours are us'd to violate the most natural Rights, and to tear from a Nation that has always acted by the Rules of Honour, Justice and Loyalty, a lawful Prince, whom Nature and the Laws had bestowed upon her. Instead of receiving Kings from God's Hands, as his first People did heretofore,

fore, the Matter is now determined by Force, Violence, the Policy of the Prince of Darkness, and the Interest of private Persons, oftner than that of the People.

The Catholick Church, without doubt, is no less aimed at. Her Enemies, buoy'd up with their Successes, rise up against her with fresh Fury. But let them do their worst, the Gates of Hell shall never prevail against her. If the Divine Husband of that sacred Spouse does sometimes seem to sleep, and suffers her to be in Danger, it is only that he may deliver her with the greater Glory, whenever he thinks fit to do it. It is only that he may the better manifest the absolute Power he has over the Seas and the Winds, and shew, That he alone can Command them to be Calm and Silent when he thinks fit.

It is by your Majesty he intends to work these Miracles, who, for a long time, have been the most faithful Instrument of his Power and his Goodness towards his Church; and it is to render you the more worthy of him, and the more useful for his Ends; which are equally hidden from our Eyes and worthy our Adoration, that he seems sometimes to forsake you. It is to augment your Faith, to purify your Virtue, give it a greater Lustre, and afterwards a glorious Reward, that he tries it by some ill Successes. It is in order to make you still more truly Great.

For being Great in good Fortune and Prosperity, is an easy Matter: Nature is at no Expence in that Case: But to continue equally firm when she is disturb'd, and when she is pleas'd to remain unshaken, under the heaviest Stroke (I will not say, of Fortune, since it is not lawful for a Christian, much less a Bishop, to use so Heathenish an Expression;) to be Proof against the severest Tryals of Divine Justice and Mercy, that Wounds but to Cure, to receive every thing equally from God's Hand with the same Faith, and the like Submission, and to preserve the same Courage in either Condition, that is, being truly Powerful and truly Great.



*A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,*

‘ Therefore that great King in the Old Testament, who so well understood it, declares clearly, *That he that ruleth his Spirit, is better than he that taketh a City*, 16. 32.

‘ Your Majesty is an Instance of both. You have for a long time appeared, not only taking Cities and Places that were thought Impregnable, but conquering whole Provinces, and vanquishing the strongest Armies; and now you are seen mastering your Self, and ruling the Sentiments of Nature, both in Prosperity and Adversity.

‘ Nothing, Sir, can go beyond your former Victories; they are such as Posterity will hardly believe: But it is a much more glorious Achievement to subdue a Heart accustomed to conquer, to support it under the Disappointments, and unavoidable Losses of War, with as much Manhood as if it had been prepared for it by Custom; and to be able to say with *David*, (that King after God’s own Heart, raised to so high a Pitch of Glory, and tried by so many Afflictions;) *I am ready, and not troubled*.

‘ It is an Object much more worthy the Admiration and Praise of the Ministers of *Jesus Christ*, to see your Majesty submitting to God, Master of your Self, and above any Event, than to see you subduing your Enemies, and laying them at your Feet, as you have so often done.

‘ This is a new Glory wherewith God Crowns your Majesty, and the only One that Faith allows us to value. None is more true, none more solid than that which leads to Eternal Glory. All other is but a Shadow, a Smoak that vanishes in an Instant.

‘ And so do we behold your Majesty with a still greater Veneration, seeing your Merit so greatly increased by your Faith, and your Courage under the greatest Misfortunes, and we come, edified by your great Example, to offer you all the Assistance that the Credit of your Clergy can afford you.

‘ We know that your Majesty desires nothing of the Church, whose Possessions are all Sacred, but when an urgent Necessity requires it. We are sensible

‘ fible of your Honour and your Piety, and we  
‘ throw our selves upon it with the greateſt Confi-  
‘ dence, truſting in the Goodneſs, the Reli-  
‘ giousneſs, and the Word of a King, who keeps  
‘ his Faith even with his Enemies, who maintains  
‘ the War with no other Deſign than to obtain a  
‘ Peace, which he is always willing to purchaſe at  
‘ the Expence of his own particular Interests, being  
‘ always more concerned for the Calamities of his  
‘ People, than for his own Glory.

‘ It is working for their Quiet, and ſerving the  
‘ Church to aſſiſt your Maſteſty in the putting an end  
‘ to a War, by which Religion ſuffers equally with  
‘ your Kingdom.

‘ May it pleaſe Almighty God, Sir, to give you  
‘ the Comfort of bringing it to a ſpeedy and happy  
‘ Concluſion, to bleſs your juſt and Pious Deſigns,  
‘ to put you into a Condition to eaſe your People,  
‘ who for a long time have born with great Affection  
‘ and Loyalty, but no leſs Pain and Uneaſineſs, the  
‘ weight of your Glory, and of the Envy it has  
‘ raiſed in your Enemies. May God, who is the  
‘ Lord of Hoſts as well as the God of Peace, grant  
‘ that Victory to you, which you deſire for no o-  
‘ ther End than that you may grant Peace to Man-  
‘ kind. But above all, may he preſerve, as we de-  
‘ ſire, your Life and your Health, which is now  
‘ more neceſſary than ever; that you may yet en-  
‘ joy for many Years that ſweet and ſolid Pleaſure  
‘ you receive amidſt your Auguſt Family, ſo entirely  
‘ devoted to you, and ſo deſerving of your Love:  
‘ May you ſee the Children of the New-born Prince,  
‘ and may they learn from you to eſtabliſh the King-  
‘ dom of God in your Dominions, and to preſerve  
‘ for ever to your Throne the Glorious Title of  
‘ *Meſt Chriſtian King*, which you have ſo worthily  
‘ maintained.

This Speech is an undeniable Demonſtration of  
the great Streights the *French* Nation is reduc’d to,  
and how much they deſire Peace. This new Turn  
of Compliment may admit of large Reflections, but  
we muſt forbear it at preſent, and content our ſelves  
to obſerve, That the long and prosperous Reign of

March.

*Lewis XIV.* had exhausted the Stock of his Flatterers, and that they would have been put to a Plunge how to praise their Idol, had not Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* open'd them a new Source of Praise. Sure this Cardinal must be past blushing, and all manner of Shame, or think that all Men are become Fools; for otherwise 'tis not likely that he would have utter'd such notorious Untruths, as, That his Hero keeps his Faith even with his Enemies. That he maintains War with no other Design than for obtaining Peace. That he is always more concern'd for the Calamities of his People than for his own Glory. I wonder he do's not equally extol his Chastity, to which he has as good a Claim, as to the other Vertues that honest Cardinal has mention'd.

*Pelletier's*  
Speech.  
24.

Next Day the King's Commissioners *le Pelletier*, *Chamillart*, *Armenconville*, *Pontchartrain* and *Marsin*, were admitted in State into the Hall of the Assembly, and being seated over against the Cardinal, *le Pelletier* delivered to him a Letter from the King, which being read by the Secretary of the Assembly; *le Pelletier* made a Speech, wherein after he had set forth the Necessities of the State, he enumerated the former Prosperities of the Kingdom: ' Praised the King's Moderation in the whole Course of his Victories, and extolled his Magnanimity under the Disgraces that had befallen him in the 3 last Campaigns. Then he praised the Zeal shewn by the Clergy in all the happy and unhappy Occurrences that had befallen the State; and represented that the long Prosperity which had attended the King's Reign, was partly owing to the perfect Union that all along had been between the Priesthood and the Civil Power; and that nothing could contribute more to the relieving his Majesty's Affairs, than the Continuance of that Union; he concluded with laying the Reasons before the Assembly, which had induced the King to desire the Clergy to assist him with their Credit.

Cardinal's  
Answer.

*Pelletier* having ended thus, the Cardinal answered, ' That the Clergy in whose Name he spoke, were thoroughly perswaded of the King's Piety, and that it was only for the pressing Exigencies of the State,

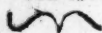
'State, that his Majesty would make use of the Ecclesiastical Revenues; That none could be more persuaded than they were, that those Revenues ought wholly to be apply'd to sacred Uses, but that they were no less convinced, that in a War so just as that, in a War of Religion especially, the Church ought to furnish its substance for the Support of the State.

The Cardinal having declared in the Close, that they would assist the King with their Credit; we will leave them at present to their Deliberations, and come to recount an Adventure of a surprizing Nature, and carried on with unusual Artifice and boldness, tho' it met not with the desir'd Success; and that was of one Collonel *Guethem*, a Party Leader in the Service of the States-General, who came out of *Aerh* with a Party of Horse, with some of whom he advanc'd into the Neighbourhood of *Paris*, and in the Plain of *Marli*, on the 24th at Night siez'd the Marquis de *Beringen*, the King's Gentleman of the Horse, and carried him off as far as *Ham* in *Picardy*.

*Guethem's*  
Expedition to  
*France*.

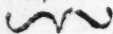
The Party he led on this Occasion consisted of 16 Officers and 14 Dragoons, for whom he had 3 Passports, which empower'd him to go against the Enemy. They enter'd *France* by 3 different Routs; and after they had agreed in what Places to post themselves, 10 staid in the Woods of *Chantilly*, 10 at *St. Ouen*, and 10 went to *Seve*, where they lodg'd in several Publick Houses. They saw the Duke of *Orleans* pass by, but it was at that time too broad Day for them to attempt any thing against him, and two Days before they saw the *Dauphin* and the Princes his Sons go to hunt Deer in the Wood of *Bo'ogne*; but durst not make any Attempt then neither, both because the *Dauphin* had too great a Company with him, and because they would have been forc'd to make their Retreat by the Road that lay between the River and the Park of *Bologne*. At last, two Days after the Duke of *Orleans* had pass'd, their Scout seeing the King's Gentleman of the Horse coming over the Plain, and judging by the King's Liveries that it might be some Prince, or Person of great Quality, gave the Signal agreed on to his 9 Comrades who pass'd the Bridge. The Scout would

March.



have followed them, but the Toll-gatherers who had taken notice of his passing and repassing several times, seeing him coming along very fast, clapp'd the Bar to, and stop'd him. While this was doing, the 9 Horsemen executed their Design: They first seiz'd the Footman that carried the Flambeau, and put it out. Their Commander having caused the Coach to be stop'd, without alighting from his Horse took M. de Beringhen by the Sleeve, and told him he seiz'd him in the King's Name: He answer'd, *I am just come from the King, who are you? If there be any Officer here let me speak to him.* But they pull'd him out of the Coach, and made him mount a Horse they had ready for him. Here it must be noted, that the Horseman who was stop'd at the Bridge of Seve, was to have been the Guide to those that carried off M. de Beringhen, and their losing him made them go farther about than they design'd in their Retreat. M. de Beringhen's Servants hastning to Versailles, and telling what had been done to their Master, Messengers and Parties were sent out every way, which used so much Celerity, that one of them, near Ham, came up with the Kidnappers, who were much tired with their great Fatigue, seized them, and enlarged the Marquess, who told the Quarter-Master he had been very well used, and desired the Prisoners might not be hard dealt with. He caus'd the Party-Leader to Sup with him, brought him to Versailles, and lodg'd him in one of his own Apartments, and being since sent a Prisoner at large to Troyes remain'd unexchang'd when the Campaign in the Netherlands was over.

April.



In England we find that by the 4th Article of the Treaty of Union it was agreed, *That the Subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, should after the Union have full Freedom and Intercourse of Trade and Navigation:* And by the 6th. *That all parts of the United Kingdom after the Union should have the same Allowances, Encouragements and Draw-backs, and be under the same Prohibitions, Restrictions and Regulations of Trade.* Hereby it was generally understood, That all Commodities and Goods that should happen to be in Scotland before the first of May 1707, on which day



April.

day the Union was to commence, might be imported into *England* without paying any further Duties: Upon which Presumption several *English* and Foreign Merchants imported great Quantities of Wine and Brandy into *Scotland*. Some other Traders of more unbounded Conscience, fell upon a more unwarrantable Practice, which was the exporting Tobacco, Pepper, Cocoa-nuts and other Goods, in order to obtain the Draw-backs allowed by Acts of Parliament, and afterwards import the same Commodities into *Scotland*, from whence, after the first Day of *May*, they might be imported into *England* Custom free. These Frauds having been laid before the House of Commons, both by the Court, and the Honest Dealers, who were like to be equal Sufferers thereby, a Bill was brought in to prevent and obviate Frauds relating to the Customs, by Exporting Tobacco, Plantation and East-India Goods, in order to obtain a Draw-back, and afterwards to re-land them in *England* without Payment of Duty, and for better securing the Duties on Goods brought from the West-Indies: Which on the 5th was ordered to be engross'd.

Quantities of Wine, Brandy, &c. Imported into *Scotland*.

A Bill to prevent it.

The next sitting, the House took into Consideration the Report from the Committee, to whom it was referred to enquire into Frauds committed in Draw-backs of Goods and Merchandizes exported; and the same being read, and it appearing to the House, That several Frauds and Abuses had been committed, in relation to Draw-backs of Custom: It was resolved, That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, That she would please to give Directions to her Attorney-General to prosecute such Persons according to Law, as had been concern'd in the said Frauds and Abuses. The same day, the foremention'd Bill was read the third time and with an Amendment pass'd, and sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence; but this last Additional Clause being so unluckily contrived, as to be like to give disgust to the *Scots*, the Earl of *Rocheſter*, very wisely proposed this Expedient, that the Queen should be desired to prorogue the Parliament, and so putting an end to this Session, and to all the Affairs depending therein, another Bill,

April.

to the same effect, but without such a stumbling Clause, might be set on Foot and pass'd in another Session.

Acts pass-  
ed.

8.

Accordingly, on the 8th the Queen came to the House of Peers, with the usual Solemnity, and gave her Royal Assent to the following publick Bills, viz.

‘ An Act for the ease of her Majesty’s Subjects in relation to the Duties upon Salt, and for making the like Allowances upon the Exportation of White Herrings, Flesh, Oatmeal, and Grain called Bear *alias* Bigg, as are to be made upon Exportation of the like from *Scotland*.

‘ An Act for the Encouraging the Discovery and Apprehending of House-Breakers.

‘ An Act for raising the Militia for the Year 1707. notwithstanding the Month’s pay formerly advanced be not repaid, and for an Account to be made of Trophy-Money.

‘ An Act to explain and amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament for preventing Frauds frequently committed by Bankrupts.

‘ An Act for Discharging small Livings from their First Fruits and Tenths, and all Arrears thereof.

‘ An Act for making the Acts more effectual for appropriating the forfeited Improvements in *Ireland*, and for the building of Churches and augmenting Poor Vicaridges there.

‘ An Act to subject the Estate of *Thomas Brerewood* to the Creditors of *Thomas Pitkin*, notwithstanding any Composition or Agreement made with the Creditors of the said *Thomas Pitkin*.

‘ An Act for repairing the Highways between *Sheppard-Shord*, and the *Devizes*, and between the top of *Asbington Hill* and *Rowdford* in the County of *Wilts*.

‘ An Act for the better securing her Majesty’s Purchase of *Cotton House* in *Westminster*.

‘ An Act for obliging *John Rice* to account for Debentures granted to him in the last Session of Parliament.

‘ An Act for the continuance of the Laws for Punishment of Vagrants, and for making such Laws more effectual.

April.

‘ An Act for continuing the Laws therein mentioned relating to the Poor, and to the Buying and Selling of Cattle in *Smithfield*, and for suppressing of Piracy; and to twenty three private Bills.

We had been amus'd for a long time with Stories of various kinds about the Pyrates of *Madagascar*, but more particularly of their great Wealth and Numbers, and a Representation having been now made to the Commons by the Marquess of *Carmarthen* concerning them, with an offer to go with a small Squadron and suppress them; the House appointed a Committee to take the Matter into Consideration, who came to these Resolutions,

Commons  
Resolutions about  
the *Madagascar* Pirates.  
8.

1. ‘ That a great Number of Pirates have settled themselves in the Island of *Madagascar*, from whence they have committed many great Piracies, Robberies and Depredations, very ruinous to Trade, and whereby the Lives of many of her Majesty's good Subjects have been destroy'd.

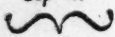
2. ‘ That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, That she would be graciously pleased to take into her Royal Consideration how the said Pirates may be suppressed, and their further Piracies, Robberies and Depredations may be effectually prevented: Which Resolutions were on the 8th of April agreed to by the House. The same day it was resolved, ‘ That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to use her Royal Endeavours to Recover and Preserve the Ancient Possessions, Trade and Fishery in *Newfoundland*.

The Discourse about suppressing, or rather bringing those Pirates home, upon terms of Advantage to the Government, has been since frequently renewed, and, as I am credibly informed, is now in Agitation.

These things being over, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, by her Majesty's Command, prorogued the Parliament until *Monday* the fourteenth day of the same Month, when her Majesty being come to the House of Peers, and the Commons sent for up, her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses:

The Parliament  
prorogued.

April.



My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Q's  
Speech to  
both  
Houses.

14.

I was willing to give you an Opportunity of coming together again to consider if any Thing can properly be done to prevent the Inconveniencies that may happen to our Trade, by too great an Interval between the rising of the Parliament and the first of May; and I need not add. That whatever is to be done of that kind, will require to be dispatch'd in a little time.

Petition  
of the  
Merchants  
against  
the Im-  
porting of  
Goods in-  
to Scot-  
land.

The Commons being return'd to their House, receiv'd, and read a Petition of the Merchants, on behalf of themselves and many others concerned in the Importation of Wines and Brandy from *Spain, Portugal* and *Italy*, and of other Goods from *Holland, &c.* complaining, 'That (as the Petitioners were credibly inform'd) great Quantities of *French* Wines, Brandies, Silks, Pruons, Rosin, &c. of the Growth and Product of *France*, Whale-bone, Linnen, Drugs, Coffee, Spices, &c. from *Holland* and from *France*, directly were brought, and more intended to be Imported into the Kingdom of *Scotland*, in order to be brought thence and Imported into this Kingdom of *England*, after the first Day of *May*, to avoid the *English* Duties, to the great Detriment and Loss of some, and the utter Ruin of other the Petitioners, who had Imported, and were Importing into *England* the like Commodities from *Spain, Portugal, Italy* and *Holland*, paying the high Duties upon them, which Commodities had been chiefly purchased abroad with the Woollen-Manufactures, Corn, and other Products of *England*; and praying that the House would prevent the Importation of the said Goods and Merchandizes, the Importation whereof, without being made subject to the *English* Duties, would be a great Damage, not only to the Petitioners, but to Her Majesty's Revenue of Her Customs, or otherwise to provide for the Petitioners Relief in the Premises as the House should think fit.

The

The next Day, the Commons in a Committee of the whole House come to these Resolutions, viz.

1. 'That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Importation of Goods and Merchandizes of the Growth and Produce of *France*, and other Foreign Parts into *Scotland*, in order to be brought from thence into *England* after the first of *May*, and with Intention to avoid the payment of the *English* Duties, will be to the Damage and Ruin of the Fair Traders, to the Prejudice of the Manufactures of *England*, a great loss to her Majesty's Revenues of the Customs, and a very great Detriment to the Publick.

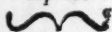
2. 'That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Exporting of Goods and Merchandizes from *England* into *Scotland*, that are intituled to a Draw-back, with Intention to bring the same back again into *England* after the first of *May*, is a most Notorious Fraud, to the Damage and Ruin of the Fair Traders, to the great loss of Her Majesty's Revenues of the Customs, and a very great Detriment to the Publick.

These Resolutions being immediately reported and agreed to, a Bill was ordered to be brought in upon the same; which was accordingly done, and after the second Reading, the said Bill ordered to be engross'd. The Bill on the 19th was passed, and sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence; but it being apprehended, that this Law would give offence to the *Scots*, and the most eminent Lawyers, who were consulted about it, not agreeing in their Opinions, the Court thought fit to let it fall: Considering that the 1st day of *May* was near at Hand, and that the Practises of the fraudulent Traders, had, in some Measure, been prevented, by the Terror of this intended Law; Hereupon the Queen came to the House of Peers, on the 24th, and the Commons attending, her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

The Bill to prevent the Frauds in Importing Goods into *Scotland* dropp'd



April.



*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

The Q.'s  
Speech to  
both Hou-  
ses.

24.

I Return you my hearty Thanks for the great Zeal and Affection which you have shewn for my Service, and the Publick Good, in the several Affairs which have been before you, especially in that of the Union with *Scotland*, which I doubt not will prove a lasting Blessing to this Island.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I am to thank you in particular for the great dispatch you have made in providing the largest and most effectual Supplies that have ever been given to the Crown for the current Service in any one Session of Parliament. I am very much concern'd that the Publick Occasions require the raising of such great Sums from my People. I will take Care they shall be apply'd to the Uses for which they are given; and I hope, by God's Blessing, we may obtain Advantages from them answerable to so great an Expence.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

It is proper for me, before we part, to communicate to you, that I think it expedient that the Lords of Parliament of *England*, and Commons of the present Parliament of *England*, should be the Members of the respective Houses of the first Parliament of *Great Britain*, for and on the part of *England*; and therefore I intend, within the Time limited, to publish a Proclamation for that Purpose, pursuant to the Powers given me by the Acts of Parliament of both Kingdoms, ratifying the Treaty of Union: And after we have so fully compleated this Great Work, I assure my self, that when you return to your several Countries, you will omit no Opportunity of making my Subjects sensible of the Security, and the other great and lasting Benefits, they may reasonably expect from this happy Union.

This will conduce very much to make it prove so, and be a good Preparation to the Success of our  
next

'next Meeting, when, I hope, We shall all join  
'our sincere and Hearty Endeavours to promote  
'the Welfare and Prosperity of *Great Britain*.

*April.*

After which the Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal,  
by her Majesty's Command, prorogued the Parlia-  
ment until *Wednesday* the 30th.

The Par-  
liament  
proro-  
gued.

Addressees from all Parts of her Majesty's Domini-  
ons having been from time to time presented to her  
Majesty, upon the subject Matter of the Happy  
Union of her two Kingdoms : It would be an end-  
less work to enter upon a detail of them, only the  
first of them that we meet with having on the 6th  
been delivered from the University of *Cambridge* :  
Her Majesty in answer to it heartily thanked them  
for their Address and Congratulations upon that  
Union, and made no doubt but she should receive the  
same Marks of their Loyalty and Affections upon  
all other Occasions.

But to proceed, seeing we have said so much al-  
ready concerning the Proceedings of the Lords and  
Commons in Parliament assembled ; we have lei-  
sure to take notice of what the Clergy in Convoca-  
tion have been upon all this while, and seeing the  
following Circular Letter of the Archbishop of  
*Canterbury* to the Bishops and Clergy of his Province,  
administers the first light into their Affairs, we have  
inserted the same Word for Word.

'ON the eighth day of this Instant *April*, I receiv'd  
'a Letter from her most Gracious Majesty, the  
'Contents of which I was therein required to Com-  
'municate to the Bishops and Clergy of my Pro-  
'vince in Convocation assembled.

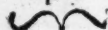
Archbi-  
shops Cir-  
cular Let-  
ter to the  
Bishops,  
&c.

'The Convocation at that time stood prorogued  
'to *April* the tenth, on which day we met; and  
'those of the Lower House who were present being  
'called up to the *Jerusalem Chamber*, I did, in pursu-  
'ance of her Majesties Order, Communicate to them  
'Her said Gracious Letter.

18.

'But the Prolocutor being absent, and very few  
'of the Lower House appearing, I thought it pro-  
'per, in a Matter of so great Importance, to ac-  
'quaint all the Clergy of my Province, not only  
'with the Letter it self, but with divers other Matters  
'which

April.



‘ which give Light to it, and without which those  
 ‘ who were absent will not be able to comprehend  
 ‘ the full Scope and Intention of it.

‘ I would therefore desire you to acquaint the  
 ‘ Clergy of your Diocess, as soon as conveniently  
 ‘ you can, with the following Particulars.

‘ On the Twelfth of *February* last, by Virtue of  
 ‘ a *Royal Writ* then Receiv’d, I Prorogu’d the Con-  
 ‘ vocation to *March* the Fifth following.

On the 19th of *March*, the Lower House did, by  
 their Prolocutor, deliver to the President an *Applica-*  
*tion* in these Words.

*To the most Reverend his Grace the Lord Arch Bishop*  
*of Canterbury, and the Right Reverend the Bishops*  
*of the Upper House of Convocation.*

*May it please your Grace, and Your Lordships.*

The Ap-  
 plication  
 of the  
 Lower  
 House of  
 Convoca-  
 tion, to  
 the Up-  
 per.

*March 19.*

‘ **WE** the Clergy of the Lower House of Convo-  
 ‘ cation beg leave to acquaint your Lordships,  
 ‘ that some of our Members have carefully compa-  
 ‘ red the several Royal Prorogations of the Parlia-  
 ‘ ment and of the Synod of the Province of *Can-*  
 ‘ *terbury*, from the Year of our Lord 1432. when  
 ‘ the first Royal Writ for Proroguing the Convoca-  
 ‘ tion issued, to the Year of our Lord 1705. when  
 ‘ this present Convocation first Assembled.

‘ Upon the Perusal of a Schedule thereof, which  
 ‘ we are ready to lay before your Lordships at your  
 ‘ next Session, your Lordships will be pleased to  
 ‘ observe, that within the Period abovemention’d,  
 ‘ containing one hundred seventy three Years, there  
 ‘ is no one Instance of a Writ of Prorogation issu-  
 ‘ ing, during the Session of Parliament, to dismiss  
 ‘ the Clergy when met in Convocation.

‘ We do, therefore, in all Humility and Earnest-  
 ‘ ness beseech your Lordships, That out of that  
 ‘ Conscientious Regard, which we doubt not but  
 ‘ your Lordships have for the Welfare of the Church  
 ‘ of *England*, you will use your utmost Endeavours,  
 ‘ That your Lordships, and the Clergy of this Pro-  
 ‘ vince,

for the YEAR 1707.

159

April.

'vince, may enjoy the same Usages which your  
'Lordships Protestant Predecessors and ours have  
'been in constant Possession of, and have never  
'Misemploy'd.

As to the *Schedule* mention'd in the foregoing Paper, for the Support of their Assertion therein, they did not bring it up till *Mar. 26.* on which Day it was offer'd and receiv'd.

After a Perusal of it, the President and his Suffragans caus'd a Paper to be drawn up at large, containing a Vindication of Her Majesties Proceeding; together with Observations on their *Schedule*, and an Appendix relating further to it. But the Matter of the said Application being of so high and nice a Nature, they did forbear, at that time, to give them any other Answer than this which follows.

April 2. 1707.

Mr. Prolocutor, and the rest of the Clergy with you.

'WE have Perused and Considered your Application brought up on the 19th of *March* last past, and your *Schedule* mention'd therein, and brought up on the 26th Day of the same Month; and are prepar'd to shew that your Assertion in the aforesaid Application, together with what is offer'd as a Support of it in the said *Schedule*, is, in many Particulars, far from being true.

Answer to the Application.  
2.

'But it appearing to us that the Matter therein contained does highly concern Her Majesty's Royal Supremacy (which she was pleas'd to declare, in Her Gracious Letter of *Feb. 25. 1705.* That she was resolv'd to maintain as a Fundamental Part of the Constitution of the Church of England) we think it not proper to make any further Step in relation thereunto, till we have humbly laid the same before Her Majesty.

On *April 5.* (the Day to which the Convocation was Prorogu'd) some of the Lower House brought up a short Declaration; which, it seems, they had enter'd

April.

enter'd upon their Minutes on Mar. 5. but did not acquaint the Upper House therewith till the 5th of April, when the Prolocutor, with four or five more, brought up the following Paper.

*May it please your Grace, and your Lordships,*

Declaration of the Lower House.

THE Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation humbly pray, that when your Grace shall be pleas'd to lay before Her Majesty the *Application and Schedule* lately brought up to your Grace, the following *Declaration* made antecedently to their *Application* may also be laid before Her Majesty, as transcribed from the Minutes, viz. That they did not thereby intend to enter into any manner of Debate concerning the Validity of the late Royal Prorogation, to which they have humbly submitted.

The same Day (*April 5*) the President and his Suffragans, having been informed, that divers of the Lower Clergy had dissented from the foresaid *Application*, and that their *Dissent* was enter'd in the Acts of the Lower House, did direct a Copy thereof to be taken, and brought before them; which was done accordingly.

All the foregoing Papers, having been review'd, the President, with the Consent of his Suffragans, did humbly lay them, together with the *Schedule and Vindication*, before the Queen; and Her Majesty, after Consideration had of them, was pleas'd to send to the said President the above mention'd Gracious Letter, a true Copy of which is here subjoyn'd.

#### ANNE R.

Queen's Letter to the Archbishop, about the Convocation.

MOST Reverend Father in God, Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Counsellor, We greet you well. In Our Letter to you, bearing Date the Twenty fifth Day of February, 1705, which We directed to be Communicated to the Bishops and Clergy of the Convocation of your Pro-



April,

Province, We declared Our Resolution to maintain Our Supremacy, and the due Subordination of Presbyters to Bishops, as Fundamental Parts of the Constitution of the Church of *England*.

We did hope that so plain a Declaration of Our Royal Intention would have been a sufficient Warning to those of the Clergy, whose Innovations (contrary to the Duty they owed to Us, and their Ecclesiastical Superiors) gave Us Occasion to make it. Yet, contrary to our Expectation, We understand, that not only the former Illegal Practices are continued, but also, by the Proceedings laid before Us by you and your Suffragans, that the last Prorogation of the Convocation held before you, which you made by Our Command signified in Our Writ under Our Great Seal, has been by divers of the Clergy of the said Convocation, in their Application to you reflected on, as unpresided and contrary to the Ancient and Constant Usage of the Convocation, which your self and the Bishops of your Province were bound in Conscience to have seen maintain'd and preserved to them. We are satisfied that Assertion is untrue in point of Fact, and amounts to a plain Invasion of our Royal Supremacy, which is proposed in Us by the Law and the Constitution of the Church of *England*: And that their Subsequent Declaration being evasive, and contrary to what they had before done, has rather aggravated than lessen'd the Guilt of so dangerous an Attempt. As Our repeated Admonitions do sufficiently shew Our Tendernefs for the Clergy, so Our firm Resolution to preserve the Constitution of the Church of *England*, as by Law Establish'd, and Our Rightful Supremacy (if any thing of the like Nature be attempted for the future) will make it necessary for Us (how unwilling soever We are to proceed to those Measures) to use such Means for the Punishing Offences of this nature as are Warranted by Law. All which we require you to communicate to the Bishops and Clergy of your Province in Convocation assembled. And so We bid you very heartily farewell. Given at Our

M

Court

*April.* : Court at St. James's the Eighth Day of *April*. 1707.  
 : In the Sixth Year of our Reign

By Her Majesties Command,

SUNDERLAND.

To the most Reverend Father in  
 God, Our Right Trusty and  
 Right Entirely Beloved Coun-  
 sellor *Thomas* Lord Arch-Bishop  
 of *Canterbury*, Primate of all  
*England* and Metropolitan, and  
 President of the Convocation  
 of the Province of *Canterbury*.

' I doubt not, but, in *Duty* to Our most Excellent  
 ' Sovereign, in *Justice* to the Cause of the Royal Su-  
 ' premacy, and in *tender* Regard to the Welfare of  
 ' Our Establish'd Church, you will lay before the  
 ' Clergy of your Diocess the foregoing Account,  
 ' which I here transmit to you, for that end, in  
 ' the plainest Manner, hoping it may be a Means to  
 ' detect the Misrepresentations and disappoint the  
 ' Designs of Evil-minded Men.

I heartily Commend your Lordship to the Di-  
 vine Protection, Remaining,

*Lambeth, April*  
 18th, 1707.

(My Lord)

Your Affectionate Brother,

THO. CANTUAR.

Now while the Application and the other Papers  
 above-mention'd lay before the Queen, and that the  
 Archbishop had prorogued the Convocation to the  
 10th, in expectation of receiving Her Royal Plea-  
 sure concerning them; which was the rather expect-  
 ed on that Day, as it was probably to be the last  
 time (during that Season) that the Convocation was  
 to meet. The Archbishop accordingly sent for the  
 Lower House, to communicate to them Her Maje-  
 sty's Letter: Whereupon some of the Members  
 who

who were waiting there, pursuant to the last Pro-  
rogation, went up; and the Archbishop enquiring  
where the Prolocutor was, Answer was made by an  
Honourable Member, that he heard he was gone in-  
to the Country.

This Departure (without leave from the President,  
and at a Juncture when Business of such Moment  
was depending) appear'd to the Archbishop and  
Bishops to be a *Contempt* or *Neglect* of such a Na-  
ture, as could not be overlook'd, either with regard  
to Her Majesty's Honour or the Metropolitcal Au-  
thority; and therefore his Grace proceeded to a Sen-  
tence of *Contumacy*, in the following Form:

April.

IN Dei Nomine Amen. Cum nos Thomas Archie-  
piscopus Cantuariensis, totius Angliæ Primas & Me-  
tropolitanus, presentis Sacræ Synodi sive Convocationis  
Prelatorum & Cleri Cantuariensis Provinciæ Præsident,  
dictam sacram Synodum sive Convocationem coram Nobis  
virtute Brevis Regiæ summonitam, ac jamdudum incho-  
atam & celebratam, post diversas Continuationes & Pro-  
rogationes in hoc diem, horam & locum Prorogaverimus;  
Cumque Gulielmus Binkes, S. T. P. Decanus Ecclesiæ  
Cathedralis Lichfeldensis, & Prolocutor Domus Inferioris  
debite electus, ac a nobis, cum consensu Confratrum, ad  
dictum Officiū Prolocutoris Confirmatus, etiam arduis  
quibusdam negotiis in Convocatione pendentibus, a dicta  
Convocatione sine licentia nostra in ea parte petita & ob-  
tenta recesserit, ac ab eadem, sine causa rationabili No-  
bis proposita, sese hodierno die absentaverit; Nos Præsi-  
dens antedictus, rite & legitime procedentes, eundem  
Gulielmum Binkes, ob hujusmodi contemptum in rece-  
dendo sine nostra Licentia & sese sine causa rationabili  
proposita absente, Pronunciamus Contumacem; ex  
gratia vero speciali penam hujusmodi Contumaciæ in di-  
em tricesimum instantis Mensis Aprilis Nobis reservando  
reservamus.

Acta decimo die Aprilis 1707.

Tho. Cantuar.

The Sentence of Contumacy being pronounced,  
and the Archbishop having receiv'd a Royal Writ  
by which he was requir'd to prorogue the Convoca-

April.

tion to the 30th; his Grace, according to the usual way, caus'd it to be read, as follows:

Queen's  
Writ to  
Prorogue  
the Con-  
vocation,

**A**NNA Dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hi-  
berniciæ Regina, fidei Defensor, &c. Reverendissimo  
in Christo Patri & fideli Consiliario nostro, Thomæ ea-  
dem gratia Cantuar. Archiepiscopo totius Angliæ Primati  
& Metropolitano, Salutem. Cum præsens Convocatio  
Cleri vestræ Cantuariensis provinciæ apud Ecclesiam Cathe-  
dralem Sancti Pauli London, vel alibi prout melius ex-  
pedire videretur, de mandato nostro per Breve nostrum nu-  
perrime inchoat' & celebrat' post diversas Prorogationes,  
de die in diem, & de loco in locum, ad & usque instan-  
tem diem Jovis decimum diem Aprilis, prorogat' fue-  
rat, ibidem tunc tenend' & prosequend'. Nos tamen cer-  
tis urgentibus Causis & Considerationibus Nos specialiter  
moventibus, ipsam præsentem Convocationem nostram de  
Avisamento & Assensu Consilii nostri ulterius prorogand.  
duximus. Et ideo vobis Mandamus quod eandem præ-  
sentem Convocationem nostram hoc instante die Jovis, de-  
cimo die Aprilis, usque ad & in diem Mercurii, Tri-  
cesimum diem hujus instantis Aprilis, apud Ecclesiam Ca-  
thedralem Sancti Pauli London, vel alibi prout melius  
expedire videbitur, MODO DEBITO PROROGETIS,  
ibidem tunc tenend' & prosequend' una cum ulteriore Pro-  
rogatione & Continuatione dierum & locorum prout  
convenit; Mandantes præterea ex parte nostra universis  
& singulis Episcopis, nec non Decanis, Archidiaconis, &  
omnibus aliis Personis Ecclesiasticis quibuscunque dictæ  
vestræ Cantuariensis Provinciæ, quorum interest aut in-  
teresse poterit in hac parte, quod ipsi & eorum quilibet  
Vobis in premissis omnibus & singulis faciend' agend', &  
exequend' Intendentes sint, Consulentes Auxiliantes pa-  
riter & Obedientes, prout decet. Teste meipsa apud  
Westm. decimo die Aprilis, Anno Regni nostri Sexto.

Wrighte.

Pursuant to the Direction of the foresaid Writ,  
the Archbishop proceeded, as usual, to prorogue  
the Convocation by *Schedule*, in the following Form

IN

April.

IN Dei Nomine Amen. Nos Thomas Providentia  
 Divina Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus, totius Angliæ Arch-  
 Primas & Metropolitanus, rite & legitime procedentes, Bishop's  
 præsentem Sacram Synodum Provinciale sive Convocatio- Schedule  
 nem Prælatorum & Cleri nostræ Cantuariensis Provinciæ, to pro-  
 usque ad & in hos diem, horas & locum continuatam & rogue the  
 prorogatam; nec non omnia & singula Certificatoria Convoca-  
 hætenus introducta, & introducenda & non introducta, tion.  
 IN EODEM STATU QUO NUNC SUNT,  
 ad & in diem Mercurii Tricesimum viz. diem instan-  
 tis Mensis Aprilis, inter horas Octavam & duodecimam  
 ante meridiem ejusdem diei, in hunc locum, una cum ul-  
 teriori Continuatione & Prorogatione dierum ex tunc  
 sequentium & locorum si oporteat in ea parte fiendis,  
 (juxta tenorem Brevis Regii Nobis in hac parte directi)  
 CONTINUAMUS & PROROGAMUS in  
 hiis Scriptis.

Tho. Cantuar:

Die Jovis, decimo die Aprilis, Anno Dni. 1707,  
 inter horas duodecimam ante Meridiem & pri-  
 mam post Meridiem in Camera vocata Jerusalem  
 Chamber, lecta & subscripta fuit hæc Scheda  
 in præsentia mei.

Tho. Tyllot. Not. Public.

It appears by the foregoing Instruments which are in-  
 serted here in their proper Form and Language, that  
 the Archbishop had reserv'd the punishment of the  
 Contumacy to the same day, to which he was direct-  
 ed by her Majesty's Writ to prorogue the Convoca-  
 tion; to the end Dr. Binckes as Prolocutor, might  
 have an Opportunity, by his Submission on that day,  
 to prevent such further Sentence as might have been  
 inflicted upon him.

But in the Interval between the 10th and the 30th  
 several Members of the Lower House, prepar'd a Pro-  
 testation against the Archbishop, which was offer'd  
 to the Lower House, on the 30th, with a Declara-  
 tion that some very eminent Counsellor who had  
 been advis'd with, had deliver'd his Opinion, that no  
 Process begun before a Prorogation upon the Royal  
 Writ, could be continu'd after such Prorogation. The  
 Protestation it self ran in these Words;

M 3

No 3



April.

Protesta-  
tion of the  
Lower  
House.

30.

**N**OS Prælati & Clerus Inferiori Domus Convocationis, Suprematus Regii jura, pro Officii nostri ratione, quantum in nobis est, tueri cupientes, Protestamur in his Scriptis contra omnimodum processum post decimum diem instantis Aprilis habitum vel habendum in causa quadam Contumaciæ dicto die in Superiori Domo Convocationis inchoata, & ad hunc usque Diem, viz. tricesimum diem Aprilis continuata; necnon contra omnimodam Sententiam post dictum decimum diem Aprilis in eadem causa five latam, five ferendam: Quam quidem Sententiam, una cum processu antedicto, propter Prorogationem Convocationis virtute brevis Regii dicto decimo die Aprilis factam, Suprematus Regii juribus adversam esse arbitramur, illegitimam, atque omnino nullam.

i. e.

The same  
in English.

**W**E the Dignitaries and Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation, desiring, as we are in Duty bound, to maintain, as much as in us lies, the Rights of the Regal Supremacy, do hereby Protest against all manner of Proceedings, had or to be had, after the 10th day of this Instant April, in a certain Cause of Contumacy, commenc'd on the said Day in the Upper House of Convocation, and thence to this day, viz. the 30th day of April, continued: As also against any Sentence whatever in the said Cause decreed, or to be decreed, after the said 10th day of April: Which Proceedings and Sentence we do, by reason of the Prorogation of the Convocation made by the Authority of the Royal Writ on the said 10th of April, conceive to be derogatory to the Rights of the Queen's Supremacy, Unlawful, and altogether Null.

Its not to be doubted but that the Members who differ'd from them, were surpriz'd to find, that the same Persons, who, not only in the late Application, but as they said, in the whole course of their Principles and Practices in Convocation, had been Impeaching the Supremacy, were now, all of a sudden, become Advocates for it; and that those Fears should work so powerfully upon them, who had hitherto laugh'd at and despis'd a *Præsumpture*, when suggested by the Bps. and their own Brethren, as a reason for not attempting  
Business

April.

Business without a Royal Licence; and therefore they enter'd their dissent in the Acts of the House, tho' their number was inconsiderable to the rest, and their Names were these, Dr. Kennet, Dr. Gipson, Dr. Freeman, Dr. Willis, Dr. Lloyd, Mr. Worth, Mr. Martin, Dr. Trimnel, Dr. Varney, Dr. Prat.

As for the Prolocutor himself, he was so far from dissembling his Opinion, that he freely declar'd he had been in fault, and was under the Sentence of Contumacy for it, and he knew the Archbishop would expect a Submission, before the Sentence could be taken off; That as to their Protestation, it was a thing he had not consider'd, and being a Person immediately concern'd in the Sentence, they must give him leave to judge what it became him to do on this Occasion. However, the Protestation being by a great majority pass'd, the Prolocutor, at last, submitted to carry it up, with an Explication to this effect, that he did it only as he was by his Office *Prolocutor of the Lower House*, and this an Act of the majority, and by Consequence of the House.

Prolocutor carries the Protestation to the Upper House.

But before the Prolocutor left the Chair, he was sent for by the Archbishop and Bishops of the Upper House; were he in like manner declar'd his dislike of the Protestation, as he had done before in the Lower, and deliver'd to the Archbishop a Submission in the following Form.

EGO Gulielmus Binckes, *Sacrae Theologiae Professor, Ecclesiae Cathedralis Lichfeldensis Decanus, & Inferioris Domus Convocationis Prolocutor sive Referendarius*, coram vobis Reverendissimo in Christo Patre ac Domino Domino Thoma Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, totius Angliae Primati & Metropolitano, ac Convocationis sive sacrae Synodi Praelatorum & Cleri Cantuariensis Provinciae Praesidente, per haec scripta submitte fateor, Sententiam Contumaciae in me iuste, Reverendissime Pater, fuisse pronuntiatam, eo quod recesserim ab praesenti Convocatione ante ultimam ejusdem Sessionem die decimo instantis Aprilis tentam, & non comparuerim in eadem dicto die, arduis ad tunc pendentibus Negotiis ac Licentia vestra in ea parte prius minime obtenta; humiliter supplicans quatenus dictam Contumaciam & Poenam, in hunc

Prolocutor's Submission.

*April. diem ex gracia reservatam, condonare penitus digni-  
mini cum favore.*

Gulielmus Binckes Dec. Lieben.

Upon this Submission the Sentence of Contumacy was taken off, and the Prolocutor dismiss'd, but as for the Arguments that were used, and the Precedents cited afterwards on either side to justify their Proceedings, I neither will enter upon them, nor pretend to so much vanity as take upon me to determine who was in the right.

How unhappily soever Differences of this kind have been fomented amongst us at Home, we shall yet find our Affairs Abroad, especially in *Spain*, look with a much worse aspect; but before we are waisted over into that hot Climate, we will give you a Letter in this place that came from a cold one to her Majesty, viz. one from the Czar of *Muscovy*, containing an ample Deduction of the many and signal Services and great Charges he had been at for King *Augustus*, since he came to the Crown of *Poland*, and the Ingratitude of that Prince to him, especially in the separate Peace he made last Year with the King of *Sweden*, and delivering up his Ambassador *Parkul* to his Enemy, and intreating her Majesty to intreat for his and the then *Muscovy* Prisoners Liberty. The Letter runs thus,

*We send our Friendly and Brotherly Greeting to your Royal Majesty, the most Serene, and most Potent L A D Y, by the Grace of G O D, Q U E E N of GREAT BRITAIN.*

Czar of  
*Muscovy*'s  
complain-  
ing Let-  
ter to the  
Queen.

25.

*Most honoured and beloved SISTER,*

**A**LTHO', 'tis not unknown to Your Royal Majesty, yet we have judged it necessary, as Affairs now stand, in a Friendly and Brotherly manner, to acquaint You, by this Letter, and as briefly as possible, with the Services we have done King *Augustus*, from his first Election to the Crown of the Kingdom of *Poland*; having by our Powerful Endeavours, for the Common Benefit of that Crown, hindered the Prince of *Conti*, who had been chosen before

April.

before by part of the Republick, from taking Possession of it; and even sent a numerous Army against the Prince of *Conti's* Party, for the Use and Service of those Senators that sided with King *Augustus*, before any League had been concluded with him, on his entrance into *Poland*. This Army was immediately, upon his arrival, put under his Command, that he might be able to punish his Enemies; besides which, we threatned the contrary Party with Fire and Sword, upon Apprehension whereof many were forced to acknowledge him; and so by our Assistance he was firmly settled upon the Throne. Afterwards, by his particular Entreaties, and a Message by General *Carlowitz* in the Year 1700, We concluded with him an Alliance against the Crown of *Sweden*, in which there was no Subsidies of Money promis'd him. Moreover, many Affronts and Injuries having been done us, at the beginning of the War, by the Crown of *Sweden*, we were prevailed with by the earnest Solicitations of his Minister, General *Langa*, in an improper Season, it being the latter end of Autumn, for his relief, and to make the Enemy turn their Arms against us, to begin the Attack of *Nerva*: And then his Forces, contrary to his Promise, leaving ours in Action, went into Quarters in *Poland* and *Courland*, on which Occasion our Forces suffer'd no small Loss. Notwithstanding which, a League being renew'd with him at *Birsa* in 1701. not a small Sum of Money was lent him; besides which, we assisted him with 20000 Foot. Nevertheless this signify'd nothing, nor were our Armies made use of according to the Treaty; but by the Intrigues of the *French Ambassador du Giron* (to whom, contrary to our Agreement and Personal Protestation confirm'd by us, full Power was, at that Time, given to treat about a separate Peace) those, our Forces, without Necessity, were greatly fatigued; the Enemy permitted to pass the *Dwina*; and our Armies dismiss'd without being supplied with Provisions during their March, for which the King received Money from us; which caused great Numbers of them to perish, and others to desert. Notwithstanding all this, upon his repeated Assurances

and

April.

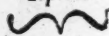
and Messages, we renewed a League with him in the Year 1703, and promised him 300000 *Rubles* for the use of his Forces, and 12000 Foot to be maintain'd at our own Charge, which we faithfully performed. And although the Subsidies and Auxiliaries were not then specified in that Treaty, nor whether the same should be given Yearly, yet we sent him every Year, no less than the abovementioned Sum, not reckoning other immense Charges we were at, for preserving the Republick in his Interest. But instead of employing the Forces against the Enemy, he made them march to and fro in *Poland*, whereby they were very much Fatigued, and afterwards parting from them, without any Occasion, he permitted them to be driven into *Saxony* together with his *Saxons*; whereby, without any necessity, half of them were unaccountably lost, and the rest were forced to die with Hunger. And although free Winter Quarters were promis'd them in the Treaty, yet, on the contrary, 'twas forbidden to supply them with Bread in their Quarters, upon which our Minister Extraordinary *Van Patkul*, then residing at his Court, and Chief General of those Forces, in order to preserve them from utter and certain Ruin, agreed with the Emperor's Ministers, to put them into his Imperial Majesty's Service, for which, by the Suggestion of the said King's wicked and treacherous *Saxon* Ministers, he was put under an Arrest, contrary to the Laws of Nations, and without our Consent, was cast, like a Traytor, into a loathsome Prison. Although we were oblig'd for the Interest of the said King *Augustus*, as well before the Affront offer'd to our Minister, as after the going of the said King out of *Poland*, in order to preserve him upon his Throne, and defend the Republick of *Poland* against the *Swedish* Forces, to leave all our Armies to act for his Interest, and at the desire of the Republick, by their Extraordinary Embassy, to march with all our Forces into *Poland*, where they were oblig'd to be maintain'd to this Day, to our great Charge, in our own Pay: Yet, notwithstanding all this, his Generals, at their going out of *Saxony* with ours, and their Troops, suffer'd themselves, not without suspicion



April.

' suspicion of Treachery, to be beaten without any  
 ' Resistance, and our poor Forces were so deserted,  
 ' that only 1600 of them remain'd, and these, with  
 ' much ado, sav'd themselves and return'd into  
 ' Saxony. Although King *Augustus*, upon our repeat-  
 ' ed Instances and Sollicitations, promis'd both before  
 ' and after his infamous Peace, by his Messages, and  
 ' Protestations made to us by his General *Goltz*, either  
 ' to deliver up to Us, or secretly to set at Liberty,  
 ' our said Minister and General, *Van Patkul*, yet no-  
 ' thing was performed : Notwithstanding which,  
 ' without regarding the intolerable Falshoods of the  
 ' said King *Augustus*; his Non-performances of the  
 ' Treaty made with Us; his Imprisoning our Mini-  
 ' ster, and violating the Laws of Nations; nor his  
 ' many secret Messages to the Enemy (contrary to  
 ' our Interest, and tending to a separate Peace) as  
 ' well by the *Sieur Octprima*, as by Count *Koningf-*  
 ' *mark*, and afterwards in Writing by their Se-  
 ' cretaries *Newitz* and *Tigstone*, from the be-  
 ' ginning of the War, and after their entrance into  
 ' Saxony, of which Transactions we had notice given  
 ' Us by several of our faithful Friends; and notwith-  
 ' standing we had those Treaties in our Hands, yet  
 ' we did not leave to assist him both with our Forces  
 ' and Money: And in the last Campaign, though the  
 ' Season of the Year was so far advanc'd, it being  
 ' the latter end of Autumn, yet being desirous to  
 ' draw the Enemy back and harrafs his Army; We  
 ' sent our Cavalry under the Command of our Gene-  
 ' ral Prince *Menkikoff*, to joyn him and his *Saxon* and  
 ' *Polish* Forces; who marching towards *Kalish*, met  
 ' with the *Swedish* General *Mardeveldt*, and the *Poles*  
 ' of the contrary Party, under the Command of the  
 ' Wayvode of *Kiow*; and by the Assistance of the  
 ' MOST HIGH, entirely defeated them, and took  
 ' their Chief General, and many other inferior Offi-  
 ' cers and Soldiers Prisoners of War, whereby all *Po-*  
 ' *land* was brought under his Obedience. After this,  
 ' being fully supply'd with all Necessaries, we design-  
 ' ed, by the help of the MOST HIGH, to act still  
 ' in his Defence, which was begun with the Action  
 ' at *Wybourg* in *Finland*; and did expect many good  
 ' Consequences from that Defeat, and rely'd on a  
 ' strict

April.



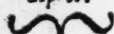
' strict observance of the Treaty, pursuant to the As-  
 ' surances we had receiv'd from him in two Letters,  
 ' written since the Battle, the first dated the 31st of  
 ' October, and the second the 20th of November; but  
 ' saw, at first, that he began to take away from our  
 ' said General, Prince *Menkikoff*, the General Officers,  
 ' and other Prisoners, we had taken; giving his  
 ' Royal Word, and many Assurances, That he would  
 ' either exchange them for our Generals, and other  
 ' Officers detain'd in Sweden; (for the Performance  
 ' whereof, General *Mardeveldt*, with the rest of the  
 ' Officers, gave also their Parole, and confirm'd the  
 ' same to our General,) or if it were not possible to ef-  
 ' fect this Exchange, that he would restore the said  
 ' Prisoners into our Hands: But, contrary to all his  
 ' Promises, he let them go, without any Exchange.  
 ' After this, we understood, to our great Astonishment,  
 ' That he had already concluded a dishonourable  
 ' Peace with the K. of Sweden and *Lescheinsky*, yielding  
 ' up all his Rights to the Crown of *Poland*, and sur-  
 ' rendring all to the Pleasure of his Enemies, without  
 ' giving us any previous Notice, that we might have  
 ' provided for our own Security; in return of the in-  
 ' numerable Favours done him by Us. But what shews  
 ' his Ingratitude in the highest degree is, That that  
 ' Peace was confirm'd by him many Days before the  
 ' Battle; after which, by his Letters, he gave us ear-  
 ' nest Assurances of his firm Adherence to the Treaty.  
 ' The Inconstancy of his Promises, Non-performance  
 ' of the League, and Forgetfulness of our many Fa-  
 ' vours and Assistance, We leave to the righteous  
 ' Judgment and Vengeance of Almighty GOD, upon  
 ' whose powerful Assistance, in our Just Cause, we  
 ' firmly rely: Protesting against the said King *Augustus*  
 ' and his Subjects; and leave also to all the  
 ' World to judge impartially of our faithful Perfor-  
 ' mance of the League to the very last. Moreover,  
 ' we are extremely surpriz'd at three Articles in the a-  
 ' foresaid League, viz. the 11th, 12th and 20th, in  
 ' which he the said late King *Augustus*, promises to de-  
 ' liver up our Publick Minister and Plenipotentiary,  
 ' residing at his Court, into the Hands of our Enemies,  
 ' in an unheard of manner, and to his utter Ruin, upon  
 ' Pretence of his being a *Swedish* Deserter. Secondly,

in

April.

in the 12th Article he maliciously obliges himself to deliver up to the Enemy, as Prisoners of War, the Remains of 12 Regiments, viz. 1600 Auxiliary Troops, who, for his Preservation, have often exposed their Lives, and were then sent by him as Auxiliaries into the Empire, which is not only contrary to Divine and Human Laws, but even to the Customs and Laws of *Barbarians*. Thirdly, in the 20th Article he stipulates for himself, in case of Peace, between Us and the Enemy, full Satisfaction; and afterwards he, the said *Augustus*, in that Treaty obliges himself to procure your Royal Majesty's Guaranty. Therefore we, in a Brotherly and Friendly manner, desire your Royal Majesty, That through your innate and wonted Goodness, you would be pleased not to consent thereunto, nor countenance his dishonourable Actions. It would have been necessary we should, before this time, have exhibited this our Protestation, both to your Royal Majesty, and other Potentates, in Writing, which we already would have performed by our Ministers, had we not been deluded as we have made it appear, by the fresh Assurances he sent us by Major General *Goltz*, who among many other false Assurances of Friendship, engaged for the Performance of the League; and solemnly assur'd us, That our Minister should never be deliver'd up; and that, in case it should come to the last Extremity, King *Augustus* would either set him privately at Liberty, or detain him in *Koningstein* till the Departure of the *Swedes*, and afterwards deliver him safe into our Hands: But we have since with Wonder and bitter Grief understood, That that Prince, forgetting his Honour, has delivered up our Innocent Publick Minister, contrary to the Laws of Nations, and even Customs of *Barbarians*, and without the Fear of God, into the Hands of his Enemy: For which Reason we have the rather thought fit to acquaint your Majesty with all the Premises, and in a Friendly and Brotherly Manner, to desire, That you would be pleased, by your good Offices, to procure the Liberty of our said Minister, *Van Patkull*; or, at least,

April.



least, That he may be used by the King of Sweden as our Minister, and not as his Subject, which we are confident his *Swedish* Majesty will grant, at your Royal Majesty's Desire, whereby he will gain, with all the World, the Name of a Magnanimous Monarch, instead of giving an Example of so wicked and barbarous an Action. But if, on the contrary, *Van Patkull* be hardly dealt with, and not used as our Minister, we shall be forced to seek Opportunities to return the like Usage, trusting that in our just Cause, we shall receive all Assistance from the Most High. We hope likewise, by your Majesty's good Offices, to obtain from the King of Sweden, the Liberty of our General Officers and others our Subjects detain'd at *Stockholm*, and now under Arrest, viz. the same Number and of the same Rank as were those that were permitted to go upon their Parole from our General, Prince *Menkikoff*, namely, his General *Mardeveldt*, and other Officers and Soldiers, by Order of King *Augustus*, and on the Parole of the rest of the *Swedish* Officers. The said *Augustus* having thus, evidently, before all the World, violated his Vows, and the Laws of Nations, by his unheard of dishonourable Proceedings, contrary to the Dictates of Conscience, as appears by those Treaties, we shall be obliged to do our selves Justice, and seek for entire Satisfaction of him, as Elector of *Saxony*, and a Member of the *Roman* Empire, which our fair Proceedings and Stedfastness to the League, entitle us to; the rather, because by the 20th Article, contrary to his own Conscience, he proposes to seek for full Satisfaction from us. The remaining part of our Auxiliary Troops now upon the *Rhine*, we put under your Royal Majesty's Protection, and desire that they may either enter into your Majesty's Service, or that of your Allies; or at least, we entreat your good Offices, that they may have leave to return Home with Safety. Hoping you will favour us with your Concurrence and Assistance in these our just Desires, we, the Imperial *Czarish* Majesty, pray God to grant your Royal Majesty,

many

for the YEAR 1707.

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April

' many Years, Health, and a Happy Reign over  
' your Majesty's Dominions.

Given at Zolkiew, April 27. 1707. And in the  
25th Year of our Reign.

Your M A J E S T Y,

Affectionate, Loving Brother,

P E T E R.

We should have taken notice in the last Month,  
of the Misfortune that befell the Regiment of  
*Montandre* in *Spain* near *Alicant*, I will not say a  
sad Presage of the Disaster that soon beset the whole  
Army. The Regiment upon the Decease of the late  
Lord *Dungannon* was given to the Marquess de *Mon-*  
*tandre*, in consideration of his great Services, and  
the Colonel being in *Portugal*, the Regiment was  
commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel *Bateman*. They  
were detach'd to convoy several Mules loaded with  
Money for the *Portuguese*, &c. and within two  
Leagues of *Alicant* were surprized by 180 *Spanish*  
Troopers, and taken without making the Resistance  
that ought to have been expected from 400 Men.  
But the Mules were conducted back to *Alicant* by  
the great Care of an Officer, who with 8 Dragoons  
faced the Enemy in a Pass, and gave time to the  
Mules and the Baggage to return to *Alicant*. How  
that Battalion came to be surpriz'd remains still a  
Mystery in *Britain*, and 'tis no ill Conjecture to say,  
that the fatal Loss of the whole Army, which ha-  
stily drew on, was the Cause of burying this mi-  
nuter Misadventure in entire Oblivion.

*Montan-*  
*dre's Re-*  
*giment*  
taken.

The Allies under the Earl of *Gallaway* and Mar-  
quess *das Minas* having successfully destroy'd the  
Enemies Magazines at *Caudet*, *Yecla* and *Montalegre*, &c.  
retir'd towards the River *Xucar*, and caus'd all the  
Troops they could draw together to advance, they  
were come to *Fuente de Higuera*, almost as soon as  
the Enemy had Intelligence of their March.  
this being the *French* Account of the Action,  
they told us, That on the first Information of *Gal-*  
*laway's* March, the Marshal Duke of *Berwick* sent  
Order to all the Troops to draw out of their  
Quarters to *Chinchilla*. That in the mean time the

*French* Ac-  
count of  
the Battle  
of *Alman-*  
25.

Allies



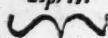
April.

Allies advanc'd to *Caudete*, thence to *Yecla*, and approach'd *Montalegre*. That the Duke *de Popoli* was encamped there with a Body of Horse, whom they attempted to sieze and carry off, but were repuls'd with Loss. That the 17th the Army was formed, and consisted of 52 Battalions and 76 Squadrons. Mean while the Enemy moved towards *Villena* and laid Siege to it. There was in that Castle M. *Grotest* Captain of the Regiment of *Blaison*, who with 100 Soldiers and 12 Peasants made so vigorous a Resistance, that he found them Employment till the 22d, and on the 23d they drew off. The Duke of *Berwick* marched the 22d, and the 23d arrived at *Almansa* and *Caudete*. On the 25th about 11 a Clock their Vanguard appeared, and about 2 all their Army was formed into Order of Battle, making a wide Front, and their Horse were mixed with the Foot. They had 44 Battalions, of which 19 were *Portuguese*, the rest *English* and *Dutch*: And 54 Squadrons of those 3 Nations, including 3 of *Spanish*, that the Army of the two Crowns was drawn up in a different manner: For the Foot were in the Centre, and the Horse on the Wings. The Battle began about 3 in the afternoon; and the Horse of the first Line of the Army of the two Crowns, where were the Guards *du Corps* and part of the *Spanish* Horse, charged the *English* and *Dutch* Horse, who had behind them a Body of their best Foot. The *French* Horse were on the Left, opposite to the *Portuguese* Squadrons. Tho' the Enemy gave Way at first, the *English* and *Dutch* Foot, which composed the 2d Line of their Left, put their Right into some Disorder; so that the Men lost Ground a little. But the Guards rallying before they had retired to the 2d Line, drove the Enemy back a second time. They return'd to the Charge however with Vigour: But the Duke of *Berwick* causing the Chevalier *d'Hasfield* to advance with the Brigade of *Maine*, with their Bayonets on the Muzzles of their Pieces, he charg'd them with so great Violence that he bore all down before him. The Regiment of *Nassau*, which was reckon'd to be the best of the Enemys's Foot, was cut in Pieces, with some others. At the same time the Duke *de Popoli*

Lieut.

Lieutenant General, who fought on the Right Wing, broke the Enemy's Wing that oppos'd him, and their Horse having abandon'd the *Portuguese* Foot, 10 Battallions were entirely defeated, and their left Wing began to fly. The rest of the Army gave ground immediately, and fled, the greatest part in much Disorder. Only 13 Battallions, *viz.* those of *Belcastel*, *Vissouse*, *Torsay*, *Liste-Maraïs*, and *Keppefort*, *Dutch*: Those of *Gorges*, *Portmore*, *Hill*, *Macarty*, and *Briton*, *English*: And those of *Don Louis Manuel de Camara*, *Sebastian de Castro*, and *Joseph Delgado*, *Portuguese*, kept together, and retir'd towards the Hills of *Caudete*: But the Chevalier d' *Hasfeld* being detach'd the same Night, with a Body of Horse and some Foot to cut off their Retreat, surrounded them next Morning in such a manner, that they all yielded themselves Prisoners of War. About 6000 of the Enemy were kill'd on the Field of Battle. The Day of the Action made above 4000 Prisoners, the next Day about 1000 were brought in, and they reckon'd they had in all above 9000, without including 5 General Officers 7 Brigadiers, 25 Collonels, and above 800 other Officers. They took 20 Cannon, which were all the Enemy's Artillery, and 120 Colours or Standards. Three Leagues from the Field of Battle, they took all their Equipage, among which, were a great Number of Cattle and Coaches for the Officers, and also the *Marquess das Minas's* Household with his Papers: He made his Escape with what Horse could follow him, to *Xativa*. My Lord *Galloway* was wounded in the Action. As to the Loss of the Army of the two Crowns about 1500 Men, they said, were kill'd or wounded. The *Marquess de Sillery*, the *Marquess de Polastron*, and *Don Diego d' Avila* Brigadiers slain. The Duke de *Sarno* Lieutenant of the Troop of *Italian* Guards, dangerously wounded in several Places, as were likewise the *Marquess de Sant Elmo* and the *Marquess de Pisanella*. *Don John Caraccioli*, *Don Michael Aquaviva*, and other Officers or Cadets of the *Spanish Italian*, and *Walloon* Troops or Guards were wounded. They added, that the *French*, *Spanish* and *Italian* Officers and Souldiers fought to outvye each other, with an extraordinary Bravery: That the Duke of

April.



*Berwick* who appear'd every where, with Intrepidity and singular Presence of Mind, had done them the Justice to acknowledge this of them all; and they all own'd that this important Victory was principally owing to his Conduct and Example.

In *France* there were mighty Rejoycings made for this Victory, of which they had a very early Account, and than which, nothing could be more reasonable for their Affairs; while we waited a long time for an Account from our own General, which when it came proved as little to our Satisfaction as the Relation of our Enemies; however we shall insert it as published by Authority, in the following manner.

English  
Account  
of the  
Battle of  
*Almanza*.

25.

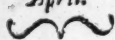
In a General Council of War held at *Valentia* in *December*, for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, his Catholick Majesty being present, it was agreed, That all the Forces, as likewise those that were expected with the *Earl Rivers*, should act in one Body, and enter *Castile* by the way of *Arragon*, where the Passage of the *Tagus* was most practicable; but for the Preservation of the Kingdom of *Valentia*, the Army should take the Field early, and endeavour to destroy the Enemy's Magazines on that Frontier, as likewise to take some Fortresses for their Security when our Army should march away, and, if possible, to fall on some Body of the Enemy's Troops before their whole Force was assembled. The *Earl of Gallaway*, the more to strengthen our Army, sent Orders to the *Lord Tyrawly's* Regiment, and the two Batallions of *Marines*, (who were quartered in *Catalonia*) to march and join him: But the Viceroy would not suffer them to march from their Quarters, or part with any Troops out of the Province, without the King's Order; which was often solicited, but could not be obtain'd. His Majesty was pleas'd towards the End of *February*, to declare to the Generals of the Allies his Intention of going into *Catalonia*; and a few Days after proceeded on his Journey thither, and took with him the Regiment of Dragoons of *Winterfeldt*, consisting of 5 Squadrons, with Count *Falas's* Regiment of *Dutch* Foot: His Majesty was then pleas'd to declare, That whenever it was thought proper to march to *Madrid*,

drid, he would be ready to join them with the Troops from *Catalonia*.

April.

All the Forces that could be brought into the Field, amounted to 24 Batallions of Foot, and 53 Squadrons, *English, Dutch and Portuguese*; making about 4500 Horse and 11000 Foot, effective. With this Body the Marquess *das Minas* and Earl of *Galway* took the Field the 6th of *April*, N. S. and having with very good Success destroy'd the Enemy's Magazines at *Cauder, Tela* and *Montalegre*, and forced several Bodies of the Enemy's Troops to retire farther into *Castile*, returned with the Army to *Villena*, and laid Siege to the Castle of that Place: But before the Breach was accessible, the Enemy's Army join'd at *Almanza*, consisting of 76 Squadrons of Horse, and 54 Batallions of Foot. Tho' the Accounts we had of their Numbers were various and uncertain, we were informed, that their Design was to attempt the Relief of *Villena*, or to cut off our Communication with *Valentia*, from whence we received all our Provisions. The Duke of *Orleans* was then on his Way to join the Enemy's Army, and 7 or 8000 of the *French* Forces were on their March to reinforce them; on the contrary, our Army was daily diminished by Sickness, especially the Troops that came last from *England*. We had no Prospect of being join'd by the Troops from *Catalonia*. His Majesty having since declared his Intention to march with the Body of Troops he had with him to the Frontiers of *Roussillon*, and desired my Lord *Galway* to divide the Army on the Frontiers of *Valentia* and *Aragon*, for the Security of those Provinces. On the 24th of *April*, N. S. a Council of War was called, wherein it was unanimously agreed to march and attack the Enemy; otherwise we must have abandoned the Kingdom of *Valentia* to the Fury of an incens'd Army, the Magazines of those Frontiers being almost exhausted. We accordingly marched the next Day in 4 Columns towards *Almanza*. Upon the Appearance of our Vanguard the Enemy immediately struck their Tents, and form'd in Line of Battle, having the Town of *Almanza* in the Rear of their Second Line, a little to the Right of the Centre. We entered the Plain about Noon.

April.



and our Army form'd in Line of Battle : We continued our March till within a Mile of the Enemy, where our Lines halted to ease the Soldiers who had been marching since break of Day. The Earl of *Galway*, to supply our want of Cavalry had interlin'd a Brigade of Foot with each Wing of Horse ; but the Enemy having drawn from their Left some Squadrons to reinforce their Right Wing, the Lord *Trawly*, who commanded the Left Wing, ordered the *Portuguese* Horse of the Left of the Rear Line commanded by the Count *de Attalaya*, to double into our first Line to make an equal Front with the Enemy. About 3 in the Afternoon the Earl of *Galway* posted himself at the Head of the *English* Dragoons, and march'd to begin the Battle with the Enemy's Right Wing of Horse ; the *Portuguese* being order'd to take the Charge as it should come to them gradually from the Left, but not before the *English* and *Dutch* were engag'd. The Enemy, while we were marching on, began to play upon us from a Battery on a rising Ground a little in the Front of their Right ; but our Troops pressing on to come to a close Engagement, the Cannon of either side did little Execution. Colonel *Dörmer* was ordered with a Detachment of Dragoons to attack the Battery, but before he got thither the Enemy retired with their Guns in great Precipitation. As soon as our Left Wing was advanc'd within 100 Paces of the Enemies Horse, they likewise advanced out of their Line to meet our Charge, and the Engagement was very obstinate and bloody on both Sides. The Enemy, by the weight of their Squadrons forced ours to retreat about fifty Paces ; but Colonel *Southwel's* and *Wade's* Regiments of Foot who were on the Left of that Brigade, which was interlin'd with the Horse of the first Line, coming up, gave their Fire upon the Enemy's Flank and Rear, and our Cavalry at the same time renewing their Charge in the Front, drove them in Disorder through their own Lines with a very great Slaughter. By this time the *English* and *Dutch* Foot, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Earl* and Baron *Freshem*, were sharply engag'd in the Centre, and broke through the Enemy's first and second Lines, bearing down all before them as far



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as the Walls of *Almanza*: But this Success did not last long, for the Enemy's Squadrons of the second Line fell in upon their Flank, and forc'd our Infantry back with great loss. Colonel *Hill's* and the Lord *Mark Ker's* Regiments, who had been interlin'd with the Horse of the second Line, march'd up and attack'd some *Spanish* Regiments to favour their Retreat.

The Enemy observing that the Cavalry of our Right did not advance with our Left Wing, detach'd some Squadrons, who march'd boldly to attack the Right of the *Portuguese*; and their Line follow'd slowly to sustain them, but did not come time enough to engage; for the detach'd Squadrons with their first Charge broke the *Portuguese*, and the whole Right Wing made off, and left their Infantry, who were surrounded, and most of them either kill'd or taken Prisoners.

Two *Portuguese* Battalions, who were posted at some distance when their Cavalry were retiring, supposing it had been the Enemy coming down upon them, gave them a Volley, and kill'd and wounded several of their own Men. The Battle continued on our Left Wing, the Enemy still charging us with fresh Squadrons, but without Success; for our Horse, both *English* and *Portuguese*, favour'd by the Fire of the *English* Battalions that were interlin'd, broke the Enemy, driving 15 or 16 of their Squadrons into a Crowd, who retir'd to a rising Ground in the Rear of the Line, but could not be brought to charge again.

The Enemy finding they endeavour'd, to no purpose, to break our Left with Horse only, sent for 9 Battalions, most of them *French*, and drew up before their Front Line of Horse, in Opposition to our Brigade of Foot, which consisted of Colonel *Southwell's*, *Blood's*, *Wade's* and *Mountjoy's* Regiments, and were reinforced by Lieutenant General *Stewart's* Regiment from the Rear Line.

At the same time they brought up several fresh Squadrons to make another Charge upon our Left Wing of Horse, who had suffer'd very much, and lost most of the Officers that commanded Squadrons, Brigadier *Carpenter* being the only one that remain'd unhurt: The Count *d'Attalaya*, who commanded

April.



the *Portuguese* Horse that were mix'd with our *Dra-*  
*goons*, was carried off wounded. Our Troops in  
 this Condition were not able to sustain their Charge,  
 and gave way; at which time the 9 *French* Battallions  
 charg'd the *English* Brigade of Foot in Front and  
 Flank, and entirely broke 'em. The two *French* Re-  
 giments that fell in upon their Flank being too far ad-  
 vanc'd, the Lord *Tyrally* ordered Colonel *Roper*, who  
 commanded Major General *Harvey's* Horse, to attack  
 them, which was done with so much Vigour that  
 they broke through them, and made them beg for  
 Quarter, before the Enemy's Cavalry could come to  
 their Assistance. The Enemy now had nothing re-  
 maining but to surround our Foot (which were broke  
 on the Plain) and for some time gave no Quarter. At  
 the same time Major General *Shrimpton*, Brigadier  
*Macartey*, Colonel *Britton*, Colonel *Hill*, with sever-  
 al other Officers who had engag'd in the Centre, as-  
 sembled the Stragglers of the *English* Regiments into  
 a Body, and joyned some of the *Dutch* and *Portuguese*  
 who had been rallied by Count *de Hona* and Don  
*Juan Emanuel*, and form'd a Body of near 2000 Men,  
 who retreated two Leagues, the Enemy's Horse still  
 pursuing, tho' often repuls'd by the fire of our Foot.  
 By the Care and Conduct of the Officers who com-  
 manded them, they retreated to the Hills; the Men  
 being tired with the Fatigues of the Day, and want-  
 ing both Ammunition and Provisions, were unable  
 to march farther: And the next morning, being sur-  
 rounded by two Lines of Foot, the Commanding  
 Officers agreed to the same Capitulation that was  
 granted the *French* at *Blenheim*, and surrendered them-  
 selves Prisoners to Count *d'Alfeld*.

The Enemy's loss, during the Action, was much  
 greater than ours; but our Foot being at last broke,  
 and expos'd to their Cavalry, were most of them  
 kill'd, wounded or taken Prisoners. His Excellency  
 the Earl of *Galway* was so closely engag'd with the  
 Enemy's Horse, that he receiv'd two cuts in the Face,  
 near the Right Eye, which made him incapable of  
 acting for some time. Brigadier *Killigrew* being  
 wounded in the first Assault, still kept the Field, and  
 was kill'd in a second. Colonel *Dormer*, *Roper*, *Lam-*  
*rence*, *Green* and *De Locke*, were kill'd at the Head of  
 their

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their Squadrons, after having behav'd themselves with great Gallantry. Colonel *Pierce*, Mr. *Hara*, Son to the Lord *Tyravly* wounded. Of the Foot, Colonel *Hamilton*, *Woollet*, and Mr. *Neal*, who commanded Regiments were killed; the Lord *Mark Ker* wounded in the Arm, and Colonel *Clayton* wounded in the Body. The Earl of *Galway* retreated with the Cavalry that remain'd, being about 3500, to *Alcira*, and has left there a Garrison of Foot, and in *Xativa*, and is marched with the Marquess *das Minas* to the further side of the *Ebro*, near *Tortosa*, in order to join his Catholick Majesty's Forces, and defend the Principality of *Catalonia*: And since this unhappy Accident, the *Catalans* have renewed their Promises of Fidelity to King *Charles*. A good Garrison is left in *Alicant*, and well provided with Necessaries; and, by the Assistance of our Fleet in the *Mediterranean*, we hope to preserve the Places in our Possession on the Sea Coast.

A LIST of the Troops with his Catholick Majesty in Catalonia, at the time of the Battle.

|                        |                     | Squadrons   |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| <i>Winterfeldt's</i>   | Dragoons            | 4           |
| <i>Nabor's</i>         | Horse, Spanish      | 5           |
| <i>Zinzendorf's</i>    | Dragoons, Germans   | 5           |
| <i>Pedro Mora's</i>    | Horse, Spanish      | 5           |
| <i>Arragon</i>         | new Regiment, Horse | 5           |
| <i>Sobia's</i>         | Horse               | 5           |
|                        |                     | <hr/>       |
|                        |                     | 29          |
| Foot                   |                     | Battallions |
| <i>St. Amand</i>       | } Dutch             | 2           |
| <i>Palma</i>           |                     | 2           |
| <i>Falan</i>           |                     | 1           |
| <i>English</i>         | Marines             | 2           |
| <i>Fusiliers</i>       |                     | 1           |
| <i>Noyelle</i>         | Spanish             | 1           |
| <i>Catalan</i>         | Guards              | 1           |
| <i>Ciudad</i>          |                     | 1           |
| <i>Deputation</i>      |                     | 1           |
| <i>Saragossa</i>       |                     | 1           |
| <i>Don Juan Taraga</i> |                     | 1           |
|                        |                     | <hr/>       |

14

N 4

Having

April.  
 Reflections on the  
 Battle of  
 Almanza.

Having thus given you fairly the Account of this Battle by both Parties, it must be own'd by all Impartial Men to the Immortal Honour of the Duke of *Berwick*, tho' an Enemy, that he has obtained as Compleat, I was about to say, a Compleater Victory, than this or any Age can parallel. I allow there was a Disproportion of Force, and he may thank his Adversaries who gave him the Opportunity ; but surely to lose all our Infantry, consisting of 11000 Men, who were either slain or taken Prisoners, (for we have not heard of 500 that escap'd) and about 1000 out of 3500 Horse (according to our own Accounts) is scarce to be believed, and yet we our selves have owned it.

The Clamour presently upon the News of the fatal Blow, was against the King of *Spain* and his Ministers, and the Battle had infallibly been won, if he had not carried a great part of the Army with him into *Catalonia*, whereas 'tis very obvious he had no more than a Regiment of Dragoons and one of Foot to attend him thither ; and certainly a Prince under his Circumstances was not to be left without some Guards. The *English* Malecontents were never so uppish as now ; a new Health to the brave *English* General that beat the *French* (meaning my *Ld. Gallaway*) was trump'd up : But when they found many of those who were sincere lovers of the Government and their Country, and Men of Sense too, began to Examine, and even to Censure the Conduct of our Generals in this Battle, they tacked short, *My Lord Gallaway was a Brave Man, he was much in the right in what he did, &c.* and no doubt but they had much reason to be pleased with the Action in the Event of it. But it's a Paradox to me, there should be so many People of another Kidney chimed in with the *Jacobites* upon this Account (whose Side I shall ever suspect.) We have an old *English* Proverb, *That one Man may better steal a Horse than another look over the Hedge* ; I am a perfect stranger to whatever our former General in those Parts did to disoblige, I mean him who so bravely Took and Reliev'd *Barcelona*, and, I hope, no good *Englishman* will ever forget his Service : But this I am morally assur'd of, that if he had been at the Head of Affairs, and had, for want of Intelligence (for that I

take

take to be the chief cause of our Misfortune) marched near 20 miles to meet an Enemy about one third stronger than himself, especially in Horse, and that in an open Plain too, without either Hedge or Ditch to cover him, and come off with the loss of above four parts in five of his Army; the reproachful terms of *rash*, *hare-brain'd*, *Fool* and *Madman* would have been the least that had been cast upon him. Whatever Reflections, as it has been too common with us, have been put upon the Valour of the *Portuguese*, whose Infantry without dispute behaved themselves with distinguish'd Bravery; I never could hear any Man yet give a tollerable Reason that we were under a necessity to Fight, and could not make a safe and timely Retreat.

It's in vain for us to call to my Lord Gallaway as the great Emperor *Augustus* did to his General *Quintilius Varus*, who lost his whole Army in a Battle against the *Germans*, *Quintili Vare*, *Redde Legiones*. But oh, *Almanza*! *Almanza*! 'tis to our early Misadventures on thy Plains, where the sacrific'd Ghosts of our Valliant Countrymen and Allies cry aloud for Vengeance, that we may safely attribute the Unsuccessfulness of the Campaign in other Parts; *Toulon* had been sooner attack'd, and, in all probability, taken, no Troops out of *Spain* could have been drawn to relieve it; and the Conquest of that Important Place would have turned the Scales every where else, and hastned a glorious and lasting Peace.

My Lord *Peterborough* was then at the Court of the Magnanimous Duke of *Savoy*, when this necking Blow hapned in *Spain*, and being ever solicitous for the Common Cause, his vast Genius suggested to him very sad and dismal Presages of what was like to come to pass, which he endeavoured to prevent by the following Letter to the *Portuguese* Ambassador, that justly claims a place here, and ought never to be left out of the Annals of Time.

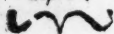
My Lord,

I Assure you I am, with a particular Inclination, your Servant. I look upon you as my Friend and Companion in all the Miseries and Mortifications

Presaging  
Letter of  
the E. of  
*Peterbo-*  
*rough* to  
the *Portu-*  
*guese* Am-  
bassador,  
about the  
*Spanish*  
Military  
Affairs.



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tions of the *Spanish* War. In all Places I shall be a Witness of the Conduct and Prudence and of the steadiness you have shewn upon so many extraordinary Occasions.

Would to God you were free from Uneasiness, when I hope to be in quiet. It seems to me as if Storms were threatning *Spain*, and I am the more concern'd, because of the Probability of your Generals continuing in a Disposition to rash Measures. It's certain, they are only in a Condition for a Defensive, and that suffices for the Publick; since the Preparations against *France* are so terrible in *Italy* and in *Flanders*: You know my Opinion in the Counsels of War held at *Valencia*. But the Succours which are coming, and the Person of the Duke of *Orleans*, are certain Proofs of the great Efforts the Enemy will make in the beginning of the next Campaign. If we prevent their first Impetuosity, whilst *Naples*, *Sicily* and *Sardinia* may be secured, Peace will give us all we can desire. I am obliged to give you notice, that no Endeavours can prevent the *Imperialists* from marching towards *Naples*; if it is not possible to hinder that Division of their Troops, it's our Interest to give the necessary help towards bringing that Affair to a speedy Conclusion; and methinks that one might hope upon the Success of that Enterprize, that those Troops might be solicited and obtain'd for the Succours of *Spain*.

But, my Lord, pray consider the Consequences of a *Lost Battle* in the Spring; perhaps a Disgrace were less fatal in *Flanders*: By a *Superiority of Horse* such a Misfortune may happen to the *Best Foot* in the World, which will be cut off entirely in case of a *Defeat*, and all *Spain* at the same time lost for want of Garrisons in the strange Places we possess: If we defend well what we have, their great Numbers of Horse will consume it self for want of Forage, or destroy that part of the Country which is ill affected, and be called for by their pressing Necessities elsewhere, since we have in this Country 70000 Effective Men for the vigorous Measures that were concerted.

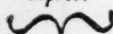
I know.

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‘ I know my Reasons, tho’ good, will have little force with the Generals ; they have the last Campaign in their thoughts, and have not perhaps the same Tranquillity of Mind and Quiet which I thank God I enjoy. Being well content with the beginning I have made. only wishing a happy Conclusion to this great Affair, assuring your Excellency that nothing private shall ever mix with my Thoughts for the Publick. But I justly lay a stress on the great Credit you have with every Body, and am well assured that the Interest of your Country requires Measures of the utmost Precaution, since your best Troops are in *Spain*, and that a defeat would expose *Portugal* before Succours can arrive, since *England* has left her self almost unprovided with Troops, and that the Forces in *Italy* being designed for other Services, it will be difficult to obtain any of them, tho’ the Circumstances pressing-ly require it. I therefore entreat your Excellency to think again of the Consequences of a lost Battle : God be praised we are not under the necessity of a Victory : That is the Circumstance of *France*.

‘ I told you when I went away, that I would send you the Measures I had propos’d to the King, which to me seem’d certain of Success ; but my division of the Troops would never be listned to, which however was the only way possible to secure *Madrid* ; quick Motions were requisite before the Succours could arrive from *France*, and those were never taken with great Bodies. My Thoughts were to defend the entrance into *Valencia* with 2000 Horse and 8000 Foot, which were easie with less Forces, and with 11000 Foot and 5000 Horse to have gained the Head of the *Tague* by a stolen March ; we might have had as many *Arragoneses* as we could desire, who for the Mountains and defending the passage over that River, would have equalled our best Troops, and have been better for long and speedy Marches ; thus we might have put the *Tague* betwixt us and the Enemy, *Madrid* had been found without defence, and the Duke of *Anjou* obliged to a second Journey towards *Burgos*. This particularly would have hindred the Junction of any Succours from *France* ; the Troops left in *Valencia*

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lencia would have followed the Enemy at a proportionable distance when they marched towards the *Tague*; and, I assure you such Resolutions well pursued would have sufficiently perplex'd the Enemy, another time I will explain more distinctly this Project to you, in giving you Answers to all the Objections that might be made.

At present I have nothing to propose to your Excellency, nor to wish, but that the Troops might not be fatigued in the impossible Views of gaining *Madrid*, half the Army being exposed to Destruction by Diseases, Famine, or the whole in a very improper time by an *unequal Battle*. I will neglect nothing in my Power to obtain, in a favourable Opportunity, a Succour of Troops for *Spain*, that in the after-Season we may push our Affairs. I desire you to assure the King of my inviolable *Attach* to his Interest, which nothing can diminish. Present my Service, &c.

PETERBOROUGH.

Some People, I question not, for Party sake, and others thro' Inadvertency, will conclude my Reflections upon this fatal Battle to be Partial; but as I have never had the least Acquaintance with any of the Generals abovementioned, nor received the minutest Favour or Disobligation from any one of them, I have the more freely Communicated my Thoughts upon this Occasion, and refer all those who are not of the same Sentiments with my self to four Letters in the Appendix, writ by the *Dutch* Ambassador at *Lisbon*, Monsieur *Schoonenbergh*, by that Great and Experienced General Count *Noyelle* from *Barcelona*, by the Count *de Corzana*, Governour of *Valentia*, and by Brigadier *Drimborn*, who was actually in the Battle; they will find them Printed in *English* with the Originals for their greater Authority, and they are not to be met with in any of the publick Prints. If these do not convince them, I doubt Hellebor cannot cure them.

Having had but too much Occasion, to our Sorrow, to dwell so long on the Affairs of *Spain*, it's time we should see what was doing in *Italy*, where we find the *French* were busie in evacuating all the Places

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Places in their Possession, pursuant to the Treaty already mention'd. The Garrison of the Castle of Milan marched out the latter end of March, and on the 2d Instant the *French* and *Spanish* Troops evacuated *Mantua*, *Cremona*, *Sabionetta*, *Mirandola*, and some other Places. Many of whose Officers and Soldiers went into the Service of the Emperor. The Prince of *Darmstadt* was made Governour of the City of *Mantua*, and General *Wetzel* of the Fortrefs of *St. George*.

Tho' it was hinted before as if the *Venetians* had had a deep Hand in this Treaty, we were now informed, that they were much nettled at it, that they could not forbear to express publicly their Dissatisfaction; and if some Advices were to be relied on, they had left no Stone unturn'd to prevent the Execution thereof. That they in Conjunction with the Pope endeavoured to perswade Count *Medavi*, to remain in Possession of *Mantua*, or at least to delay the Evacuation thereof till their Troops were in a Readiness to prevent the *Imperialists*, and take Possession of it; which made Prince *Eugene*, tho' doubtful of the Truth of this, by way Precaution, order Colonel *Patte* to assemble all the Imperial Forces quarter'd about the *Mantuan*, and to fall upon all the Forces he should find within 10 Miles of *Mantua*. This Precaution had the desired Success, and the *Venetian* Troops, which were in Motion upon Pretence of exchanging their Garrisons, durst not enter the *Mantuan*, so that the *Imperialists* took Possession of *Mantua* without any Disturbance. The Houses and Shops that were shut up till the Troops had taken their Quarters, were open'd again the same Day, and there were Rejoycings made by the Inhabitants for being delivered from the Power of the *French*; but whether sincerely is left undecided. The City made a sort of Capitulation with Prince *Eugene*, which we shall insert here, and the Prince's Answer annex'd to each Article.

I. THE favourable Intercession of his most serene Highness is implor'd, for procuring his Imperial Majesty's Clemency to this City, and Security of the Lives, Estates and Effects, whether moveable

Articles  
between  
Pr. Eugene  
and Man-

April.

or otherwise, of all the Nobility, Burghers, Merchants, Tradesmen and Jews.

Answer. So far as the City and State of Mantua shall shew Fidelity and Zeal for his Imperial Majesty, (as 'tis not doubted but they will) they shall be assisted and protected; and may rest assured of it.

II. There being within the Verge of the Court above 300 Families that have their Habitations there, and pay Rent for the same; 'tis desired that Regard may be had to them, and that they may be maintained in their Goods and Persons, as the other Families.

Granted, provided they behave themselves as is above mention'd.

III. His Highness is desir'd to send Commissaries to regulate the Quarters and other Things concerning the Troops of his Catholick Majesty, to the End all Confusion and Disorder may be prevented; and to signify the Number of Soldiers that are to enter the City.

Commissaries are already sent, and by this Time arriv'd, with necessary Order for every Thing that is to be observ'd; which may be learn'd from them themselves.

IV. Many Persons being actually in the Service of the most serene Duke and Dutches of Mantua; and several of them being like to Return, Security is desir'd for their Persons and Goods.

They shall have Security for their Persons and Goods, when they shall quit the Service, &c.

V. His Highness is desir'd to prescribe what shall be done by the Nobility and Burghers when the Troops enter.

Let them send two Deputies to meet the Troops, and let the Burghers keep within their Houses.

VI. His Highness is besought to intimate where he would be lodg'd when he comes to the City; as also where the Commandant Major who shall be plac'd in it by his Order shall be lodged.

When I come to the City, I will signify where I will take up my Lodging. And as for the Officer who shall Command in it, he shall have his Quarter in the same Place where the French Commander had his.

VII. In case his Highness when he comes to Mantua, shall take up his Lodging in the Court, he



is desir'd that the Moveables of the most serene Duke of Mantua may be safe.

*Answered as above ; and as for the Moveables of the most serene Duke of Mantua, he may withdraw them all, according to the Agreement made with the French.*

VIII. There being 4 Companies of Italian Soldiers in the Pay of the most serene Duke of Mantua, his Highness's Pleasure concerning them is desir'd.

*Let them all four be Disbanded.*

IX. The continual Calamities which this Country has undergone during the Course of this War, are referr'd to the prudent Consideration of his most serene Highness ; and thereupon the Clemency and Generosity inherent in his great Soul are implor'd.

*This Representation shall be consider'd, and all possible Lenity shall be us'd in the laying of Impositions on the Country (no Doubt being made, that the Inhabitants will be careful to comply in every Thing with that Readiness and Fidelity they ought.)*

We shall not follow the French Troops in their march out of Italy for France, and but only mention by the way, that they had some Pickerings with the Peasants of St. Maurice, belonging to the Duke of Savoy, wherein some Men were killed on both sides, but Matters were soon accommodated, and by the time they arrived on their own Frontiers, they were much diminished in their Numbers, several especially of the Foreign Troops taking Service under the Emperor and Duke of Savoy ; while Prince Eugene on the 16th made a solemn Entry into Milan, and took Possession of that State, having receiv'd an Oath of Fidelity of all the Tribunals in the Name of King Charles III. He gave Liberty to 260 Prisoners, caus'd Money to be thrown among the People, Te Deum to be sung, and all the Artillery to be fir'd. On the 19th his Highness went from thence to Turin accompanied by General Taun, to concert the Operations of the Campaign, on that side of France ; and all Expedition was us'd at the same time, to get every thing in a Readiness for a strong Body of the Imperial Troops to march to Naples, for the Reducing

April

cing of that Kingdom under the Obedience of  
*Charles III.*

We have already given an Account of the Proposals made on the Part of the *French* Court to the Assembly of the Clergy, who about the beginning of this Month regulated every thing according to the King's Desire, and the Conditions of the Contract between him and them were put into Form. At Length the Instrument of the said Contract being engrossed. The Import of it was, that on their advancing 33 Millions of Livres, the General Farm of the Posts should be engaged for the Repayment of the Principal and Interest. With this the Deputies went to *Versailles* on the 12th, where it was signed and presented to his Majesty; the Bishop of *Auxerre* making a Speech which began thus.

S I R,

Bishop of  
*Auxerre's*  
 Speech to  
 the *French*  
 King.  
 12.

**T**HE Clergy of *France* would value themselves but little upon the Advantage of being the first Body or Community of your Kingdom, were they not the forwardest to signalize their Zeal for the Service of your Majesty; who have found in this Assembly, what you have experienced in all the former, namely, an extreme Desire to please you, a perfect Submission to your Will, inviolable Respect and Affection for your sacred Person. and in the pressing Exigencies of the State a Resource that should never fail you, were our Means answerable to our Inclinations. Nothing comes hard from us, Sir, while we hope that Posterity when they hear with Astonishment the heroick Actions of the most Illustrious and most Catholick Reign that ever was, will at the same time learn that we were worthy to be your Subjects.

Then he took Notice of the Readiness of the Clergy to acquit themselves of their Duty towards him; and how happily the Hearts of all the Orders of the Kingdom centred in a Desire to please him: And after he had briefly described the Manner in which the King had governed both in Peace and War, he added,

'You wanted, Sir, but one sort of Merit, that of knowing Adversity and supporting it with a *Chri-*

*stian*

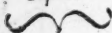
April.

‘ Italian Courage : God has added this Lustre to your  
‘ Glory, and to give you an Opportunity to produce  
‘ to publick view Virtues which a long Prosperity  
‘ had kept concealed, interrupted the Course of it  
‘ for a Moment. Had your Majesty’s Reign been  
‘ all divided between the Calm of Peace and the  
‘ Rapidity of Conquests, Envy might have made  
‘ it questioned whether you had a thousand Virtues  
‘ which some Misfortunes have set in open Light.

After he had observed in how heroical a Manner  
the King had born his Disgraces, he brought in these  
Expressions, ‘ He that does not suffer himself to be  
‘ blinded by good Fortune, is not to be disturbed by  
‘ bad : Nothing can disquiet the just Man, who is  
‘ supported by a good Cause, and by the Testimony  
‘ of a good Conscience.

He then set forth the Causes that gave Birth to  
the present War, and shew’d, ‘ That ’tis to his Ma-  
‘ jesty’s Glory the Allies took up Arms on the Mo-  
‘ tives they did. And speaking of the King of  
Spain he said, ‘ Your Majesty sees your Grandson on  
‘ the 2d Throne of this World, making Piety, Ju-  
‘ stice and Valour reign with him. He that made  
‘ him a King, will maintain him against all the Ef-  
‘ forts of the combin’d Potentates. He made use  
‘ of your Wisdom to place him in that Dignity, and  
‘ will make Use of your Power to fix him in it.  
He ended thus, ‘ The Clergy sees with Pleasure that  
‘ your Majesty is always solicitous to promote the  
‘ Quiet and Satisfaction of your People ; and that  
‘ your principal Aim is to consummate the great  
‘ Work of the Publick Felicity. We expect that  
‘ Consummation, Sir, from that continual and inde-  
‘ fatigable Application with which you seek all pos-  
‘ sible Expedients for alleviating the Rigour of the  
‘ Times ; from your sincere Disposition to sacrifice  
‘ your own Grandeur to the publick Quiet ; from  
‘ your paternal Goodness in condescending to relieve  
‘ the Necessities of private Families ; from that Spi-  
‘ rit of Peace with which you make War ; from  
‘ your Vigilance to keep your Subjects in Order ;  
‘ and from your steady Resolution to prevent the  
‘ Troubles that spring from Heresy and Novelty.  
‘ These Things, Sir, redouble our Hopes. May

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‘ propitious Heaven grant you length of Days for  
 ‘ the Glory of the Church, and for the Good of  
 ‘ your People! &c.

Tumults  
 at Ly-  
 ons, &c.

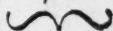
How Complaisant soever the Clergy were with the King's Pleasure: His Declaration enjoining the Currency of Mint Bills throughout the Kingdom, had like to have produced much Mischief, for it occasioned great Obstructions in Trade, and Universal Murmurings, so that *Lyons*, (where there were some Tumults upon it) *Tours*, *Paris* and *Rhoan*, sent Deputies to Court to represent that Expedient as dangerous and impracticable, which so far prevailed, that there was an Arrest of the Council of State, issued out to supercede the forementioned Declaration, till the King should otherwise ordain: And in this State we shall at present leave it.

In the mean time all *Germany* was not only very uneasy, but also the whole Body of the High Allies, lest the King of *Sweden* should make an Irruption into the Emperor's Hereditary Dominions: The *Swede* thinking himself aggrieved in three Particulars, was very preremptory for Satisfaction to be given him for the Affront received from Count *Zobor*, for the *Muscovite* Troops that upon the Peace last Year with King *Augustus*, retired for their Security from *Saxony* to the *Upper Rhine*; which he insisted should of Right be delivered up to him; and lastly for hindering his Officers to raise Recruits for the Army in the Empire: The Emperor having employed Count *Zinzendorf* to go and Accommodate the Difference at the *Swedish* Court, all the Endeavours he could use could not bring the *Swedish* Ministers to be content with the Punishment already inflicted upon Count *Zobor*. As to the Second Article Count *Piper*, the King of *Sweden's* Prime Minister, in his Letter to Count *Zinzendorf* of the 11th, acquainted him, ‘ That he had not fail'd to make a faithful  
 ‘ Report to the King his Master, of all that pass'd  
 ‘ in their last Interview; and his Majesty persisting  
 ‘ in his declar'd Sentiments concerning the delivering  
 ‘ up of the *Muscovite* Troops. he was order'd to  
 ‘ communicate to him that short Memorial. in  
 ‘ which he should see, the Reasons why his Majesty  
 ‘ believ'd

Piper's  
 Letter to  
 Zinzendorf.

11.

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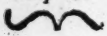
believ'd his Pretention just and well grounded, deduc'd more at large. He desir'd he would be pleas'd to apply his usual Diligence, that that Affair, as well as the other Differences already known to him, might be terminated to the Satisfaction of his Majesty, that so the good Intelligence between their August Masters might become the firmer.

As to the Memorial, or King of Sweden's Declaration, it contain'd in Substance, 'That indeed he set a great Value on the Friendship of his Imperial Majesty, and that he should not be backward to gratify him in such things as might be done; but thought he would not desire what was to his Detriment: That the Treaty with the most serene King and Elector Augustus, gave him an unquestionable Right to the Muscovite Troops: That the Articles of that Treaty could not be accounted to be perform'd before the Muscovites were actually deliver'd up: That thence it appear'd the said King and Elector laid himself under an Obligation to give them up; and that whereas he affirm'd that they were not now under his Command, but after they retir'd out of Saxony were taken into the Emperor's Service, it follow'd clearly that his Majesty had the same Right to them he had before. That the Swedes would not have ceas'd to pursue them when they fled out of Saxony, till they had overtaken them, had not the Truce which interven'd at that Juncture of Time prevented their further Progress; and that at that time none of the Princes of Germany, nor even the Emperor's own Generals would have receiv'd or shelter'd them; well knowing they could not take them into Protection, without contracting the Guilt of concealing and defending the King's Enemies. And if afterwards his Imperial Majesty entertain'd them as vagrant and abandon'd Troops, and allow'd them Subsistence lest they should perish for Hunger, it was just he should cause them to be restor'd to his Swedish Majesty, demanding them as Men who had been yielded up to him, and had afterwards fled away, because no Person ought to enrich himself with another's Loss. That the time drew near in which his Majesty had determin'd to march with

K. of Sweden's Declaration.



April.



his Army on an Expedition, but could not well move off before he had receiv'd in that particular the Satisfaction stipulated by the Treaty. That if the time for performing it were protracted, whatever Inconvenience should arise from that delay, could not be charg'd upon him. Wherefore 'twas left to his Imperial Majesty's Choice, whether he himself would send back the *Muscovite* Forces, or fix a certain Day and Place for their being deliver'd up to the *Swedish* Troops which his Royal Majesty had determin'd to send expressly to bring them thither. His Majesty having dictated what was here signified, would have care taken at the same time, that by divulging his Purpose, an Opportunity might not be given to the *Muscovites* to disband.

The *Swede*, grown very uppish by his Successes, and peremptorily requiring by this Declaration and by his Minister, the delivery up of the fugitive *Muscovites* that hover'd all this while about the Upper *Rhine*; the Emperor, on the other Hand, thought it very Dishonourable to sacrifice such abandon'd Troops to the fury of the Enemy, and absolutely refus'd to comply with such a Demand. But those Troops having afterwards, with the utmost secrecy and diligence, made their escape thro' *Bohemia* and *Moravia* into *Poland*, it facilitated the accommodating this Point in time with the *Swede*; whereas his Imperial Majesty seem'd as far unable as ever to bring Matters to an amicable Composition with the *Hungarian* Malecontents, against whom every thing was disposing to carry on an Offensive War, of which we may meet hereafter with some Particulars.

The Q.  
makes di-  
vers Pro-  
motions, &  
some Al-  
terations.

As for our own Affairs at Home at this time, the Union being not to take place before the first of May, the Queen was pleas'd to create the Right Honourable *John Ker*, Earl of *Roxburg*, Duke of *Roxburg* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*; and in *England* Sir *Edward Northey* Knight, being put out of the Place of Attorney General, Sir *Simon Harcourt* from being Solicitor General was promoted to his Place, and Sir *James Montague*, a Brother of the Right Honourable the Lord *Hallifax*, was constituted Solicitor General.

Neither

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# The South Part of GREAT BRITAIN

Divided into its Counties, with y<sup>e</sup> Roads &c.

By H. Moll Geographer.

THE GERMAN or

NORTH

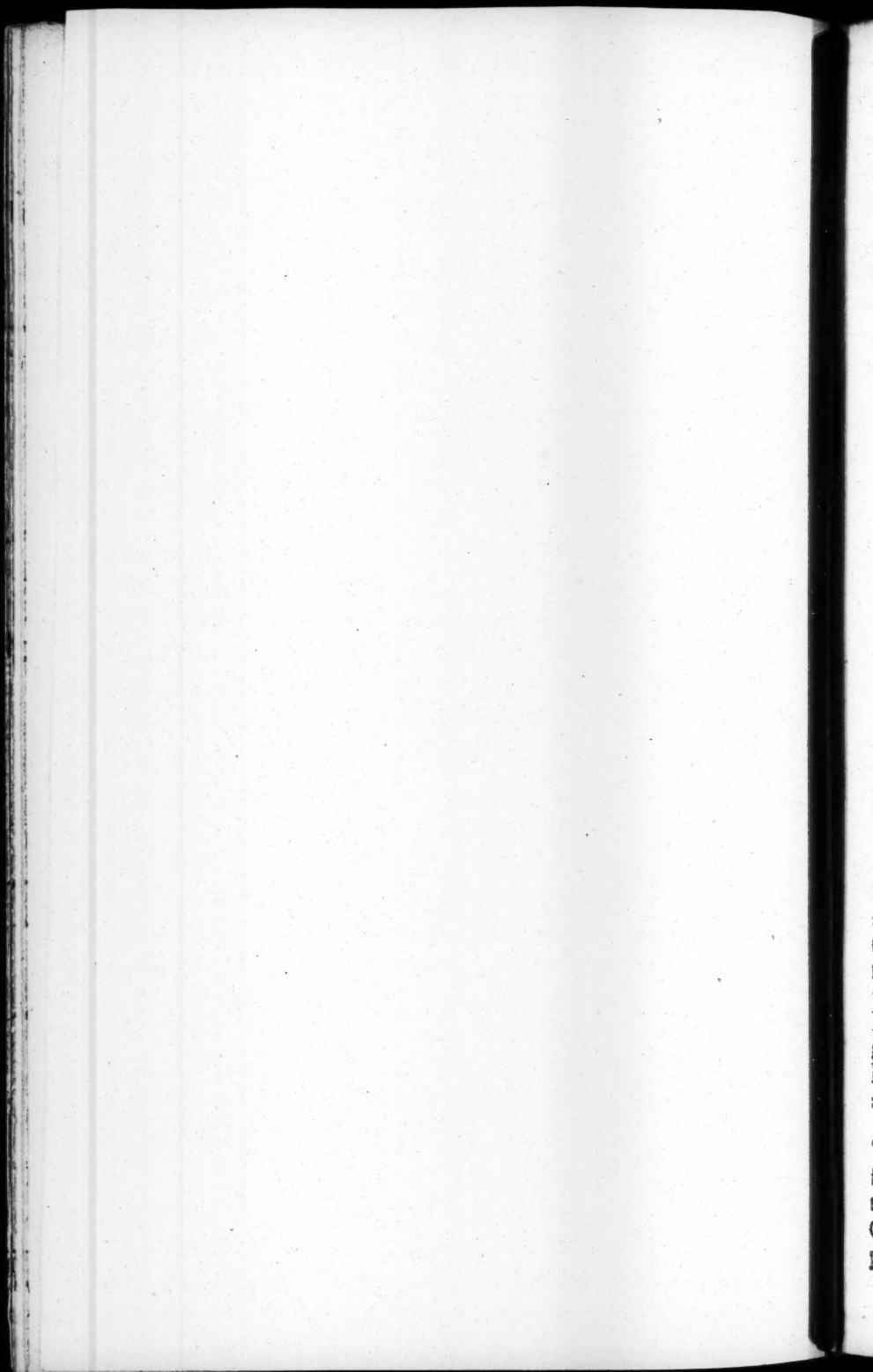
SEA

## Explanation

- ⊕ Archbishopsricks
- ⊕ Bishopsricks
- ⊕ Universities
- The feint lines thus shews the Roads
- 0 5 10 15 30 Miles of Great Britain



ENGLISH CHANNEL



Neither must it be forgot that her Majesty on the 17th, declared in Council, that she thought fit to appoint the Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord President of her Council, to be Lord Lieutenant of her Kingdom of *Ireland*, he succeeding his Grace *James* Duke of *Ormond* in that high Office.

April.

Her Majesty, on the 29th, was pleased to issue out her Royal Proclamation, containing her Declaration, That the Parliament of *England* then in being, and the sixteen Peers and forty five Commons chosen by the last Parliament of *Scotland*, should constitute the first Parliament of *Great Britain*, which by another Proclamation issued out not long after, was to meet at *Westminster* on the 23d of *October* following; and now the first of *May* being come, which was the day appointed for the General Thanksgiving for the happy UNION of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, her Majesty went in a fine Coach of State to the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, attended by a magnificent Appearance of the Nobility and Gentry of each Nation, to return Thanks to Almighty God for that great Blessing. Her Majesty was received at the entrance into the Church by the Peers: The Sword of State was carried before her Majesty by the Earl of *Scafield*. The Lord Bishop of *Oxford* Preached; and *Te Deum*, with proper Anthems, was sung by her Majesty's Choir and Musick. Divine Service being ended, her Majesty returned to *St. James's*. The great Guns at the *Tower*, and those at *St. James's Park*, were thrice discharged, the first time when her Majesty parted from *St. James's*, the second at the Singing the *Te Deum*, and the third when her Majesty came back to her Palace. The Publick Demonstrations of Joy were suitable to so great an Occasion; and the Day was concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and all other Expressions of a General Satisfaction.

Queen's  
Proclamation about  
holding  
the first  
Parliament of  
*Great Britain*.

29.

May.

Thanks-  
giving for  
the Union.

As I do not find the *Scots* ever gave any other Title than that of Lord Chancellor to the great Officer that had the Custody of their Great Seal; and the Union requiring that there should be but one Great Seal for the whole Island, her Majesty was pleased, on the 4th, to appoint the Right Honourable.

May  
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 tain.

4.  
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Duke of  
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 rough goes  
 to the K.  
 of Sweden.

able William, Lord Cowper, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, to be Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; and he being the first upon whom this great Honour has been confer'd, I presume this will be the Title by which his Successors shall for the future be always distinguish'd.

Dr. Peter Mew, Lord Bishop of Winchester, having made his Exit last Year in a Good Old Age, and of whose Life I have given some Account among the Remarkables of 1706 the Right Reverend Father in God, Jonathan, Lord Bishop of Exeter, was now translated to the See of Winchester; and the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Norwich was translated to that of Ely, vacant by the Death of Dr. Patrick of whose Life and Death there will be a pretty full Relation given among the Remarkables of this Year.

In the mean time the Duke of Marlborough going over for Holland, after having concerted Measures with the States about the Operations of the Campaign, now almost ready to begin, he set out on the 20th of April for Utrecht, in order to go and attend the King of Sweden, and arriving on the 26th of May at Leipfick in Saxony, he went with Dr. Robinson and the Imperial Minister to the Quarters of Count Piper, with whom he had a Conference of about an Hour, and next day went in a Coach of his to Altranstad, and had an Audience of two hours of the King of Sweden, who received him with all Demonstrations of Esteem and Honour. The Duke made a Speech to the King in French, to which his Majesty himself was pleased to answer in the Swedish Tongue, and his Grace din'd with him in Publick; after which he had a second Audience of the King, at which were Count Piper and M. Hermelin, his Swedish Majesty's two Chief Ministers, and Dr. Robinson. He was introduc'd to King Augustus by Count Pflug, Great Marshal, and receiv'd with Marks of great Joy and Honour. And, after having din'd with Baron Gortz, at last his Grace coming to have his Audience of Leave of the King of Sweden, before it was ended King Stanislaus came in, and was complimented by his Grace, who soon after took his Leave, and then set out for Charlottenburgh, to wait on the King

King of *Prussia*; thence to proceed to the Court of *Hanover*, and so to the *Hague*, and the Army.

My

I shall not repeat the fulsome Compliment that was given out to have been made by his Grace to the K. of *Sweden*, so much beneath the Dignity of the Crown of *Great Britain*; neither do I pretend to penetrate into the Secret of his Grace's Errand, tho' 'tis not to be doubted but that part of it related to the Composition of the Difference between his *Swedish* Majesty and the Imperial Court: I wish I could say the Duke had succeeded therein according to his desire; but by part of a Letter I have seen of the K. of *Sweden* in answer to one of her Majesty of *Great Britain*, of the 30th of this Month, wherein she offered to use her good Offices to mediate an Accommodation; it plainly appears that the *Swede* was yet very Chagrin; he says, among other Things, *It was quite contrary to his Inclination that those Differences had happen'd, and that when he reflected upon the manner wherewith the Imperial Court treated him; it might be easily Judg'd they had no Intentions to give him real Satisfaction, but on the contrary seem'd to aggravate former Injuries with new Provocations.*

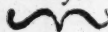
K. of *Sweden* writes to Queen *Anne*.

Notwithstanding all the Expedition made by the Duke of *Marlborough* to the Army, it drew towards the latter end of the Month before he could reach the Camp at *Anderlecht*, and the whole Army being incamp'd on the 26th at *Soignies*; the Enemy, which was very Formidable, a little before came out of their Lines, and posted themselves at first at *Haine*, *St. Paul*, and *Peronne*, then march'd to the *Pieton*, on a Supposition that our Army would take the Camp of *Bois Seigneur Isaac*. Now the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the 27th, went out from his Camp at *Soignies*, with 12 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, to inform himself of the true Situation of the Enemy; and having got certain Intelligence that they were encamp'd on the Plains of *Fleurus* with the greatest Force they could make, having drain'd their Garrisons and quitted their Lines, and that their Design was to ravage all *Brabant* in case he should undertake any Siege, which they might have done in 10 or 12 days, being less time than the bringing up of the great Train of Artillery and Ammunition

Campaign in *Flanders*.



May.



would require, it was resolv'd to march back : Accordingly the Army return'd next day to the Camp at *Hall*, and on the 29th pass'd the Canal of *Brussels* ; having secur'd the great Towns, and passing the *Dyle* on the 1st of *June*, encamp'd at *Meldert*, where we shall leave them at this time.

The watchfulness of the D. of *Marlborough* and the other Generals, having happily prevented the *French* to ravage the open Country, and insult the Towns of *Brabant*.

Ill state of  
Affairs on  
the Upper  
*Rhine*.

It might have been wish'd, the *Germans* on the Upper *Rhine* had been as forward and vigilant ; but, alas, all there was Confusion ; the Generals indeed did their best, tho' they did not agree very well ; but they can neither fight, nor defend their own Country, without Soldiers. And here, before we proceed to the Particulars of the Enemies Success on that Side, it must be remembred to the Immortal Memory of that great General, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, that how unprovided soever he was from time to time of things necessary for defence, he could never be forc'd to abandon the Lines of *Stolboven*, which were now lost.

The *Mareschal de Villars* had no sooner arrived in *Alsatia*, and drew his Army together, but he resolv'd to pass the *Rhine*, and committed the Execution of his Design to the *Marquess de Vivans* and the Count *de Broglie*. To deceive the *Germans* he order'd false Attacks to be made, one on the Isle of *Marquisate* before Fort *Louis* by *M. Perry*, and the other over against the Isle of *Talend* by *M. Lee*, reserving for himself a Body of Horse and some Battallions, with which to march towards the Lines of *Buhl*, as if he design'd to attack them. This Disposition being made, 20 Battallions and 45 Squadrons, with a portable Bridge, arriv'd on the 20th below *Lutembourg*, as he had contriv'd, at 6 at Night, which was the time concerted for the Attack. The Count *de Broglie*, who had the care of making the Descent, fill'd 60 Boats with Grenadiers, and landed on the Island over against *Neubourg*, which is divided from the firm Land by a narrow and shallow Branch of the *Rhine*. He sent back the Boats immediately to fetch more Foot, and then advancing to the *Germans*,  
who

May.

who were few in Number, drove them out of the Island, and followed them to the firm Land, where he intrench'd himself to wait till the Bridge of Boats was finish'd. Two thousand of the *Germans* came and attack'd him, but he repulsing them and receiving Reinforcements, kept Master of the Passage.

In the mean time *M. Lee* made an Attack by the Island of *Talond* with 4 Battallions, and to draw the greater number of the Enemies that way, caus'd Men to appear busie with Boats about *Drusenheim*, as if they design'd to pass the *Rhine*, and *M. Pery* made a vigorous Attack by the Island of *Marquisat* with 9 Battallions, making a great Fire from several Pieces of Cannon upon the *German's* Intrenchments. The Marshal *de Villars* on his Side, advancing to the Lines of *Buhl* with 40 Squadrons and 10 Battallions, held employ'd 4 Bodies that were posted behind the Lines towards the Mountains, and caus'd Fascines and Ladders to be got ready for driving thence those Troops who appear'd to him to be in Confusion. In his March he had cut in pieces their advanc'd Guards of Horse. On the 23d at Day break, a Fog made it difficult to discover whether the *Germans*, whose Tents were standing, and who fir'd some Cannon shot, continued behind their Intrenchments; but as soon as it clear'd up, it appear'd they had abandon'd them, for fear of being attack'd in the Rear, having notice that the whole Body commanded by the *Marquess de Vivans*, and the Count *de Broglie* had pass'd the *Rhine*. So at 5 in the Morning *Villars* entred without loss the Lines which had been look'd upon as the Rampart of *Germany*. He caus'd the flying Enemy to be pursued by *M. Verceil* with 400 Horse and all the King's Hussars, who killed a great number, and took their Tents, Baggage, the Cloaths of several Regiments, their Hospitals full of sick Men, their Magazines of Provisions and Stores of War, all their Artillery, which were 166 pieces, 10000 weight of Powder, a great number of Bullets and much other Ammunition, 45000 Sacks of Oats, 40000 Sacks of Corn, Meal, and large store of Forage.

*Villars* having successfully proceeded thus far, staid four days at *Rastad*, waiting for his Waggon and Artillery,

French  
force the  
Lines of  
*Stolboven*  
23.

May.



Artillery, and to give necessary Orders ; but left M. de Quadt with a Body of Troops to guard the Lines of *Weissembourg*, and M. de Alvelda, a Spaniard, to cover the Workmen employ'd in rebuilding and fortifying the Head of the Bridge of Fort *Louis*, and demolishing the German's Intrenchments and Lines, particularly the Sluices made before them. most of them of Stone Work, to overflow the Ground, and render the Approach of them difficult.

Further  
Progress  
of the  
French in  
Germany.

On the 28th the Army march'd and encamp'd at *Etlingen*, where were found 8000 Sacks of Oats, and 4000 Sacks of Meal for the Imperial Troops. The same day *de Vivans*, whom the Marshal had sent out with 1500 Horse on the Road to *Pfortzheim*, had Information that a Body of German Horse were coming towards him, he advanc'd to meet them, who, at his Approach, posted themselves behind a Rivulet : But he charg'd them with such vigour that they were broken and entirely defeated, 150 of them were kill'd, 80 made Prisoners, among them the Major of the Regiment of *Mercy* that commanded them, Count *de Berlo*, almost all their Officers, and above 150 Horses were taken. On the French Side the Marquess *d'Alenzy* Colonel, the Marquess *de Lagny* Captain, a Lieutenant and 7 Soldiers were kill'd on that Occasion. The Germans not being able to stand their Ground, *Villars* advanc'd to *Pfortzheim*, and there halted to wait for a Convoy of Bread and Meal from Fort *Louis* ; but on the 31st march'd before with the Horse of the Right Wing, and all the Dragoons, to follow the Enemy and observe their March. In the Castle of *Valingen* on the *Entz*, he found a great Magazine of Meal, 40000 weight of Powder, and a great number of Bullets, Bombs, and Grenadoes.

This is the Relation the French gave us of their Irruption into Germany, wherein there is, the more is the pity, but too much, tho' perhaps, more than the Truth ; but it being fit we should see what the Germans had to say for themselves, and the following Letter from the Duke of *Wirtemberg* to the States General, being the best Account we can meet with concerning it, we'll insert it here.

High

May.

High and Mighty Lords, my particular dear Friends,

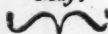
Y<sup>our</sup> High Mightinesses have, no doubt, receiv'd already a particular Relation of the Enemy's passing the *Rhine* the 22d Instant, and breaking into the Lines on this Side; yet I think it proper to send you an Account of it my self; and in brief acquaint you, that the 19th the Enemy came over at Fort *Kehl* with 13 Regiments of Horse and 10 Battallions of Foot, and encamping not far from *Sontheim*, lay there till the 20th. In the mean time they sent down a great number of Boats by Land to Fort *Louis* and *Lauterbourg*, and by Water to *Drusenheim*, and caus'd a considerable number of their Foot to march down the other side of the *Rhine*: From all which Preparations and Motions it was presum'd that they design'd to attack our Intrenchments in several Places, namely, from the Island of *Dahlund*, from *Drusenheim* with Boats, and from Fort *Louis* by the *Sollingerweert*, where the Water was so low that their Horse and Foot might easily pass: Wherefore, on the 20th, I caus'd 2 Batteries to be planted on the said *Sollingerweert*, one of 6 and the other of 9 Cannon. The 21st, the Enemies Troops that came over at *Kehl* mov'd near to *Grisen*, and encamp'd there; the 22d, they advanc'd to *Otterswelier*, within half a League of *Bubl*, and thence came on and attempted to possess themselves of the rising Grounds of *Bubl*; but the Hereditary Prince of *Baden-Durlach*, General of the Artillery of this Circle, oppos'd them with some *Swabian* Foot, and maintain'd the dispute till 5 in the Morning of the 23d. In the mean time the Enemy not only began to cannonade our Lines and Redoubts in that part call'd the *Havelaufgies*, but caus'd 12 Battallions to advance from Fort *Louis* to *Sollingerweert*, and had Boats ready for them; so that it was absolutely believed their fiercest Attack would be in that part where I had my Station, and therefore I made all possible Dispositions for a vigorous defence, and firmly resolv'd to spend the last drop of my Blood in opposing them with the Regiments I had under my Command.

W  
D. of Wir-  
temburgh's  
letter to  
the States  
General,  
about the  
French Ir-  
ruption  
into Ger-  
many.

27.

: But

May.



‘ But while I was in this Posture and Resolution, I had unlook’d for Information the 22d, at 11 a Clock at Night, that the Enemy had pass’d in another Place, namely near *Au* by *Newburg* without any Loss. I could not imagine how they gain’d their Passage so easily, or how those who were plac’d to defend that part of our Intrenchments came to quit their Posts so shamefully: However, I kept my Post, till 7 a Clock, when I receiv’d an Account from the Margrave of *Bareith* how Things stood: Had I not taken proper Precautions I should certainly have been cut off with the Troops I commanded by the Enemy, or at least must have left all the Artillery behind me; but I had made such a Disposition, that I drew off from the Island of *Dablund* 1000 Men, who must else have been lost, and of the Cannon that was in that Island and in the Lines, caus’d 43 Pieces to be drawn off, and sav’d them all but a few Pieces, which for want of Draught-Horses I was forc’d to leave behind: I made my Retreat in sight of the Enemy, who had almost surrounded me, in very good Order, and without Loss; and took my Way by *Rastad* to *Erlingen*. The Hereditary Prince of *Baden-Durlach* retir’d likewise with the Troops he commanded through the *Gerspacher-Dale* in very good Order, and with great Firmness; of which his Highness as also Baron *Reischagh* Lieutenant-Field-Marshal of this Circle, and the rest of the Generals gave good Proofs during the Action; and last Night join’d me here near *Pfortsheim*. The Field-Marshal the Margrave of *Bareith*, is with some Regiments near *Bretten* 2 Leagues from hence; and no doubt intends to draw all the Forces into one Body, and with me take Post in some Place to cover this Circle of *Swabia* from being put under Military Execution by the Enemy.

‘ From these Particulars I hope your High Mightinesses will judge, that I acted as became me, not only in the Defence of that Part of the Lines assign’d me, tho’ it was a dangerous Station, and with respect to the small Number of Men I had, was of too great Extent; but likewise that in my Retreat with the Imperial, *Wurtsburgh*, and *Swabian* Regiments



‘Regiments under my Command, together with  
‘my own Household Troops, I made as good a Dis-  
‘position as the Conjunction of Time and Affairs  
‘would permit. And I entreat you to believe that  
‘for the future I shall not be sparing of my Person,  
‘Territories, People, and Troops, to promote the  
‘Service of your High Mightinesses, and to op-  
‘pose the further Progress of the Enemy: At the  
‘same Time, I hope your High Mightinesses and  
‘the High Allies will consider the Danger I and  
‘the other Princes and States of this Circle are in,  
‘of being invaded by the Enemy, and will think  
‘of taking Measures by which this part of the Coun-  
‘try may be reliev’d, and the Enemy’s further En-  
‘terprizes, by a Diversion or otherwise, frustrated.  
I am, &c.

High and Mighty Lords, &c.

Sign’d,

From the Camp near Pfort-  
sheim, 27 May, 1707.

Everard Lewis,  
Duke of Wirtemberg.

Poland at this Time affords neither Acts of Peace  
nor War, but irresolute Councils, and unconvulsive  
Debates; the Diet being able to come to no definite  
Sentence about a Settlement. The Breach between  
the Emperor and the Swede could not yet be made  
up, though the Ministers and Mediators labour’d  
hard to effect it. All that was done yet in Hungary  
on the Emperor’s side, was, that Count *Staremburg*  
put Provisions into *Leopoldstad* and *Trenschin*, while  
General *Rabutin* was getting ready to put himself on  
the March for Transilvania. As for the Diet  
of the Malecontents at *Onoth*, which was open’d on  
the 20th, there were such Heats and Divisions among  
the Deputies, that nothing material was agreed, and  
the Diet was prorogu’d to a further Season.

On the other Hand, his Imperial Majesty put forth  
on the 12th, his Monitory Declaration to his Hun-  
garian Subjects, and sent it to be dispers’d in that  
Kingdom, importing, ‘That he did not doubt but  
‘it was sufficiently known to every one, how he, to  
‘quiet the Inestine Commotions that still rag’d  
‘in his said Kingdom of Hungary, and to restore  
‘its Peace and Tranquility, had, out of his Royal

The Em-  
peror’s  
Monitory  
Declarati-  
on to the  
Hungari-  
ans.

12.

‘Care

' Care and Sollicitude, employ'd all Methods, and  
 ' given Proofs of his Royal Benignity and Cle-  
 ' mency, as well by several Declarations as by his  
 ' repeated Offers of Amnesty ; that notwithstanding  
 ' which, it being apparent, that his most gracious  
 ' Intention had been rendred ineffectual, either by  
 ' the Ambition or Obstincy of certain Persons, who  
 ' prefer'd their private Interest to the publick Good  
 ' and Quiet of the Kingdom, and that his said King-  
 ' dom was thereby in a way of being miserably  
 ' ruin'd, laid desolate, depopulated, and reduc'd to  
 ' extreamest Calamity. He therefore being mov'd by  
 ' Paternal Tenderneſs, and to the end the Peace and  
 ' Tranquillity of the Kingdom might at length be  
 ' re-eſtabliſh'd, that his turbulent Subjects, who ſet  
 ' at nought his Imperial Royal Favour. and perſiſted  
 ' obſtinately in Evil, might be chaſtis'd with the  
 ' avenging Sword, and by other more ſevere Me-  
 ' thods, and that the reſt might be reduc'd to due  
 ' Obedience, found himſelf obliged to ſend into the  
 ' ſaid Kingdom of *Hungary* more powerful Forces  
 ' than heretofore, divided into two Armies, one com-  
 ' manded by his Field-Maſhal *John Lewis de Buſſy*  
 ' *Rabutin*, the other by his Field-Maſhal Count *Guido*  
 ' of *Staremburg*, to ſubdue and extirpate the perſidi-  
 ' ous Rebels.

' That at the ſame time, out of his Innate Good-  
 ' neſs and Clemency, adhering to his former mild  
 ' Intentions and Amnesty, moſt graciously promis'd  
 ' to thoſe who ſhould return to Repentance, he  
 ' had reſolv'd anew, that all and every one who ha-  
 ' ving in any Manner departed from the Fidelity due  
 ' to him, ſhould preſent themſelves to his ſaid Field-  
 ' Maſhals, or either of them, or to the Chiefs of  
 ' the Counties that continued faithful to him, and  
 ' ſhould take a new Oath of Fidelity to him, and  
 ' receive Teſtimonials of their having ſo done (which  
 ' Teſtimonials he Willed and Commanded ſhould be  
 ' given them *gratis*) and ſhould return to their Habi-  
 ' tations, and abide there peaceably, or ſhould joyn  
 ' his Army, ſhould *ipſo facto* become Partakers of his  
 ' Amnesty.

‘ That

‘ That he did by these Presents most graciously exhort all the faithful Estates, Orders and Inhabitants of his Kingdom of *Hungary*, and especially those who had hitherto laudably persisted in their Allegiance. to continue to persist in the same Fidelity and Affection to him. On other Hand, he did earnestly, and, for the last time, admonish all those, who from what Motive soever had gone out of the strait Path of Fidelity, to bethink themselves of the Duty and Homage they owed to him their natural Lord, and to turn back, and by the Method he had prescrib’d, lay hold of his proffer’d Grace and Favour, and thereby while there was yet time, save themselves and Families. Finally, he commanded and enjoyn’d the Chiefs, Viscounts, and all other Officers of Counties, to whom these Presents should come, to do their utmost in providing timely and furnishing in a proper Manner, and requisite Quantity, Subsistence to his said Troops, when they should come into their Districts, to the end the better Discipline might be observ’d, and all Disorders and Depredations avoided; and also to give all the Assistance they were able to the prosecuting with Force, and exterminating the perfidious Enemies of their Native Country.

Tho’ the *Hungarian* Malecontents seem’d to be much tired with the War, yet either the Influence of on the their Leaders, or the stiff-neckedness of the People *Hungarian* would allow but a very few, if any of them, to lay hold of the Emperor’s Clemency, who, to do that Prince Justice, never prosecuted that unhappy War with Acts of Devastation and Cruelty. But not to tarry here any longer, and since we can meet with no better Opportunity than now, we cannot but take notice of the great Zeal of that Wise Prince the King of *Prussia*, for the Protestant Religion, and the Unity of the Professors of it, which undoubtedly is the most effectual way for its Propagation; for which end having brought the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists* in his own Dominions to Communicate together; the Pastors and Professors of the Church of *Geneva* were so sensible of the Good Work, that they wrote the following Letter to his *Prussian* Majesty to Congratulate

Remarks  
King of  
*Prussia*’s  
Zeal for  
the Prote-

May. Congratulate him thereupon, and to testify their  
 ~~~~~~ Approbation of it in the most submissive Terms.

S I R,

Pastor of  
 Geneva's  
 Letter to  
 the K. of  
 Prussia a-  
 bout uni-  
 ting Pro-  
 testants.  
 April 22.

YOur Majesty will be surpriz'd perhaps at the Liberty we take to appear before you: But when you hear on what Subject we come to entertain you, we dare hope you will not be displeas'd. 'God has rais'd up your Majesty for Great Things. Of this we cannot doubt, Sir, when we reflect upon the great Qualities that adorn your Majesty, and particularly on the Zeal you shew for whatever may contribute to the Advancement of God and Good Religion. So many Churches, whose Re-establishment your Majesty has already procur'd, and is every day procuring; such Numbers of the Faithful as in so generous and charitable a Manner you have receiv'd into your Dominions; and so many excellent Orders as you have made in your Reign for the good Education of Youth, and in favour of Religion; are authentick Monuments of your Majesty's Piety and Zeal, which engage all Protestants to look upon you as their Common Father and Protector, and to joyn your august Name to those of *Constantine*, *Theodosius*, and *Charles the Great*.

'But among the Great Things your Majesty has done, and is still doing for Religion, doubtless one of the Principal is the Pains you take for uniting the Protestants. That Design, Sir, is truly worthy of your Majesty, and nothing can contribute so much to the Glory of your Reign, as this holy Union, which is so just in it self, so agreeable to the Maxims of the Gospel, so advantageous to the Common Interest of the Protestant Religion, so necessary to secure us from the Enterprizes of Popery, which seeks only to destroy both the one and the other Party of us; in short, which is wish'd for with so much Earnestness by all good Men, and which cannot fail, if once it be accomplish'd, to contribute infinitely to the enlarging of the Bounds of our Holy Reformation. No Victory, Sir, no Trophy, is comparable to the Glory  
 ' of

of procuring so Christian, so needful, and so desir'd a Peace.

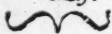
We are informed, Sir, to our exceeding Joy, how much your Majesty's Heart is set upon this Work, and with what Application you labour to advance it. We applaud so holy an Enterprize: We bless God for inspiring the Thought into your Majesty; and were we so happy as to be able to contribute to it in any manner, we can assure your Majesty that we would spare no Pains, and that we would not stick to make any Advances towards it. Accordingly having been given to understand, that should we lay before your Majesty our Sentiments on this Subject, it might be of some Use, we readily determin'd to do it, and joyfully embrac'd this Opportunity of approaching a Prince who is so dear to us, and who has given so many Marks of his Affection and Good-will to this State and to this Church.

We will therefore acquaint your Majesty (if you please to grant us an Audience of some Moments) that the constant and unanimous Opinion of our Church has always been this, That the Protestants of both Communions agree in all that is important and essential in Religion: That neither the one nor the other hold any Fundamental Error, nor use any Worship that is Idolatrous or forbidden by God: That the Questions which separate us, are not essential to the Faith, nor necessary for Salvation: That therefore we ought therein to bear with one another; as is actually done in several other things, about which the Learned even of the same Communion are divided. In short, that those Differences ought not to hinder us from looking on each other as Brethren, from frequenting the Assemblies of each other, nor in a Word from composing altogether one sole Ecclesiastical Communion.

For what relates to the manner of uniting the two Parties, we do not think it can be done by Contestation and Dispute. That way would be endless, no Body would recede, and Disputes are more apt to exasperate Men's Minds than to bring them to a Temper. It were much better, in our



*My.*



‘ Judgment, to suppress all Disputes upon the Questions that divide us, to talk no more of those Matters but with Moderation and Gentleness, to endeavour principally to evince that those Questions are of little Importance, and for the rest (without entring into Particulars) to open our Bosom to such of our Brethren as will come to us, and to go to them our selves when they will receive us; in a Word, to bear charitably with one another, as the Apostles of Jesus Christ exhort us in so many Places, and as they shew’d us we ought to do by their own Example, till it shall please God to dispel all our Doubts, and reveal both to the one and the other of us what we are ignorant of.

‘ ’Tis on this Foundation that our Church has always acted: As often as she has been consulted she has answer’d in this Sense. Many of our Doctors have written Treatises expressly to shew that this was their Judgment. When any *Lutherans* desire to communicate with us, we receive them with open Arms, without obliging them to make any Abjuration of their Tenets; and if they will receive us on the same Condition, we are all dispos’d to communicate with their Churches.

‘ We can besides alledge a Fact that will convince your Majesty of the moderate and pacifick Opinions of this Church. ’Tis this certain private Persons of the *Lutheran* Perswasion, having desir’d some Years ago, Permission to receive the Communion here from time to time, from the Hands of one of their Ministers, our Assembly which was conven’d twice to deliberate upon it, gave their unanimous Consent to it; Report of which being made to our Magistrates, they made no Difficulty to grant their Request. \*

[\* ‘ We take leave to add a like Instance of the good Disposition of the Church of *Geneva* to other Protestant Churches, from Bishop *Burnet’s* Travels. Towards the beginning of that Letter from *Nimeguen*, his Lordship says what follows.

Before I left *Geneva*, the number of the English there was such, that I found we could make a small Congregation; for we were 12 or 14; so I address’d my self to the Council of 25, for Liberty to have our own Worship

in

in our own Language, according to the English Liturgy. This was immediately granted in so obliging a Manner, that as there was not one Person that made any Exception to it, so they sent one of their Body to me, to let me know, that in case our number should grow to be so great, that it were fit for us to assemble in a Church, they would grant us one, which had been done in Queen Mary's Reign; but till then we might hold our Assemblies as we thought fit.--- The last Sunday I gave the Sacrament according to the Way of the Church of England, and upon this Occasion I found a general Joy in the Town, &c.]

'We can aver, Sir, that perhaps there is no Church of the Protestant Party that has Sentiments more moderate and more tending to Peace, nor consequently that fall in more with your Majesty's Inclination and Designs, than those who have the Direction of the Church of Geneva.

'What a Happiness would it be, Sir, if this great Work, which was so successfully promoted by your Predecessors, and particularly by the great Frederick William your Father of Triumphant Memory, might at last, under your Majesty's auspicious Influence be happily consummated. Shall we presume to say it, great Prince, all Europe have their Eyes on you. You are esteem'd the Protector of the Protestant Religion. Never were there so favourable Conjunctions. Your Majesty's Grandeur, the eminent Rank you hold in the World, your Successes, your Alliances, but above all the Piety and Zeal with which you are animated, all these Considerations promise a happy Event, and make us hope for great Things.

May you, Sir, answer the hope we have conceiv'd, and to that End may Heaven preserve you during a long Course of Years, and shower its choicest Blessings on your Majesty. We were alarm'd some Weeks ago by your Majesty's Sickness, but God has taken Care of his Church, and restor'd you to our Prayers. We make Supplication to him, Sir, with all the Fervour and all the Zeal we are capable of, for the Preservation of your sacred Person, for the Prosperity of your Royal

May. ' House, and for the Success of all your great and  
 ' Pious Designs. We are with most Profound Re-  
 ' spect and most intire Submission.

S I R,

Geneva, April 22. 1707 *Your Majesty's most humble and  
 most obedient Servants, the Pastors  
 and Professors of the Church  
 and Academy of Geneva.*

J. A. Turretin, Moderator, Pastor, and Professor in  
 Divinity and Ecclesiastical History, B. Calandrinus, Pa-  
 stor, and Professor in Divinity. D. Butini, Pastor. M.  
 de Turretin, Pastor and Professor in the Oriental  
 Languages. J. de la Rive, Pastor. V. Minutoli, Pa-  
 stor and Professor in Philology. B. Pictet, Pastor and  
 Professor in Divinity. A. Leger, Pastor and Professor  
 in Philosophy.

J. Sartoris, J. Sarraffin, T. Daffier, J. P. Gallatin,  
 J. A. Fatio, G. Fabri, A. Maurice, J. J. Desprez,  
 J. L. Calandrin, Pastors.

B. Muffard Professor in the Laws. J. A. Gautier, Pro-  
 fessor in Philosophy, E. Jallabert, Professor in the Ma-  
 thematicks.

A. Chonand, P. Violier, T. Lamon, P. Pinault,  
 J. Rocca, J. Senetier, Pastors.

L. Boulare, J. Bessonnet, J. Vial de Beaumont,  
 Ministers.

His Prussian Majesty being extremely well satisfied  
 with this Letter, thought fit to return the Pastors  
 and Professors abovementioned a very obliging An-  
 swer to this Effect.

*Reverend, most Learned, our singularly Beloved.*

King of  
 Prussia's  
 Answer.  
 28.

' YOUR Letter of the 22d of April having been  
 ' deliver'd to us, we were highly pleas'd to ob-  
 ' serve in it your Affection for us, but more to see  
 ' your Laudable Zeal for the Religion of the  
 ' Gospel.

' For, it being our principal Concern to enlarge  
 ' his Kingdom by whom we reign; and (consider-  
 ' ing him as the God of Peace) to join at length in  
 ' the Bond of Love and Union the Faithful who  
 ' have been so long divided by an unhappy Separation;  
 ' tion;

tion; we rejoyce exceedingly to see our Brethren in the Faith, take Part in our most Pious Cares, and assist us in our Endeavours: But what most affects us, is to find in that Number your Church, which having acquired a great and venerable Name among Protestants, will be of no small Weight in this Affair. Neither could any thing be more worthy of your selves, or more becoming the Rank you hold among the Reformed, than that you who first lighted the Way to the Evangelical Churches, should now be the forwardest to distinguish your selves by your Love and Charity.

The pacifick Sentiments which you have communicated to us, we fully approve, as perfectly agreeing with those we have always had in our Mind. But what renders your pious Prudence most grateful to us, is the Testimony you have already given of your desire of Peace and Union, in making Use of the Means conducing thereunto: For (as we have been inform'd) you have, in Imitation of those of *Basil*, remov'd the chief Obstacle to the Coallition of the Protestant Churches; and thereby seem to have pull'd down the whole Partition-Wall.

By the singular Favour of the Almighty, and the Vigilant Piety of our Predecessors, the Seeds of the more moderate Theology, have hitherto been preserv'd in our Church and University of *Brandenburg*; which has contributed much to the composing of Religious Differences; and perceiving you take the same Course, we cannot but promise our selves a happy Event by God's Blessing of this Affair.

Besides, the very Intimation of your Zeal has not a little quickned ours, and the Indisposition under which we lately labour'd, on our Recovery from which you piously congratulate us, has powerfully excited us to apply our selves to this Work without Loss of time.

It will be most Acceptable to us, as well as facilitate the Affair, if you not only promote it your selves by your Prudence and Piety as Occasion offers, but likewise consort Measures with our Bishop and others of our Divines. We will endeavour,

May.



‘ that what we commend in you shall never be wanting in us.

‘ For what remains, we beseech the great and good God, to vouchsafe to further with his most holy Blessing our common Endeavours for the Glory of his Name and Good of his Church. Desiring you to rest assur’d of our Royal Favour and Affectionate Good-will; and that we shall let slip no Opportunity of gratifying you, Gentlemen, and the Church of *Geneva*.

*Dated at Charlottenburg, the 28th of May, 1707.*

Frederick R.

Imperial  
Expedition to  
*Naples*.

*France* at this time affording us nothing but their Decrees about Mint-Bills and the Currency of them, with which we shall not tire the Reader, we'll cross the *Alps* and salute *Italy*: We have hinted before, that there had been Measures concerted at the Imperial Court about sending a Body of Troops from the *Milaneze* to attempt the Reduction of the Kingdom of *Naples*: There have been mighty Disputes both in *England* and abroad, whether these were wise Measures or not, and whether it had not been more advisable to have laid this Expedition at present aside, and have reinforced the Duke of *Savoy* with this strong Body, by which he might have been enabled to Master *Thoulon*, which for my own part I believe, he could not have done, without he had come before it sooner, and those that will give themselves the Trouble to consider well the true Plan of the Works about it will be of my Opinion: Wherefore let us go on with the march to *Naples*, the Conquest of a whole Kingdom is no contemptible thing, for which Prince *Eugene* formed a Body of 5 Regiments of Foot and as many of Horse, the Command of it being conferred upon Count *Taun*, General of the Artillery, the Regiments nominated to this Service, were those of *Geswind*, *Taun*, *Wetzel*, *Wallis* and *Haindel*, Foot; and those of *Vaubonne* and *Zinzendorf* Horse, that of *Pate* Dragoons, and those of *Neuburg* and *Caraffa* Cuirassiers; their Rendezvous was appointed at *S. Girone* on the Frontier of the *Bolognese*; whither they were drawn together with all possible



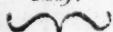
May.

possible Expedition by the Marquess *de Vaubonne*, General of Horse, Major General Baron *Wetzel*, and Major General *Pate*; and Baron *Wetzel* was sent before to *Bologna*, to give Notice of their intended March to Cardinal *Grimaldi* the Pope's Legate, and that it would be through the Territory of his Legation. On the 18th the march was begun, by the great *Roman High-Way* towards *Bologna*; and so to *Castel S. Pietro*, *Imola*, *Faenza*, and towards the End of the Month being advanced pretty near *Loretto*, neither the News of the Loss of the Battle of *Almanza*, nor any thing else could divert the Imperial Court from pursuing this Expedition, of which the *French* were not a little apprehensive: It's true they put a mighty good Face upon it; and talked mighty loud of the vast Preparations made by the Vice Roy to oppose the *Germans*, of the Zeal and Affection of the People to *Philip*, and the little Interest the House of *Austria* had in that Kingdom.

We shall hear more of the Event of this Enterprize hereafter: In the mean time we'll pass into *Spain*, where we shall meet with some of the fatal Effects of our loss at *Almanza*, two of the Kingdoms that compose that Monarchy being recovered by the Enemy: The Duke of *Berwick* had the Honour to win that Battle, before the Duke of *Orleans* could join him; tho' the *French* King afterwards very unjustly attributed all the Successes of his Arms to the latter, who advancing with the *French* and *Spanish* Troops on the 7th to *Cheste*, summoned the City of *Valencia* to surrender: The People knowing how things went, and that they were not in a Capacity to maintain so defenceless a Place, sent Deputies next Day to the Camp, and declar'd in the Name of the Governour, of the Deputation, and the Magistrates, that they resign'd themselves to the King's Clemency, and besought the Duke of *Orleans* to intercede with him in their behalf. They desir'd likewise, that a sufficient Garrison should be sent into the City, to secure the Inhabitants from the Fury of the Soldiers; intreating that among the Troops to be sent in, there might be some of the King's Guards and the Regiment of *Pozoblanco*. His Royal Highness sent in *Don Antonino del Valle* Major General, with 10 Bat-

*Valencia*  
submits to  
King *Philip*  
3.

May.



tallions of *Spaniards*, and 2 of *French*, and 6 Squadrons of the Regiment of *Pozoblanco* and *Cerezeda*; *Corps de garde* were posted in several Places of the City, and no Disorder happen'd. About 500 wounded Men were found in the Hospitals and Houses. But the *Conde de la Corzana* Governour of *Valencia* for King *Charles*, and some others, with the Remains of their Horse retir'd on the 5th to *Morviedro*, to endeavour to get to *Tortosa*. The poor *Valencians* were presently disarmed, and the *French* made a mighty Noise of the vast Quantity of Arms and Provisions that fell into their Hands, and I doubt there is more truth than I could wish, that they seized Cloaths, Shirts, Stockings and Shoes enough to serve four or five Thousand Men, all designed for our Army; we had no Places now left in *Valencia* but *Alicant*, *Alcira*, *Denia*, and *Xativa*, which last being attacked by a Detachment of the Enemies Army under the Command of M. d' *Halfelt*, the Garrison Commanded by an *English* Officer, made a brave Defence till the 25th, when they retired into the Castle, and the *French* exercised great Cruelty on the Townsinen; we may perhaps meet with some Particulars of the Attacks of the Castle of *Xativa*, and of the other Places hereafter.

The D. of *Berwick* moved now towards *Tortosa*, but did not meet with so good Success on that side of *Catalonia*, as the Duke of *Orleans* did in the sudden Reduction of the whole Kingdom of *Arragon*, of which we can give you no other Particulars, than a Letter from his Camp before *Saragossa*, the Capital of that Kingdom of the 26th to this Purpose.

From the Camp before *Saragossa*, May 26

A Letter  
about the  
Reduction  
of *Ar-  
ragon*, un-  
der the  
Obedi-  
ence of  
K. *Philip*.

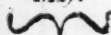
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Yesterday at 5 in the Morning we march'd from within 3 Leagues of this City, with all our Horse in Battalia in 2 Columns, over a spacious Plain. Within half a League of this Place, our Hussars who were the Vanguard, detach'd 20 Men with as many *Spanish* Dragoons, to attack about 150 of the Enemy's Horse who were on a Hill observing us, and who would not stand them but retir'd from Hill to Hill. The Duke of *Orleans* made

made a Halt with his Horse for some time, to wait for his Foot who were not to put themselves in Motion till 2 Hours after us. A Peasant that came out of *Saragossa* was brought to his Royal Highness, and reported, that there was no talk in *Saragossa* of our Approach, because the General of the Rebels took Care to conceal all things; which made us conclude, that a Trumpeter who was sent in the Morning to summons the City, fell into his Hands, because he did not return. We were inform'd likewise, that the said General had with him but 4000 Foot and 2000 Horse. Yet that was a great Number to defend a Town against us, who had but 13 Battallions and 23 Squadrons. However the Duke of *Orleans* caus'd all his Horse to march on the Hills, that they might be seen from the Town. Our foremost Horse being come to the Hill on which stands the common Gallows, heard a great Noise; it came from our Hussars, who had entred the Suburbs in Pursuit of the 150 Horse, and who notwithstanding the Fire made upon them by some Grenadiers and Townsmen followed them to the very Gate, kill'd the commanding Officer of the Grenadiers and 5 or 6 others, and wounded above 30; with no more Loss than of a Captain of Hussars dangerously wounded. I was pretty near the Place, with the Duke of *Orleans* who led our Van of Horse. We stop'd for a Quarter of an Hour after the Action, and his Royal Highness went into a Convent, where we now are, to take some Refreshment while the rest of our Horse were coming up. His Royal Highness gave the wounded Officer of the Hussars 30 Pistoles. We reckon'd we should wait here some time for our Cannon, which could not join us under 4 Days; but we were deceiv'd: The boldness of our Hussars had so terrified the Inhabitants of *Saragossa*, that within 2 Hours they offer'd to submit, the Rebels having in that time retired over the *Elbro*. The Fort of the Inquisition was put into our Hands, and three Gates of the City, in which 'tis resolv'd none shall enter till the Burghers are disarmed: We shall surround the City to Day, and then shall disarm them.

Amidst

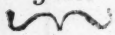
May.



Portuguese  
lose Serpa  
and Moura.

Amidst these accumulated Losses to King Charles, it was some Comfort to him, that the 4000 Foot and 2000 Horse mentioned in this Letter, retired safely into *Catalonia* to reinforce his shattered Troops, and that the Season of the Year was drawing on where-in the Enemy must be obliged because of the Heats to go into Summer Quarters. As for the *Portuguese*, they were at their wits end after the Battle of *Almanza*, the Duke d' *Ossuna* took *Serpa* and *Moura* from them, but the arrival of four *English* Regiments at *Lisbon* put some Life in them.

June.



Q's Pro-  
clamation  
for the  
first Par-  
liament of  
Great Bri-  
tain.

5.

As for the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, the first thing that occurs to us there, is her Majesty's Proclamation for holding the first Parliameat of her United Kingdoms, bearing date on the fifth, and requiring their Attendance at *Westminster* on the 23d of October following.

It might have been observed before, that while the Union was depending, and upon a Supposition of its being happily Accomplished, there were various Discourses and Opinions whether it was not absolutely necessary and of course, that the then Parliament of *England* should be dissolved, and a new one called to represent *Great Britain*; but her Majesty's Proclamation having indisputably settled this Point, the Talk about the suspension of the Triennial Act ceased.

Tho' her Majesty's great Zeal and Forwardness to repair our Losses in *Spain*, and to support K. Charles's Interest was conspicuous to all the World, yet that Prince, not to be wanting to himself, as well as in respect to her Majesty, gave Instructions for the following Memorial to be drawn up and presented to her, which was done by the Imperial Ambassador Count *Gallas* in these Terms.

M A D A M,

Memorial  
from the  
King of  
*Spain* to  
the Queen  
for Suc-  
cours, &c.

HIS Catholick Majesty having learn'd the unhappy News of the entire defeat of his Allies at *Almanza*, from the Information given him of it by the Count de *Fuencalada* his Lieutenant-General, thought fit immediately to dispatch the said Count by the way of *Italy*; to represent, (as having

‘ having been an Eye-Witness) as well to his Royal  
 ‘ Highness of *Savoy*, as to the States General, and  
 ‘ principally to your Majesty, all that pass’d in the  
 ‘ said Action, and what in his Majesty’s pressing Ne-  
 ‘ cessity may be done for putting a stop to the Pro-  
 ‘ gress of his Enemies, till fresh and powerful Suc-  
 ‘ cours, which his Majesty has ground to hope for  
 ‘ from the Goodness of your Majesty and of the  
 ‘ other Allies, can be provided and transported to  
 ‘ *Catalonia*. But his Majesty, upon sending away  
 ‘ the said Count, reflecting on the cross Accidents  
 ‘ to which Voyages by Sea are subject, and on the  
 ‘ Time that the said Count must spend in other  
 ‘ Courts, dispatch’d at the same time another Ex-  
 ‘ press by the way of *Lisbon*, who arrived a few days  
 ‘ ago with Letters of the 7th of *May*, by which his  
 ‘ Majesty has transmitted to the under-written Mi-  
 ‘ nisters the Instructions given in charge to the said  
 ‘ Count; with an Order, in case they should come  
 ‘ to Hand before his arrival, to lay them before your  
 ‘ Majesty, without any loss of Time, as they do ac-  
 ‘ cordingly by the present Memorial, with all the  
 ‘ Submission they ought.

‘ The under-written Ministers will not enter into  
 ‘ the Particulars of the ill Success at *Almanza*, not  
 ‘ doubting but your Majesty has been already fully  
 ‘ inform’d thereof by your own Generals, from whom  
 ‘ the King receiv’d no Account, neither before nor  
 ‘ after the Battle, the last Letters he had from them  
 ‘ being dated the 6th of *April*. What his Majesty  
 ‘ regrets most, is, That the Enemy, by the Superi-  
 ‘ ority of their Numbers, should wrest the Victory  
 ‘ from the Bravery of your Majesty’s Troops, and  
 ‘ that an Action of so great Consequence was not under-  
 ‘ taken at a more favourable Juncture of Time and Af-  
 ‘ fairs. His Ministers will only represent what  
 ‘ follows.

‘ His Catholick Majesty being thoroughly sensible  
 ‘ of the great Ardour with which your Majesty has  
 ‘ hitherto employ’d all your Cares to put him into  
 ‘ Possession of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*, is ful-  
 ‘ ly perswaded that this Blow, so fatal and unex-  
 ‘ pected, must have affected you with the greatest  
 ‘ Grief; but that, far from shaking your Constancy,



June.

it will rather invigorate it, and excite you to apply the most speedy and most effectual Means to the redressing a Misfortune that sets so far back again the Hopes we had of suddenly attaining the proposed End. And his Majesty being again threatened with the same Danger, from which he was so happily delivered last Year, cannot forbear representing it to your Majesty, to the end that by your generous Assistance, the Consequences of this Disaster may be prevented: For the Defeat was so general, that his Majesty is apprehensive the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Arragon* will be subdued, and that all the Enemy's Forces will from all Sides pour in upon the Principality of *Catalonia*.

I. The King would not have been wanting to cause the 6000 Men of his own Troops to act at the opening of this Campaign, could the Subsidies which your Majesty has so generously granted him have been brought sooner; (for the first Remittance came so late as by Vice Admiral *Bing's* Squadron;) and had not the Arms, Cloaths, and other things, order'd by your Majesty for the said Troops, been detain'd to this very time in *England*. Your Majesty may however be assur'd, that the King will take all imaginable Care to employ well the Money he receives; having already given necessary Orders for repairing and augmenting the Fortifications of Places, and will make all further possible Dispositions for stopping the Progress of the Enemy on the Frontiers of the said Principality.

II. The Infantry of your Majesty and of the other Allies being intirely ruin'd, the King finds it necessary to raise forthwith a more numerous Body of Foot, to defend the Places and Passages of most Importance; to execute which Design it will not be difficult to find Soldiers, *Catalonia* being every where well Peopled and abounding in Men proper for War. But as your Majesty will by your own Prudence and Penetration judge that the Subsidies granted will not be sufficient for this new Levy, the King hopes you will have the Goodness to augment them in Proportion to his

Necessities,

‘Necessities, which will be increas’d by the retiring of Numbers of Persons of all Sorts and Conditions out of *Valencia* and *Arragon* into *Catalonia*. as well to save their Lives, as to give Proofs of their Zeal and Fidelity by repairing in Person to their lawful Sovereign, who will be oblig’d to make some Provision for them.

‘III. His Majesty considering that the Number of Officers who lost their Lives in this unfortunate Battle, is very great, and that besides many are wanting as well to command in the Places of Strength as at the Head of the Troops that must be posted in several Places, he desires your Majesty to send him forthwith some Officers of Experience and Reputation, to be employ’d where Occasion shall require.

‘IV. His Majesty not doubting but Admiral *Shovel* is already furnish’d with your Majesty’s Orders and Instructions for transporting the Troops that may be granted him from *Italy*, most earnestly intreats you, to order that Admiral likewise not to retire with the Fleet out of the *Mediterranean* during this unhappy situation of Affairs, till *Catalonia* is sufficiently secur’d against the Insults of the Enemy, and that for this Purpose he may enter into proper Measures with the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Engene*; because it cannot be doubted that the Enemy will again besiege the Capital City of that Principality, as soon as the Fleet shall leave those Seas. And tho’ the King would not fail to defend it as heartily as he did last Year, yet it is to be fear’d that all his Efforts might prove ineffectual, and that with *Barcelona* all would be lost in *Spain*.

‘V. Experience having shewn, that the King arriving with a small Body of Troops in *Catalonia*, that the whole Principality presently declar’d for him, that the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Arragon* followed its Example, and that all those Countries, animated by his presence, have given him all possible Proof of their Fidelity and Zeal for his Service, his Majesty is intirely of Opinion, that his presence with the Army might have been, this time again of some Advantage to the Common Cause, as well

‘ in

June.



in respect of the good Order and Discipline he would have endeavour'd to keep up, as of the Care he would have taken that the military Operations might have succeeded better: But seeing himself so little regarded, and without Authority or Power in the Army, he judg'd himself useles there. Wherefore the King having very great reason to fear, that the future Efforts your Majesty will please to make, will have no better Success unless the Command be intirely settled; he promises himself from your Majesty's Wisdom, that you will regulate an Affair of that Consequence, as he has already besought you several times; assuring you anew, that if your Majesty will honour him with some Trust and Confidence in that respect, he will endeavour to make the best use of it, and will consequently have all the Deference for the Concurrency of the Principal Officers, and for all other Formalities, that an exact Circumspection, and not only his own Service, but of your Majesty and of the whole Common Cause, can require. The said Command being once regulated, the King intreats your Majesty to rely upon it, that he will never quit the Country; but as he did last Year, will maintain himself in it, for the Defence of his Faithful Subjects, for the Glory of your Majesty, and for the Welfare of all *Europe*, till the Succours from *Italy* and your Majesty's Kingdoms can arrive.

In Conclusion, the King leaves it intirely to your Majesty, to order the Number and Quality of the Troops for the said Succours as also whatever relates to the Time and Place where they may be landed; being assured that your Majesty will easily perceive the Impossibility of the King's maintaining himself a long Time with so few Troops as are remaining, and those he can joyn to them, against the intirely Superior and Victorious Forces of the Enemy; and that with the great Wisdom by which you have hitherto so gloriously reigned, and in that Reign so generously protected the Interests of the Common Cause, and with so much Tenderness supported those of his Catholick Majesty in particular,

: you

'you will not lose one Moment, nor omit any Means of redressing the Affairs of Spain.

June.

Done at London, the 1<sup>st</sup> (or 2<sup>d</sup>) of June, 1707.

John Wenceslaus, Count de Gallas.

J. H. Hofman.

Franc. Adolph. de Zinzerling.

The Reflections and Flowtings of some People at the desire of his Catholick Majesty to have the supreme Command of the Army, were as ridiculous as they were unmannerly, and let them say what they will, its evident from some Passages in this Memorial, as well as from divers other Particulars in this Volume, that Things in all Probability had been much better, if he had had greater Authority there; surely let what wou'd have happened, they could not well have been worse.

Having nothing farther to detain us in Britain, if we pass into Holland, we find that the States-General of the United Provinces being inform'd, That the *Vaudois* and French Refugees, (who after their Expulsion out of the Valiies, settled themselves in the Country of *Wirtemberg*, by means of the Generous Assistance they receiv'd from *England*, *Holland*, and other Protestant Countries) had been forc'd to quit their new Habitations by the French Army; and that they went begging their Bread at *Frankfort* and other Places; they were so much moved at this uncommon Case, that they remitted immediately to *Frankfort* 1000 Crowns, to take Care of those poor People; and resolved to give them further Marks of their Charity and Protection. Which Christian Deed ought never to be forgotten, especially considering they did it without being asked for, and when that their own Affairs required so much Expences.

The Charity of the States-General to the *Vaudois*.

The difference was still on Foot between the K. of Sweden and the Emperor, and some Swedes in Holland privately handed about certain Articles, which they insinuated the King of Sweden designed to propose to the Diet at *Ratisbonne*, with what Design is not well to be discerned, and the most important of them were, 1. That the Elector of *Bavaria* should be restor'd, or at least that his Electorate be given to the King of Sweden,

Articles handed about in Holland, about the Swede's Pretensions.

June.

den, and he declar'd Elector in his room, seeing he was the nearest of Kin to him. 2. That the Election of Emperor should be alternately out of the three Religions, seeing the Electoral College was compos'd of them. 3. That the Protestant Churches should be re-established in *Silesia, Moravia, Bohemia, Hungary, &c.* on the same Foot they were in the Time of the Great *Gustavus Adolphus*. And, 4. That the King of *Sweden* should have the Sovereignty of the City of *Bremen*.

Men of Penetration, even when they first appear'd, thought these Articles were forged in *France*, and the Event in the main has proved it: However, tho' King *Augustus* was forced by the *Swede* to relinquish the Title and Arms of *Poland*, the *Swedish* Troops would not yet evacuate *Saxony*, and indeed no tollerable Account could be given for such a Procedure, but that Matters were not yet adjusted between his Imperial Majesty and *Charles XII*; so that the *Poles* were yet at Liberty, with the Assistance of the *Muscovites*, to do what they pleas'd; and therefore their grand Council at *Lublin*, after several Adjournments, having met again on the 6th of this Month before they proceeded to any Debate, they sent a Deputation to Prince *Dolboruki*, Ambassador of the Czar, to complain of the Disorders committed by the *Muscovite* Troops, which they aggravated very much, and pretended that they had plundered several Churches. The Ambassador promised to write about it to the Czar, who upon that Complaint appointed Commissioners to enquire into the Truth of it; and the Deputies having made their Report, the Council adjourn'd to the 8th, when the Marechal of the Confederacy made a long Speech on the deplorable Condition of the Republick, and desir'd the Primate to make use of his Authority to apply a Remedy suitable to the Disease. That Prelate answer'd, That these Misfortunes were not without Remedy, but that he did not think fit to propose the same for some Reasons, which he could explain to them, and desir'd the Assembly to give him leave to defer to a more favourable Opportunity the Proposal of the Remedy which the Republick wanted. This was unanimously approv'd, and the Assembly adjourned

Proceed-  
ings of  
the Polish  
Diet.



ned to the 10th. That Day the great Mareſchal of *Lithuania* reported, that the Czar had appointed Commiſſaries to enquire into the Complaints made by the *Poles*, and promiſed to puniſh even his Chief Officers if they were found guilty; and that to ſhew his Impartiality, he deſir'd the Council to appoint 12 Commiſſaries of their own, which was done accordingly. The next Day the ſame Mareſchal reported that the Czar had ſignify'd his Intention that that the Commiſſaries ſhould meet in his Camp. Whereupon New Deputies were ſent to Prince *Dolboruki*, to deſire that the ſaid Commiſſaries ſhould meet in a Place diſtant from the Army, that their Proceedings might be more free and impartial; and he promiſed to write to the Czar about it.

Some Deputies perceiving that theſe Complaints were induſtriouſly ſtarted up, to hinder the Council from taking into Conſideration the Grand Affair, for which they were aſſembled, deſired the Aſſembly to conſider the Danger the Republick was expoſ'd to, and repreſented how ridiculous it was to hear People talk of Diſorders committed by Soldiers, which were unavoidable, and at the ſame time forbear any Inſtances to the Primate, that he would be pleaſed to propoſe the Remedy he had ſpoken of, for putting an End to the Calamities of the Republick. They alledg'd, That they did not know of any other, but to publiſh an *Interregnum*, and then think of filling the Throne with a Prince, who by his Valour, Prudence and Wiſdom might drive Foreign Troops out of the Kingdom, Reſtore Peace therein, and puniſh ſuch, who, led by a private Ambition, had plung'd their Country into an unſpeakable Confuſion.

This Motion was oppos'd by a great many Deputies, who repreſented, That this Step would be liable to dangerous Conſequences, becauſe this Aſſembly had not receiv'd the Act of Abdication of King *Auguſtus*; and that the ſaid Prince had not ſent back the Act of Confederacy made in his Behalf at *Sandomir*. The Aſſembly meeting again on the 15th was adjourned to the 20th: But doing nothing Material that Day nor the next, the Czar grew weary of theſe Delays, repair'd to *Lublin* and repreſent-

*June.* ed unto the Council the Necessity of proceeding, without any farther Delay, to a new Election; and that it was requisite that the *Polish* Grandees should oblige themselves by Oath to stand by the Prince to be elected, and not to desert him as most of 'em had done King *Augustus*; but this Month spun out before they could come to any Resolve upon this Important Proposal, and in this Quandary we must at present leave them.

As for the Confused and unhappy State of the Empire, (seeing there is nothing material to call us into *Hungary*) we left the *French Army* under the Command of the *Mareschal de Villars* last at *Stutgard*, and the *Imperialists* at *Schorndorf*, 7 Leagues beyond *Stutgard*, and these last were in so weak a Condition, that the other in a manner did what they pleased, and the first thing that occurs to us is a pregnant Instance of it, for the Magistrates of *Ulm* having detain'd some *French* Officers as Hostages for the Debts contracted by the late *Marquess de Blainville*, when he commanded in that Town, during the Wars in *Bavaria*, the *Marshal de Villars* writ to them the following haughty Letter.

M. de Villars Letter to the Magistrates of *Ulm*.

‘ YOUR hard Usage, Gentlemen, of M. d’ *Argelos* and other Prisoners, would merit severe Punishment, were I dispos’d to treat you with the Rigour that Justice demands; seeing against all manner of Equity you have detain’d M. d’ *Argelos* and some other *French*-men, notwithstanding a Capitulation made with Baron *Thungen*, the Emperor’s Field-Marshal General. If this Moment you do not obey the Order I gave you to send me back M. d’ *Argelos*, and the other Prisoners detain’d contrary to the Capitulation, I will leave in your Territories such Examples as are necessary for People, who being blinded by a little Prosperity, forget Justice. To be plain, I will lay your Cities, Towns, and Villages in Fire and Blood. Do Justice yourselves and avoid mine.

The Magistrates having justly weighed the Circumstances of things, thought it prudence to return the following Civil and Complying Answer.

My

My Lord,

Their  
Answer.  
12.

WE have with all respect perceiv'd by a Duplicate from you of the 11th Instant, that you would have M. d' Argelos, his Servants, and those of M. de Plancy, releas'd. We first declare with all Sincerity, that the Letter from which the Duplicate was copied was not deliver'd to us; and that we neither us'd nor offered to use any Violence towards the Courier of *Stutgard* who was to have deliver'd it to us, being thoroughly sensible what Respect we ought to have for a Letter from so Illustrious a General as your Excellency. As for our detaining M. d' Argelos and M. de Plancy, your Excellency may please to be inform'd, that they were stop'd by express Order from the King of the *Romans*, at present his Imperial Majesty, our Sovereign, for the Sum of 222000 Livres, which (over and above our *Quota* of Contributions) the late M. de Blainville had borrow'd of us, to subsist the Troops of his most Christian Majesty; and which he engag'd himself to repay by selling his Equipage, if other Means should fail him. And tho' in the Capitulation made with General *Thungen* without our Knowledge, mention of this was not expressly made, nor indeed could be made, because it was a particular Affair; yet from the Reasons we have alledg'd, your Excellency may be pleas'd to see our Innocence. As for our Usage of these Gentlemen, they were at first treated very honourably, being allow'd the Liberty of going all over the City without Guards, till M. de Plancy made his Escape in breach of his Parole, and M. d' Argelos would have escap'd likewise in a Disguise; which occasion'd his being confin'd more closely, that we might not make our selves answerable for him to his Imperial Majesty: And tho' we cannot tell how his Majesty will take the Resolution we have pass'd, to send back that Colonel and his Servants to you, yet we would not be wanting to satisfy your Excellency's Desire, being mindful of the Civilities and Favours we have formerly receiv'd from you. So having readily set at Liberty M. d' Argelos and

June.

his Servants, we have desir'd the Margrave of Bareith to give Order that M. d' Argelos and his Servants, and those of M. de Plancy, may be safely sent to you, accompany'd with this Letter, by which we have the Honour to recommend ourselves to your Favour, and to assure your Excellency, that we are, with intire Submission, and the profoundest Respect in the World,

My Lord,

June 12. Your most humble and

1707.

Most obedient Servants

The Burgomasters and Senate

Of the Imperial City of Ulm.

French  
raise vast  
Contribu-  
tion in  
Germany.

Schorndorf  
taken by  
the French.

If those and other parts of Germany had been as free to send and pay their respective Quota's as they were to grant Contributions to the Enemy, things had been much better managed on that Side; but the French now made and had their own Demands, and the Contributions of the Dutchy of Wirtemberg were settled on the 6th of this Month, at 2 Millions 200000 Livres payable in 3 Months; and the little Imperial Town of Esslingen on the Neckar, 2 Leagues above Stutgard, agreed to pay 110000 Livres. 600000 Livres were demanded of the Countries of Baden and Baden-Dourlach. In Stutgard they found a Magazine of 4000 Sacks of Meal, besides the 10000 furnish'd by the Regency; and Villars being not able to come up with his flying Enemy, marched on the 13th towards Schorndorf, and arriving there next day, he summoned the Governour, Lieutenant Colonel Taftung to surrender the Place, threatening otherwise to make him, the Garrison and Inhabitants, feel the utmost Rigours of War: But the Governor answer'd, He would defend himself to the last Extremity. The Burgomasters and some of the Burghers came out and besought him to spare them, because they had no Concern in the Resolution taken by the Governor. He bid them get them in again, and told them that the Town not being in a Condition to stop a Royal Army, he would not answer for what might happen. At the same time he gave Order for Fascines to be brought, to make a Lodgment within 30 Paces of the Ditch: The Regiment

June.

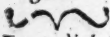
giment of *Champagne* was commanded to open the Trenches, and Orders were given for raising the Batteries. The Besieged made a great Fire that day and the night following ; but on the 15th they sent out Deputies to offer to capitulate, and it was agreed that the Garrison, consisting of about 500 Men, should march out with their Arms and Baggage, and be conducted to their Army ; the *French* found in the Place 2 Mortars, 54 Pieces of Cannon, of which 12 brass ; Cloaths for the Soldiers, a good Number of Arms, and Magazines of Ammunition and Provisions.

The Marschal still enlarging his Contributions, and being inform'd in his Camp at *Gemund*, that 3000 Men of the *Germans*, commanded by General *Janus*, had intrench'd themselves near *Lorch* in a narrow Pass, designing to come afterwards and encamp there with their Army ; he resolv'd to march and attack them before they had time to fortifie themselves there ; and the better to deceive their Parties, he forbore till 10 a clock to command out 4 Brigades of Foot, 2 Regiments of Dragoons, and 2 Brigades of Horse, he sent *M. de Verfeil* before, with the Hussars that he commanded, 200 Horse, and 4 Companies of Grenadiers, and order'd him when he came near the Enemy to post himself as if he were only a Guard to some Forragers. The Marshal coming up, took some time to dispose his Troops for the Attack, and then the Action begun. *Janus* made a brave Resistance, but his Troops were broken and pursued almost to *Gemund*, with the loss of about 600 Men killed, and as many taken Prisoners, among the latter General *Janus* and 27 Officers. He afterwards did some Execution on the Rear of the Imperial Army, who thought it their best way to retire towards *Hailbron*, which indeed was a good Pace enough, and obliged the *French* to follow them for fear they should fall into *Alsatia*, and have an Opportunity to do as much Mischief to themselves as they had done to the Empire.

*Villars* defeats a Body of *Germans* at *Lorch*.

The Expedition to *Naples* made a mighty Noise at this time, we left Count *Thaun*, the Imperial General, last at *Loretto*, who sent General *Wetzel* to *Rome* to wait upon the Pope, to demand, as was then



June.  
  
 Expedition  
 on to Na-  
 ples profe-  
 cuted.

given out, That the Investiture of the Kingdom of Naples should be immediately given to King *Charles* the Third; intimating at the same time, That if it should be delayed till that Kingdom was reduced by Force of Arms. the Right of Conquest would exempt it from any such Subjection to the Holy See; and that therefore this was the last time that the Pope might be Complimented with the like Demand. However it was, there was a Bridge of Boats laid over the *Tiber* near *Monterotundo* for the Imperialists to pass, and Order given for their being subsisted on their Route; and those that had Lordships, as well as the Corporations of Places, were commanded to cause the Provisions, Refreshments and Forrage they were to furnish, to be carried to them at their own Expence.

In the mean while Count *Thaun*, after he had been at *Rome*, returning to the Camp at *Valmontone* on the 23d, the Army marched the 24th to *Anangi*, and the 25th to *Frasinone*, where on the same day the Governor of *Isola* and *Sora* on the Frontiers of *Naples*, waited on the General, and acquainted him that the Troops the Viceroy had sent thither were retired, and offer'd to receive his Forces; whereupon the Army march'd on the 26th to *Cipriano*, and their Parties return'd that day with Advice, that the Enemy had no Troops on the Frontiers; that the Inhabitants had received them with great Joy, and that the Magistrates of *Sora* had thrown Money out of the Windows as they came into that Town. The same day the Deputies of several Towns came to make their Submission, and the Governor of *Isola* was sent back with an Imperial Commissary to give the necessary Orders, and the General and Count *Martinitz* march'd in the night with all the Cavalry, and arriv'd on the 27th in the morning at *San Germano*, a Place between two Mountains, that form'd a Defile, which might have been easily defended; but the Magistrates presented the Keys in a Silver Bason, and the Generals made their entry into the Place amidst the Acclamations of a great Croud of People. Next day the Army march'd to *Montecassino*, and saw nothing but Crowds of People, Men, Women and Children, who welcomed them with Acclamations and Refreshments;

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ments; and here at present we must leave them, and the Vice-Roy of *Naples*, after all his boastings of his mighty Strength to oppose them, to dwindle in a little while into Nothing.

How Successful soever this Expedition was like to prove, the generality of the Allies seemed to be against it at this time, and thought those Troops would have been much more usefully employ'd against *France* it self in Conjunction with the Forces of the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene's*; and the first of these no sooner heard, by a Courier from *Milan*, that Prince *Eugene* had Orders from *Vienna*, to make this strong Detachment for *Naples*, but he order'd his Council to be summon'd, at which assisted the Foreign Ministers, and where the Duke declar'd his Dissatisfaction, with the Resolutions of the Imperial Court, as tending to weaken an Army that would otherwise be Victorious in all Humane Probability, and would touch *France* in the most sensible Part, should it pay her a Visit in her own Territories.

The D. of  
*Savoy's*  
Sentiments against the Expedition to *Naples*.

This was seconded by his Royal Highness's first Minister of State, the Marquess of *St. Thomas*, who represented, 'That the Kingdom of *Naples* must fall of course into the Imperialists Hands, should the Confederate Forces meet with Success in *Dauphine*, or any other Contiguous Province; and that such an Expedition requir'd a very numerous Army, which would of course weaken those of the Two Crowns by Detachments from *Spain* and *Flanders*, and put a stop to the Ravages Marshal *Villars* made in the Circles of the Empire; which would enable the Confederates to be Victorious in other Parts, though his Royal Highnesses Arms should meet with any stop (which he could not foresee) to their farther Progress; and that his Affection to the Common Cause, which his Master was so glorious a Defender of, oblig'd him to move that a Courier should be sent to his Royal Highnesses Envoy at *Vienna* forthwith, to remonstrate to the Imperial Court, the necessity there was for that intended Detachment design'd for *Naples* to joyn his Grand Army, that his Royal Highnesses and the Troops of his Allies might be enabled

June.

‘ to prosecute their Designs in such a manner as  
 ‘ should effectually defeat those of the Common  
 ‘ Enemy.

Opinion  
 of the  
 Foreign  
 Ministers  
 against it.

The Foreign Ministers were all of the same Opinion with the Duke of *Savoy* and his Council, except the King of *Spain*’s Envoy Extraordinary, who not only opposed the Resolutions that were taken against the march of the Imperialists into *Naples*, but insisted strenuously, that other Detachments ought to be made from the Grand Army to support his Masters just Pretensions to the Possession of that Kingdom. But Matters were so fully carried against him, that Instructions were drawn up for those in publick Characters at the Court of *Vienna*, to make such Representations to his Imperial Majesty, as were agreeable to the Consultations held at *Turin*; and Couriers were dispatch’d, with Orders to wait upon Prince *Eugene* at *Milan*, with his Royal Highnesses Desires, that he would give him his presence, and those of his General Officers, at a Grand Council of War to be held at a time prefix’d. Prince *Eugene* came accordingly with his Imperial Majesty’s last Orders for the March of the before mention’d Detachment; for the Council at *Vienna* were so earnest for the Reduction of *Naples*, that neither the Sollicitations of her Britannick Majesty’s Ministers, the Earl of *Manchester* and Sir *Philip Meadows*, the repeated Endeavours of the Marquess de *Priz* and Monsieur *Rechteren*, his Royal Highnesses and the Dutch Envoys, had any manner of Prevalence with the Imperial Court.

Yet, notwithstanding these Proceedings at *Vienna*, might have made such Impressions upon the Councils at *Turin*, as might have turn’d to the Disadvantage of the Confederacy; the Duke of *Savoy*, to shew his ardent Affection for the Common Good, and the Desire he had to reduce *France* to its just Bounds, insisted upon acting Offensively without the *Neapolitan* Detachment, and penetrating into the Enemies Country without any farther Delay. The Point to be discuss’d was, whether they were to enter *France* by *Provence* or *Dauphine*. Prince *Eugene* was wholly for the latter, and alledg’d such Reasons for it as might have prevail’d, as the Probability of succeeding in that Enterprize, from his Royal Highnesses

*Eugene*’s  
 pinion  
 inva-  
 sion  
 of *Dauphine*.

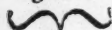
Highnesses Expeditions into those Parts in the late War, and the little Resistance he met with, which would have rendred him the full Possession of that rich Province, had not the Hand of Providence interpos'd and visited him with Sickness, to the Disappointment of that Glorious Project.

To this it was objected on the side of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, by their respective Envoys; that, 'as it was true, his Royal Highnesses Troops had gain'd such and such Advantages, and would in all probability have made entire Conquest of that Country, but for the Accident aforesaid; so it was not to be supposed, but the Enemy had taken Precautions on their part to prevent any future Invasions; and that they were Masters of too much Circumspection not to make use of so many Years as was elaps'd since that Expedition, in strengthening their Avenues, *providing for the Security of their Passes, and fortifying their Towns, so as to enable them to disappoint any future Attempts.* But that it was otherwise with *PROVENCE*, which was more unprovided, and must of course be under less Apprehensions of an Invasion on that Side, because such Hostilities had never been committed against it. To this was urged, 'the Riches and Fertility of the Country, the great Stores that had been amass'd there for the Sea and Land Services, the multitude of the Shipping that would fall into their Hands, by the Reduction of *Thoulon* and *Marseilles*, the Magazines at those Places and at *Arles*; and whatsoever might be of any Weight or Cogency to put forward an Enterprize that would be attended with such Glorious Consequences, as hindring the *French* from putting a Fleet of Ships to Sea again, or appearing with any Naval Armament on their Neighbouring Coasts, which they had more than once insulted to the Experience of *Genoua*, and other Maritime Towns.

These Arguments carried such full Conviction with them, that his Royal Highness was pleas'd to declare, 'That the Obligations he and the whole Confederacy lay under to the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the States General were so very great; and the Assistance those two Powers had given him

Opposed by the British and Dutch Envoys.

June.



in his last Necessities, so important in the Success, that was the Consequence of it; that he would yield up his Sentiments, whatever they might be, to those of her Majesty and their High Mightinesses, and shew his utmost Regard to such Councils, as were deservedly famous through all Europe, for the happy Events that flow'd from them.

Resoluti-  
on to in-  
vade Pro-  
vence.

Prince *Eugene*, and the rest of those that were of a contrary Opinion before, gave up all manner of Opposition, and not only acquiesced in his Royal Highnesses Resolves, but were so fully appriz'd of the Wisdom of those Potentates that propos'd the March into *Provence*, as to move for drawing the Troops together immediately for that Purpose. Accordingly the Rout of the Imperialists and *Milanois* was fix'd, a Rendezvous for the Conjunction of the whole Army appointed, and every thing dispos'd for entering upon Action, as soon as Opportunity should offer it self; and sufficient Preparations made to carry on so Glorious an Undertaking.

Prepara-  
tions for it

In pursuance of this, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, gave Orders for the Troops under his Command to leave their Quarters; Colonel *Wartman* did the like to the 4 Regiments of *Saxe-Gothans* in the *Montferrat*, during the absence of the Prince of that Name, who was then in *Germany*; and all the National and Auxiliary Forces in the *Milanese* were in a full March for the Place of Encampment that was marked out for them; where they were no sooner arriv'd, but all the Generals were again commanded to Court, to hold another great Council of War. And here it was propos'd by the Duke of *Savoy*, for the greater Secrecy of this intended Expedition, that part of the Army should break up for *Susa*, under the General *Visconti*, to make a Feint, as if the main drift of the Design was to invade *Dauphine*, which was approv'd by the whole Board. After which, Ammunition and sufficient Magazines being provided for the use of the Army, immediately all the Officers were order'd to their respective Posts and Prince *Eugene's* Equipage being arriv'd in the Camp at *Busca*, his Highness left *Turin* on the 30th.

But

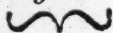


But before this, it should have been noted that the Confederate Fleet under the Command of Sir Cloudeſly Shovel being arrived on the Coast of *Genoa*, an Expreſs was diſpatch'd to the Admiral on the 15th from *Turin*, to acquaint him with the Reſolutions that had been taken on the 16th. The Fleet came to an Anchor before *Final*, to the number of 43 Men of War, and 57 Transports; ſeveral other Men of War and Frigots being ſent to *Leghorn* and *Genoa*, and Sir *John Norris* brought Word to Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, that Prince *Eugene* was to come on the 20th to confer with him; upon which the Admiral went on Shore, and was ſaluted with the Diſcharge of the Cannon of that Place, and few Minutes after Prince *Eugene* arriv'd, and they had a Conference which laſted 4 hours; and then the Admiral having taken his Leave of Prince *Eugene*, return'd on Board.

Soon after Prince *Eugene* left *Turin* to put himſelf at the Head of the Army as aforeſaid, the D. of *Savoy*, his Servants and Baggage ſet out for the Head Quarters, part taking the Road for *Suſa*, and part that of *Coni*, to amuſe the Enemy.

But firſt the Duke of *Savoy*, having ſettled the Affairs of the Regency during his abſence, and receiv'd the Compliments of the Nobility, Gentry and Commonalty, ſpoke to the Deputies that came to make a Tender of their Vows for a ſucceſſful Campaign, and his ſafe Return, to this Effect; ' That he was D. of *S.* going upon the Execution of a Deſign that was *voſ* ſpeaks ' of the higheſt Conſequence to his own and the *to his Sub.* ' Confederate Intereſt; that he was ſo well ſatisfied *jects.* ' of the Fidelity and Love of his Subjects, that he ' made no doubt, but all of them in their reſpe- ' ctive Stations would demean themſelves in ſuch ' a manner, as to make appear, that though their ' Prince was obliged to be abſent, there would be ' nothing wanting to the well Government of his ' Principality; that in order to this he had left the ' Reins of Sovereignty in the Hands of his dear ' Conſort the Dutcheſs, who was to be aſſiſted by ' the Marqueſs of *St. Thomas*, and the Count *de la* ' *Tours*, which two faithful Miniſters he had de- ' puted to ſtay behind him for that Purpoſe; and as he ' had hitherto in all his Undertakings conſulted his ' own

June.



own Glory, and that of his Confederates, so he would continue (by the Assistance of that God, who he hop'd would make him an Instrument, not only to drive the Common Enemy out of his Dominions, but follow him into his own) to take such Measures as should redound to the Good of his Subjects, the Advantage of his Allies, and the Reduction of a Power into just Bounds, that was so imposthumated with Greatness, since the Union of *Spain* with *France*, as requir'd a speedy Incision, without which the Liberties of *Europe* would be in as much Danger as those of his own Oppress'd Subjects. To this he was pleas'd to add, That he was under no small Concern, that the present War had forced him to draw such large Subsidies from his faithful Subjects; but that he had all imaginable Reason to conclude, that the Consequences of it would terminate in a lasting and durable Peace, which would not only recompence the Charges they had been at for its Purchase, but enable them to make such a Figure in the World, as should make Prince and People, not only the Terror of their Enemies, but the Esteem of their Friends.

Cam-  
paign in  
*Spain*.

It need not be said, tho' our publick Intelligences were full of it, how apprehensive the *French* were of an Invasion on that side, either into *Dauphine* or *Provence*, and that no Diligence and Precaution was wanting in them to ward off the Blow; but more particularly, how tender and solicitous they were for the Preservation of *Thoulon*, of the Siege of which Place we shall hear more by and by. As for *Spain* we meet with nothing remarkable there, but the Surrender of the Castle *Xativa* to the *French* upon honourable Terms, and that the Garrison of *Alzira* did the same, the Enemy likewise attack'd *Mequinenza*, a Place situate on the Angle form'd by the *Cinca* and *Segra*, where they fall into the *Ebro*; the Town having no other Defence than a bare Wall, the Allies quitted the same, as soon as they saw a Breach made, and retir'd into the Castle, which at length surrendred, and another Body had the good Luck to pass the *Cinca* at *Fraga*, which the Allies abandoned; but the

Hears

Heats and the approaching Siege of *Thoulon*, for the present saved *Catalonia*.

July.



If from *Spain* we traverse the Ocean into *Ireland*, there the Earl of *Pembroke*, the new Lord Lieutenant arrived on the 21<sup>st</sup> of the last Month. Upon immediate Notice of his Landing, the Lords Justices and Privy-Council appointed Four of their Members, Two Lords, and Two Commoners, to compliment his Excellency at *Ring's-End*: Whither also great Numbers of the Nobility and Gentry repair'd to attend his Excellency to the Council-Chamber. Upon his Entrance into *Dublin*, the Guns fired from the Castle, and the Streets were lin'd by the Militia, and the two Regiments on Duty there. His Excellency was sworn at 11 of the Clock, and at 12 went into the Castle, attended by the Nobility and Gentry, in the usual manner.

Earl of *Pembroke* arrives at *Dublin*.

Now Her Majesty's Affairs requiring there should be a Parliament held in that Kingdom, the same was opened on the 7<sup>th</sup>, and the Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governour, made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Earl of *Pembroke's* Speech to the *Irish* Parliament. 7.

THE Queen through the whole Course of Her Glorious Reign, has not only shewn Her great Care for the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*, but has been always intent on whatsoever may contribute to the Good of all Her Subjects; and to the utmost of her Power, has endeavour'd to unite them in Love and Affection, and now in particular to manifest Her tender Concern for you, of this Her Kingdom of *Ireland*. She has again call'd you together, to consider of such Laws as may be thought necessary for the further Prosperity of this her Realm; and in all Things to provide for the Security of it against Foreign and Domestic Enemies: And in order to the attaining of these Blessings, I am commanded by Her Majesty to recommend to you Unanimity amongst your Selves: And to inform you, That Her Majesty considering the Number of Papists in this Realm,

*July.*

‘ Realm, would be glad of any Expedient for the  
 ‘ strengthening the Interest of Her Protestant Sub-  
 ‘ jects in this Kingdom.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

‘ The Publick Service requiring that several Re-  
 ‘ giments upon the Establishment should be sent a-  
 ‘ broad, I am commanded by Her Majesty to in-  
 ‘ form you, that she intends to supply the like Num-  
 ‘ ber of Forces for the Security of this Kingdom;  
 ‘ and I don’t doubt but you will make Provision of  
 ‘ the necessary Supplies for Payment of the Army,  
 ‘ as well as for defraying the Charges of the Govern-  
 ‘ ment: And that you may have a perfect View of  
 ‘ what is owing, I have order’d the proper Officers  
 ‘ to prepare and lay before you an exact State of the  
 ‘ Revenue.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

‘ In order to the attaining and establishing the  
 ‘ Safety and Welfare of this Kingdom, I should think  
 ‘ my self extreamly Happy, if, during my Admi-  
 ‘ nistration, all Matters should be conducted with  
 ‘ that Temper and Prudence, as may justly entitle  
 ‘ you to the Continuance of Her Majesty’s Affec-  
 ‘ tions; For my own Part (though a great Honour to  
 ‘ serve in this Post) I can propose no Satisfaction in  
 ‘ it, without your Happiness and Prosperity, the  
 ‘ which I shall sincerely endeavour to promote, and  
 ‘ hope (but chiefly by your Assistance) to secure the  
 ‘ Good of this Kingdom, and shew in our several  
 ‘ Stations, That we are United in our Affections  
 ‘ to each other, as well as in Duty to the Best of  
 ‘ QUEENS.

The Commons much pleased with his Excellen-  
 cy’s Speech, on the same Day came to the following  
 Resolutions, That the House should Address Her  
 Majesty, to congratulate Her on the Accomplish-  
 ment of the great Work of Uniting Her Majesty’s  
 Kingdoms of *England and Scotland*, and that the  
 Thanks

Thanks of the House should be given to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for his Speech to both Houses of Parliament. Pursuant to these Resolves the Commons, on the 9th, presented the following Address to the Lord Lieutenant to be transmitted to her Majesty.

*May it please your Majesty,*

WE, your Majesty's most Dutiful Subjects, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgessees in Parliament Assembled, crave leave Cheerfully to lay hold of the earliest Opportunity, humbly to Address your Majesty with our most Real and Sincere Congratulations for the inward Joy and Satisfaction you are blessed with; the Glory which you have acquir'd by Accomplishing the UNION of your Majesty's Kingdoms of *England and Scotland.*

The Commons of  
*Ireland's*  
Address to  
the Queen  
9.

This Great and Glorious Work, which your Ancestors, with their utmost Endeavours, labour'd to Compass. lay above the Reach and Wisdom of former Times, and seems reserv'd by Heaven for your Majesty's Reign, as one great Reward of an Exemplary Piety, and Heroick Virtue, signally demonstrated in what you have resolutely undertaken, and successfully carried on, to procure the general Happiness, and secure the Liberty of *Europe.*

The difficulty of the Attempt required the greatest Genius to surmount it, and we cannot but highly Honour and Admire the Wisdom of those Councils, that have by it given a farther Security to the Peace and Safety of your Majesty's Government, the Protestant Succession, and the Church, as by Law Established, in *England and Ireland.*

May God long preserve that Life, on which the People's Happiness depends; may he put it into your Royal Heart to add greater Strength and Lustre to the Crown, by a yet more Comprehensive Union; may the Successes and Blessings which have attended your Reign be daily multiplied; may you see the Power of the Insolent Enemies of Mankind broke in pieces, and in due time the World blessed with an Honourable and Lasting Peace.

His



July.

His Excellency having received this Address, said, *He would take Care it should be presented to her Majesty;* which being done accordingly, Mr. Secretary *Dodington*, towards the end of the Month, informed the House, 'That he was commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint them, that her Majesty had been pleased to return a most Gracious Answer to their Address; which he read in his Place, and delivered in at the Table, and the same was read again by the Speaker, to this effect;

## ANNE R.

Q's Answer to the Address.

30.

'HER Majesty returns her hearty Thanks to the House of Commons for their Address; they may be sure that nothing shall be wanting on her part, to make the Union of all her Subjects as extensive as is possible; and her Majesty is very glad to find they are so well satisfy'd with her Endeavours for their Advantage and Happiness.

Having given you the Commons Address and the Queen's Answer, we come now to the other to his Excellency, according to the Resolve already mentioned, in these Words,

*May it please your Excellency,*

Commons Address to the Ld. Lieutenant.

'WE, her Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament Assembled, beg leave to return our hearty Thanks for your Excellency's Speech to both Houses of Parliament. And to assure your Excellency, that as the unparallel'd Successes of her Majesty's Reign have raised in us the highest Esteem and Admiration of the Wisdom of her Councils, and Power of her Arms; so her Generous Concerns for the Liberties of Europe, the Safety of her People, and for the uniting of the Protestant Subjects of this Kingdom in Interest, Love and Affection, has inspired us with the deepest sense of Duty to so Glorious, so Gracious a Sovereign.

'We thankfully acknowledge the Benefit we enjoy in this happy Opportunity of Meeting under your Excellency's Government, to Enact such

Laws

' Laws as are yet wanting to strengthen the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom; and we assure your Excellency, that we are met with firm Resolutions to improve this Opportunity to the utmost of our Power, to disappoint the Designs of those who endeavour to give Advantage to our Common Enemy, by raising Misunderstandings amongst Protestants.

' In all our Debates we resolve to lay your Excellency's most Extraordinary Pattern of Temper and Moderation before us, and to pursue those Methods which are most effectual to supply the Deficiency of the Revenue, so far as the present Circumstances of this Nation will allow.

' And we humbly beg leave to assure your Excellency, that as you are pleased to signify to us that our Happiness and Prosperity is the great Satisfaction you propose in the Government of this Kingdom, so we will endeavour to attain the same by such Methods as we hope may be to your Excellency's Satisfaction.

' Thus we shall best express the grateful Sense we have of her Majesty's tender Regard for the true Interest of this Nation, manifested in her Choice of so Eminent and Wise a Governor.

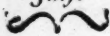
' And thereby convince the World, that we have nothing more in our Desires, than her Majesty's Service, and the Success of your Excellency's Administration for the Prosperity of this Kingdom.

The Lord Lieutenant having very kindly receiv'd this Address, was pleased in Answer thereunto to tell the Commons, ' That the Queen's Gracious Ld. Lieutenant's Intentions of doing all Things for the Good of that Nation, and the Assurance they gave, left him no room to doubt but that every Thing would succeed to her Inclinations, which was their Happiness, and he had only to Concur in it.

The Address of the House of Lords to her Majesty we shall meet with, and her Answer, by and by; in that of the 11th to the Lord Lieutenant, ' they return his Excellency their most humble and hearty Thanks for his Speech from the Throne to both Houses of Parliament; that they were highly sensible of her

Lords Address to the Lord Lieutenant.

July.



‘ Majesty’s most gracious Disposition towards that  
 ‘ Kingdom, by many repeated Instances, and parti-  
 ‘ cularly by sending a Person so Valuable to her Ma-  
 ‘ jesty and all her Subjects, to be their Governor;  
 ‘ and that they should be encouraged by the great  
 ‘ Character his Excellency bore with all People, en-  
 ‘ tirely to concur with his Excellency’s Sentiments,  
 ‘ and to confide in his Conduct; and that pursuant  
 ‘ to her Majesty’s Command, they should endeavour  
 ‘ to promote, with their utmost Care, U N A N I-  
 ‘ M I T Y amongst themselves, and hoped, with his  
 ‘ Excellency’s Assistance, to find out such Expedients  
 ‘ to strengthen the Protestant Interest of that King-  
 ‘ dom, as might secure it from the Danger of Po-  
 ‘ pery; that they could not but with all imaginable  
 ‘ Gratitude acknowledge his Excellency’s Goodness,  
 ‘ enjoying their Happiness and Prosperity with his  
 ‘ own Satisfaction, which must always go together  
 ‘ under his Excellency’s most Prudent Admini-  
 ‘ stration.

To this Address of the Lords Spiritual and Tem-  
 poral, the Lord Lieutenant made this most gracious  
 Answer,

*My Lords,*

Ld. Lieu-  
 tenant’s  
 Answer.

‘ I Am extremely pleased with the true Sense your  
 ‘ Lordships have exprest concerning the Queen’s  
 ‘ Disposition for the Good of this Kingdom; and I  
 ‘ shall in every Thing Contribute with your Lord-  
 ‘ ships towards it.

The *Irish* House of Lords being not less wanting  
 in their Duty to her Majesty than the Commons, and  
 equally sensible of the benign Influences of her Glo-  
 rious Reign over that her Kingdom, by the interven-  
 tion of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, trans-  
 mitted the following Address to *Britain*.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

*Irish* Ld.’s  
 Address  
 to the  
 Queen.

‘ W E, your Majesty’s most Dutiful and Loyal  
 ‘ Subjects, the Lord’s Spiritual and Temporal  
 ‘ in Parliament Assembled, do with all Humility  
 ‘ Congratulate the Glorious Success of your Ma-  
 ‘ jesty’s

' jesty's Endeavours for securing by your Arms  
' Abroad, the Liberties of *Europe*, and the Wel-  
' fare of the Subjects at Home, by uniting *Great*  
' *Britain* into one Body, under the same Pro-  
' testant Succession to the Throne of all your  
' Dominions.

' We are sensible how effectual a Means that will  
' prove to prevent the Attempts of Papists from di-  
' sturbing the Quiet of your Majesty's Empire, and  
' particularly of this Kingdom, that has been so of-  
' ten Endangered by them.

' May your Majesty go on, and extend your Fa-  
' vour to all your Subjects, till none are excluded  
' from so great a Blessing, but such as by their own  
' Frowardness and Disaffection to the Publick Good,  
' debar themselves from the general Advantage of  
' your Majesty's Glorious Reign; and we do hope  
' your Majesty's unparallel'd Goodness and Wisdom  
' will Conquer, even those, and make them sensible  
' of their true Interest.

' We, with Joy, observe the Assurances of your  
' continued Affection to the Church, in putting us  
' in this Kingdom on the same Foot, as to Religion,  
' with *England*, by obliging all your Successors, at  
' their Coronations, to take and subscribe an Oath,  
' to maintain and preserve inviolably the Settle-  
' ment thereof, in Doctrine, Worship, Discipline  
' and Government, as by Law Established in this  
' Realm.

' We, with the same Gratitude, acknowledge your  
' Majesty's tender Concern for our Temporal Hap-  
' piness, manifested in so many Instances, particu-  
' larly in your chosing for our Chief Governors, those  
' that have greatest regard for our Prosperity, and  
' for this last signal Instance, in sending his Excel-  
' lency the Earl of *Pembroke* to be your Lieutenant  
' here, whose Integrity and Prudence in managing ma-  
' ny great and different Trusts, have been so Eminent,  
' that they leave no room for us to doubt, but that the  
' like Success will attend his Government here,  
' which has accompanied him in all his other Em-  
' ployments.

' Your Majesty's putting this Kingdom into the  
' Hands of one so able to execute your gracious

July.

‘ Intentions, is a fresh Evidence that your Majesty designs greater Favours to us.

‘ We, with Loyal and Chearful Hearts, promise your Majesty, that to the utmost of our Ability, we will contribute to carry on the Common Cause of Europe, in which your Majesty is so eminently and happily engaged, and all other your Majesty’s Pious and Generous Undertakings. And that we will avoid, with our greatest Care, contending among our selves about any other Things, but who shall be most zealous about your Majesty’s Service, and most earnest in our Prayers to God, for the long continuance of so great a Blessing, as we are convinc’d your Majesty’s Life is to the World.

This Address being brought over to her Majesty in Great Britain, she was graciously pleased to return the following Answer to it.

A N N E R.

‘ HER Majesty returns their Lordships her hearty Thanks for their Address, and is very sensible of their Zeal for Her’s and the Publick Service.  
‘ Her Majesty is also very well pleased with the Satisfaction their Lordships express in her Endeavours to unite all her Subjects.

In the mean time the Commons having ordered several good Bills to be brought in for the Publick Good, and well considered the state of the Nation, came to the following Resolutions, which were reported and agreed to on the 23d. ‘ That it was the Opinion of the Committee of the whole House, that when the Kingdom became destitute of a Lieutenant, Deputy, Ld. Justice, or other Head Governors by Death, Surrender, or Departure of the Lieutenant, Deputy, Justice or other Head Governor out of the Realm, or otherwise; that it was the indispensable Duty of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal for the time being, to issue Writs for electing a new Governor, or Governors, pursuant to the Statutes of 33d. of Henry the VIIIth. Intitul’d, *An Act for the Election of the Lords Justices.* That

Resolutions of the Commons  
23.



That the \* Presentment made by Alderman Page in Michaelmas Term 1705, and printed by order of the Court of Queen's Bench was a legal Presentment, and a seasonable and just Discharge of their Duty to Her Majesty, and commendable Service to the Publick. That Her Majesty's Attorney General should be directed to prosecute all such Persons as had been guilty of the Seditious Practices mentioned in the said Presentment. That the Discouraging or Discountenancing of Grand Juries from making Presentments of Matters inquirable by them, was high Misdemeanor.

Note, That this Presentment was made upon the Account of some Men who met at the *Swan Tavern* in *Dublin*, that were called the *Tripe Club*, and drank odd Healths.

Here we are to observe that one Mr. Higgins, a Minister in Ireland, coming over into England about some Affairs of his own, or the Diocess to which he belonged, set up to Preach very boldly such Sermons relating to the Church and Dangers it might be exposed to, as no way suited with the Temper of the Times, for which he was ordered to be prosecuted: It seems the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury had soon after he began to Preach sent for him, and discoursed with him about his Doctrine, after which came out a Pamphlet intituled, *A Postscript to Mr. Higgins's Sermon, very necessary for the better understanding of it*: It's writ by way of Dialogue between the Archbishop and Mr. Higgins, but so foolishly reflects upon the Archbishop, and makes his Grace so devoid of Sense, that no Man of common Understanding can believe it. But how fortunate soever Mr. Higgins proved to be, in obtaining a *Cessat processus* in South Britain, his Pamphlet could not escape the Flames in Ireland, for the House of Lords having voted it a false, scandalous and seditious Libel, designed to vilify and lessen a most Reverend Prelate in England, and reflective on several other Reverend Prelates, and on the Clergy of Ireland in general, and tending to the Disturbance of the Publick Peace in both Kingdoms, ordered it to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, at the *Tholsel* of the City of Dublin, and at the Parliament House Door, and the Printer thereof to be taken into Custody.

Mr. Higgins's Preaching brings him into Trouble.

Mr. Higgins's Postscript burnt.  
29.

July.  
The new  
Prophets  
come up.

In *England* there sprung up anew sort of Enthusiasm about the Spring of this Year, of which one *Elias Marion*, *Facio*, and others, were the first Broachers: They were *French* Refugees, and pretended to a Spirit of Prophecy; they were denominated *French* Prophets, and by some *Camisars*; a great many of the Natives and some People of good Fashion fell in with them. *Marion*, *Facio*, &c. were Tried, Convicted, Fined and put upon the Pillory for it. The first Pamphlet that came out by them, was entituled, *The Prophetical Warnings of Elias Marion*; others were published since in the Name of Mr. *Lacy*, an *English* Gentleman of Fortune. I am informed they still keep up their Meetings privately, and use strange Gestures and Agitations, which some deem to be preternatural; and therefore I will not pretend to Censure them till the time is out, when some of their Prophecies are to be fulfilled by raising the Dead, making the Crooked straight, &c.

*Britain* at this time affords us no more Domestick Materials for History, we have before taken Notice of the Lord *Comper's* being made Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*, some time after which Her Majesty was also pleased to appoint his Royal Highness the Prince of *Denmark*, Lord High Admiral, the Right Honourable *Sidney* Earl of *Godolphin*, Lord High Treasurer, and his Grace *John* Duke of *New-Castle* Lord Privy Seal, of *Great Britain*.

Mr. *Huguetan*  
like to be  
Kidnap-  
ped in  
*Holland*.

There was a great Noise at this time in *Holland* about a Design formed of carrying away one Monsieur *Huguetan* into *France*. He is the same Person who being employ'd in *France* for remitting Money for the Payment of the *French* Forces in *Italy*, thought fit to make his Escape into *Holland*, and from thence into *England*; where he met with a great deal of Trouble, upon Account of some Debts he had contracted with several Merchants of *Switzerland* and *Geneva*. That Gentleman went afterwards for *Scotland*, and was there naturalized by the last Parliament of that Kingdom. His Affairs calling him over into *Holland*, he was, as 'tis said, the Person who gave a particular Account to the States, of the great Advantage the *French* receiv'd from the *Dutch* Merchants, who discounted their Mint-Bills, and

re-

July.

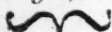
remitted Money for the Payment of the *French* Armies. This Discovery made by a Person, who knew the Secret of these Intrigues, appear'd so Material to the States, that they resolv'd to forbid these Practices. The *French* were soon informed of that Resolution, and rightly concluded, that *Huguetan* alone had been capable to unfold the Mystery of the negotiating of their Mint Bills. They concluded also, That the Stop of their Commerce would give a terrible Wound to their Finances, in this critical Juncture, and resolv'd to avenge themselves on the Instrument thereof, and therefore to get Mr. *Huguetan* dead or alive, they sent one *Vautier*, a *French*-man, into *Holland*, with Orders to endeavour to seize and carry him away. To succeed therein, he engag'd into that Enterprize one *Genet*, who had been Lieutenant-Colonel in the Service of the King of *Prussia*, and some other Persons, yet unknown, with Mr. *Huguetan*'s own Servant. They hired a Post-Chaise, and resolv'd to seize *Huguetan* at Night, and carry him away to *Namur*, or murder him upon the Road, if they could not get him away alive. All Things were in a Readiness for executing that Design; but the same was discovered, and *Vautier* was seized with Mr. *Huguetan*'s Servant. The former being taken up, gave himself several Wounds with a Knife; however they were not mortal. *Genet* made his Escape, and is not yet taken, notwithstanding the States of *Holland* have promised a Reward of 2000 Florins, for the apprehending of him. Having thus premised this Account of Mr. *Huguetan*, we shall insert here the Order of the States-General relating to the Mint-Bills.

THE States General of the *United Provinces* of the Low Countries, To all to whom these Pre-sents shall come, Greeting. Know ye, that within these three Years, for want of a sufficient Quantity of ready Money, there has been introduc'd in *France* a great Number of Mint-Bills, which according to the Edicts of the King of *France*, are to be receiv'd there in Payments as ready Money: But the said Mint-Bills having lost most of their Credit, and being fallen to a very low Price, by

States Or-  
der agt.  
discount-  
ing of  
*French*  
Mint-Bills  
in *Hol-  
land*.

7.

July.



reason of the great Number of them that has been given out: Endeavours have been set on Foot to supply that Difficiency as much as possible, by introducing at present Bills of Exchange, payable in a Year's time. And forasmuch as we are inform'd that the Enemy are labouring to negotiate the said Mint-Bills, and Bills of Exchange in this Country, that they may draw from hence ready Money for the Payment of their Armies: For these Causes, we being desirous to remedy this Mischeif; and to prevent the ready Money from going out of the Country, for the Payment and Subsistence of the Enemies Armies; have thought good, after mature Deliberation, most strictly to prohibit and forbid all the Inhabitants of our State, as we do by these Presents prohibit and forbid them, for the time to come, to draw, take, discount, endorfe, or accept any Bills of Exchange on *France* and the Countries depending on it, except such as shall expressly mention, that the Payment shall be made in Crown-Pieces, that is to say, of 60 Pence each Piece, after the ancient Rate of the Year 1685. and that in case the Accepters of such Bills of Exchange will not pay them in such Crown Pieces, but would give the same full Value in Gold, it shall be reckon'd after the same ancient Rate: and that in pursuance hereof the Bills of Exchange from this Country upon *France* shall for the future be drawn in these or the like Words: *At double Usance pay this my first Bill of Exchange to the Order of* \_\_\_\_\_ *a thousand effective Crowns of sixty Pence each Crown, after the Rate of the Year 1685, or their full Value in Gold, after the same Rate, Value, &c.* the whole under Penalty of Nullity. In Consequence whereof We ordain, that no Action shall lie in this Country, upon any Bills of Exchange drawn on *France*, and its dependant Countries, except for such as are drawn as above specify'd. And in case it should happen that Refusal be made of the Payment of Bills of Exchange drawn in the manner abovemention'd, the Bearers that they may have their full Course at Law against the Persons concern'd, are at Liberty to present themselves with their Declaration or Letter of Advice

Advice that the said Payment has not been made ;  
And the said Declaration or Letter of Advice shall  
be held of as much Force as a Protest before a  
Notary. We farther prohibit and forbid to draw,  
take, discount, endorſe, or accept any other Bills  
of Exchange upon *France*, and the Countries de-  
pendant thereon, than ſuch whoſe Day of Expira-  
tion ſhall happen within the Space of Three  
Months at moſt, counting from the Date of the  
Bill of Exchange, under Penalty of Nullity in  
like manner as aboveſaid : Except what relates to  
*Lyons*, where the Bills of Exchange ſhall become  
due at the Fairs as formerly ; provided in this laſt  
Caſe that none ſhall be drawn for a longer time,  
than for the Fair next enſuing.

We likewiſe prohibit and forbid to negotiate by  
Way of Exchange with the Bankers of the King  
of *France*, or their Agents, or to receive from  
them, any Mint-Bills, to return them any Money,  
or to aſſign any Stocks in Payment, either for the  
Uſe of the Enemy's Armies or Fleets, or for the  
Payment of things thereto belonging, or for Pen-  
ſions or Subſidies, directly or indirectly, upon  
pain of arbitrary Punishment againſt the Of-  
fenders.

We farther ordain, that the ſaid Mint Bills ſhall  
not be bought in theſe Countries, nor ſold or  
pawn'd in any manner whatſoever : The whole  
under Penalty of Nullity as aboveſaid, and of  
Confiſcation of whatever ſhall be ſo negotiated.

We moreover prohibit and forbid all Notaries,  
Brokers and other Perſons whomſoever, to inter-  
meddle in any Contracts of buying, ſelling or  
pawning any prohibited Mint-Bills or Bills of Ex-  
change. Upon Pain to thoſe who directly or indi-  
rectly ſhall concern themſelves therein, of Loſs  
of their Offices, and of arbitrary Punishment.  
And to the end theſe Ordinances may be the better  
obſerv'd, we impower by theſe Preſents the Burgo-  
maſters and Regents of the reſpective Towns to  
ſummon before them the chief Bankers, and others  
who deal in Returns of Money, to enjoin them  
ſtrictly to conform themſelves to the ſaid Ordi-  
nances. And that none may pretend Ignorance,  
we



July.

we command that these Presents be read and affix'd where-ever 'tis requisite.

*Done at the Hague the 2d of July, 1707.*

The States having likewise in some time after this, found the great Inconveniency of conveying ready Money out of their Dominions, especially to be apply'd to the Payment of the Enemies Army, made another Order to prohibit the same : It were well our Laws were put in due Execution against carrying Money out of the Kingdom ; but to the Order it self, which here follows.

StatesOr-  
der agt.  
carrying  
ready  
Money  
out of  
their  
Country.  
25.

THE States General of the *United Provinces* of the Low Countries, to all who shall see, or hear these Presents read, Greeting. We give you to understand, that whereas 'tis come to our Knowledge, that the Current and ready Money is convey'd out of these Provinces, to the Prejudice of this Country, to the Advantage of the Enemy, and for the Payment and Subsistence of their Armies : For these Causes, being desirous to prevent the same, we have thought fit after mature Deliberation to prohibit and forbid, as we do prohibit and forbid by these Presents, the conveying or causing to be convey'd out of these Provinces, during this Current Year, any coin'd Money, either Silver or Gold, any Silver Plate, Ingotes, or Wedges of Silver ; under Pain of Confiscation of the said coin'd Money, Silver Plate, Ingots, or Wedges of Silver ; and besides of a Fine of three thousand Guilders, impos'd by former Placards : But this shall have no Effect with regard to the Money that shall be sent abroad by the East-India Company on Account of their Commerce, or to *Muscovy*, in the Baltick Sea, or into *Norway* : And as to the Money that shall be requisite for the Payment of the Troops in the *Spanish* Netherlands, we will give out the necessary Passports for that Purpose. And that none may plead Ignorance, we command that these Presents be publish'd and affix'd where-ever Need requires, &c.

*Done at the Hague, the 25th of July, 1707.*

Their

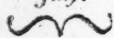
Their High Mightinesses not resting here, published also another Placaert, to enforce the other, forbidding the Exportation of Bullion, Silver-Bars, Plate and Money out of their Territories.

But not to dwell too long upon this, we'll come now to the Audience given by the States to the Marquis *Benedetto Viale*, Envoy Extraordinary of the Republick of *Genoa*. That Gentleman was nicely scrupulous in the Ceremoniale; and was afraid to commit some Mistake, which might be alledg'd to the Prejudice of the Pretensions of that Republick, which claims some Prerogatives that has hitherto been refus'd Her. The *Genoese* had not, it seems, sent any Minister of that Rank to the States before this Time, or else it was so long ago, that they had forgotten the Ceremoniale, and the Stile the States would be treated with. They had omitted, in the Credentials they gave to their Minister, the Title of *Celssimi ac Præpotentissimi Domini*: But those Letters were rejected, and upon producing new Ones in the usual Stile, Signior *Viale* had his Audience, and made the following Speech:

‘THAT Good Understanding, High and Mighty Lords, which my most Serene Republick have always cultivated with your State, may convince you of the high Value they set upon your Friendship: Which they are so solicitous to preserve, that they have order’d me to renew to your High Mightinesses the most sincere Assurances of theirs. I should think my self Happy, could I represent the Sentiments of my Republick in their true Light; then would you see clearly, their incessant Desire to give you continual Proofs of their Disposition, as well to facilitate the Commerce of your Subjects, as to promote between both Nations Trade, which is the Soul of our Republicks. In short, they look upon your Interests to lye so in common with theirs, that they are exceedingly pleas’d when, by the Commodiousness of their Ports, and the convenient Situation of their Country, they can contribute to the Advantages and to the Satisfaction of such Magnanimous Provinces. My Republick hopes, High and Mighty Lords, that

Speech of  
the *Genoese* Envoy to the States General.

July.



‘ that from a natural Motive of Justice, you will entertain the like Sentiments for them ; and cannot doubt the good Success of that Hope, which is founded as well on the Merit of their constant Endeavours to acquire that Success, as on the full Knowledge you have, of all the Motives there are for a reciprocal Regard to each other’s Interest.

‘ As for me, High and Mighty Lords, I esteem it a singular Happiness, that the Character which my Republick have honour’d me with, has given me Admission to an Assembly equally Glorious and Just, and whose Wisdom and Valour have gain’d the Esteem and Applause of all Nations, among whom my Republick have distinguish’d themselves in doing you that Justice : They are therefore fully perswaded, That your High and Mighty Correspondence with them will be still more firmly Established and Augmented.

*Monsieur de Wellant*, President of the Assembly, answer’d in general Terms, ‘ That their High Mightinesses had always entertain’d a great Esteem and a sincere Affection for the Republick of Geneva, and that they received with great Satisfaction, the Assurances the Envoy had given them on her Part. Assuring him, that they would carefully cultivate the same, and that his Person was very acceptable to them.

We have already hinted in general the laudable Endeavours of the King of Prussia, to unite the Lutherans and Calvinists in his Dominions, and their having had several Conferences together ; it was now resolv’d to begin to put the same in Execution in the Churches of the Royal House of the Orphans, at Coningsberg, wherein both Communions perform Divine Service. On the 3d the Lutheran Minister preaching in the said Church, gave Notice, That the Sunday following, the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper should be Administred in the same, to the Reformed or Calvinists ; and that the Day before, at two of the Clock, there would be a Preparation Sermon preached therein. The Reformed Minister preached that Sermon, and those who designed to Communicate, were according to Custom, examined, and exhort-  
ed

Communion of  
the Lutheran  
and Calvinists  
of Coningsberg.

July.

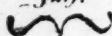
ed to examine themselves. The next Day, the third Sunday after *Trinity*, the Calvinist Minister preach'd on the Gospel of the Day, *St. Luke 15*, and afterwards read the Communion Service out of the Liturgy of the Reformed Churches, which being ended, the Lutheran Minister drew near the Table, and the Communicants received the Bread from the Calvinist Minister, and the Cup from the Lutheran, who afterwards broke the Bread, and gave it, with the Cup, to the Calvinist Minister.

Both Ministers in the Distribution of the Symbols, made use of the Words that are used in the Reform'd Churches. 'The Bread which we break is the Communion of the Body of Christ, which was broke on the Cross for the Remission of your Sins. 'The Cup of Blessing, which we bless, is the Communion of the Blood of Christ, which was shed on the Cross for the Remission of your Sins. During the Communion they sung Psalm 103, and they concluded with Thanksgiving and a Spiritual Song.

After the Sermon, the Reformed Minister gave Notice, That the Sacrament should be administred the Sunday following, being the 16th, to the Lutherans. The Lutheran Minister preach'd, according to Custom, a Sermon of Preparation, which being ended, they concluded with a Prayer and Spiritual Song, and gave the Blessing. The 17th of July, being the 4th Sunday after *Trinity*, the Lutheran Minister preach'd on the Gospel of the Day, *St. Luke 6*. and the Sermon being ended, he came to the Table and read the Communion Service, according the use of the Lutheran Churches. The Communicants received the Host from the Lutheran Minister, and the Cup from the Reformed, who Administred the Host and Cup to the Lutheran Minister. While they Administred the Sacrament both used these Words; 'Take and eat, this is the Body of Christ which is given for you, which strengthens you and keeps you by his Grace in the true Faith for the Life Everlasting, *Amen*. 'Take and drink, this is the Blood of Christ, which is shed for you in Forgiveness of your Sins, which strengthens you and keeps you by his Grace in the true Faith, for the Life Everlasting. *Amen*.

The

July.



They sung, during the Communion, the Spiritual Song beginning, *Jesus my Joy*, &c. and after Thanksgiving and the Blessing, they concluded with the Canticle, *God be praised and blessed*.

Transac-  
tions in Po-  
land.

Should we take a Tour at this time into *Poland*, its very probable that nothing had so much Influence on the Great Council at *Lublin*, as the long stay of the King of *Sweden* and *Stanislaus*, to declare at length the Throne vacant; and the *Interregnum* was published there on the 11th of *July*, as it was the 28th at *Warsaw*, and all other Places in *Poland* and *Lithuania*. The Primate took upon him the Regency of the Republick, and issued out the Orders usual in the like Cases. The Palatinates being to assemble their Provincial Diets, in order to send Deputies to the Diet of Election, and they talk'd of several Candidates, but all came to Nothing; however, the *Muscovites* resolv'd to use with the utmost Severity the Partizans of *Stanislaus*, and began with the Town of *Lissa*, which they plunder'd and burnt, insomuch that out of 3000 Houses there were not above 17 left standing.

The *French* domineer'd still in *Germany* almost without controul, they continued to raise Contributions without any manner of Opposition from the Imperial Army, which made only some Motions to join the *Saxon* Troops lately taken into the Pay of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, and some other Reinforcements; while the *French* burnt down several Villages belonging to *Ulm*, which oblig'd that City to pay them 40000 Rixdollars. The Elector of *Mentz* and the Landgrave of *Darmstadt* also agreed for Contributions; but the City of *Franckfort* refus'd it, and made such Preparations for its Defence, that the Enemy thought not fit to attack them. However, they quitted *Heidelbergh* and several other Places, in order to retire towards the *Rhine*, because they were weakened by the Detachments they had made for *Provence*: Be it what it will, things look'd but with a ghastly Countenance in these Parts, and the only hopes that seem'd to be left, arose from our Expectations of the good Conduct and Authority of the Elector of *Hannover*, who at last agreed to take the Command of the Imperial Army upon him, and made

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all the Expedition he could to go and Head the same.

On the other Hand the Imperialists discovered a Conspiracy in Bavaria, where several French and Bavarian Officers were secretly arriv'd, to encourage the Inhabitants to take up Arms upon the Approach of the Marechal de Villars; but the timely discovery and the Expedition of the Duke of Savoy prevented that Blow.

The Disputes raised by the King of Sweden, already more than once mentioned, continued all this while to give the Court of Vienna the greatest Perplexity. The Emperor having submitted to deliver up Count Zabor, and the Officers of Breslau that quarrell'd with the Swedes for levying Men in Silesia, and offering to enter into a fair Negotiation upon the Complaint of the King of Sweden, about the Escape of the Muscovites through Moravia, or to refer it to the Arbitration of the Queen of Great Britain; it was hop'd the Differences between them were in a ready way of Composure, and that Count Wratislaw (whom the Emperor sent to the King of Sweden, at the same time that he caus'd Count Zabor to be deliver'd up to him) would speedily finish the Accommodation. But those Hopes were much less'n'd, but more particularly by the King of Sweden's Ordering some Troops to march and quarter in Silesia, and as for the Particulars of the Difference between these two Princes, they will be better understood by the Articles of Accommodation, of which more in due time and place.

There was a Difference of another Nature happen'd about this time in the Neighbourhood of the Empire, by the Death of the Dutchess of Nemours, Sovereign of the Principality of Neufchatel, for the Succession of which there were no less than seven Pretenders, viz. the K. of Prussia, the Prince of Conti, the Prince of Carignan, the Duke de Villeroy, the Dutchess de Lesdigueres, the Count de Matignon, and Mademoiselle de Neufchatel, Daughter to the Chevalier de Soissons. Upon this Misadventure the Burgo-Masters and Council of the Town of Vallengin and its Dependencies, which make a third part of the Territories of this Principality, most prudently took a proper and laudable

Emperor and Swede continue at Variance.

Contest about the Succession of Neufchatel.

July.

dable Method, that none of the Competitors might gain their Cause by Bribery or Corruption, by obliging every Member of their Body by a new Oath ' Not to receive of any of the High and Illustrious Pretenders to that Sovereignty, Gold, Silver, or any other thing whatever, directly or indirectly, by himself or any other Person; nor to engage himself to one or another, upon any Promise that might be made to him; but to conform himself, and Act according to the Deliberations that should be taken for the general Good of the Country.

June 21.

Most of the Pretenders shewed a more than ordinary Zeal to carry their Point; and besides those already mentioned we find the Lady *de Maille*, and the Prince of *Baden Dourlach* put in their Claims, but none appear'd more forward than the Prince of *Conti*, who posted to *Pontcalier*, about 23 miles distant from *Neufchatel*, from whence he wrote a Letter to the Canton of *Bern*, to inform them of his renewing his Pretensions to their Principality, and to desire their good Offices in his Favour, and the same runs thus,

' To the Magnificent and Mighty Lords, the  
' Lords Advoyers, and the little and great Council,  
' of the Town and Canton of *Bern*.

P. of Con-  
ti's Letter  
to the  
Canton  
of *Bern*.  
June 27.

Magnificent and Mighty Lords,

AS often as I have found proper Opportunities to promote my Claim to the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel*, I have not fail'd to do all that was expedient on my part: But when I have apprehended, That the urging of my Pretensions would any way disturb the Repose of the *Helvetic* Body, I have suspended my Pursuits, and waited for a more favourable Occasion. This of the Death of the Dutcheß of *Nemours* raising various Commotions among the Pretenders to succeed her, I thought fit to come into this Country, and give fresh Informations of the Justice of my Cause; being persuaded, that my Claim will find the more favourable Reception with you, as you can no longer object against it your Engagements to that Princess; and that you will, as far as it depends on you, af-

ford



‘ford me your good Offices in this Affair. In the  
‘mean time be pleased to approve of this first Step  
‘I take in acquainting you with my arrival here;  
‘and to believe that I am,

July.

*Magnificent and Mighty Lords,*  
Pontarlier, *Your good Neighbour, Ally,*  
June 27. *And Confederate, to serve you.*  
1707. Francis Louis de Bourbon.

The Magistrates of *Bern*, not to be wanting in  
point of Civility to his Highness, returned him this  
Answer.

*Most Serene Prince,*

‘WE thank your most Serene Highness very Af- The Ber-  
‘fectionately for having given your self the nois An-  
‘Trouble to communicate to us your Pretensions swer.  
‘to the Succession of *Neufchatel* and *Vallingen*, and 3.  
‘for convincing us of the Friendship and good O-  
‘pinion your Highness hath for our State. We  
‘would not be wanting on our Part to assure your  
‘Highness, That as we, upon all Occasions, shall  
‘act with the most tender Regard of those Duties  
‘which we owe to our strict Alliances and Com-  
‘bourgeoisie with that Principality, so it will be a  
‘sensible Pleasure to us to find Occasions of giving  
‘your Highness all possible Instance of our Friend-  
‘ship; begging the Almighty to shower upon you  
‘the most precious of his Blessings.

*Bern, July Your most Serene Highness's*  
3 1707. *Most Affectionate to serve you,*

*The Advoyer,*  
*Little and Great Council*  
*Of the Town of BERN.*

It may be remembered in this Place, that there was  
a great Contest about the Succession of the Princi-  
pality of *Neufchatel* in 1694, and if I am not mi-  
staken, there was a Decree made by the Parliament  
of *Paris* in favour of the Prince of *Conti*, and the  
late King of *England*, in the Interval of the Peace,  
opposed his renewed Pretensions; but what made  
now most against him was the following Sentence  
of the States in the forementioned Year.



July.

States of  
Neuchâ-  
tel's Sen-  
tence a-  
gainst the  
Prince of  
Conti's  
Claim in  
1694.

THE Three States having taken into Consideration the Law, Custom and Order of Succession hitherto inviolably observed, among the Descendants of the Princes, Sovereigns of this State, do, by this Decree, give to her Illustrious Highness the Lady Dutchess of Nemours, the Investiture of this Sovereignty, with the Prerogatives thereunto belonging, as being the only Sister, and next Heir of his Illustrious Highness, the Lord Duke of *Longueville*, our late deceased Sovereign Prince: And do further declare, That no Notice shall be taken of the Demand of the Investiture, which the Chevalier of *Angouleme* makes in the Name of his Highness the Prince of *Conti*, by virtue of a pretended last Will; not only because the same is neither open'd nor to be read, but chiefly, by reason the Sovereignty cannot be alienated, either by Will, or otherways, by reason of the Fundamental Constitution of this State, and the Custom that has always been observ'd in relation to the Succession of this Sovereignty. As for the Protestation of the said Chevalier d'*Angouleme*, the Three States look upon it as altogether Void and Null, being irregular, without Form, contrary to the Publick Power, Liberties and Priviledges of this Country, prejudicial to the Jurisdiction hitherto exercised in it, and intrenching upon the Respect due to the Three States, who are the natural and undoubted Judges in such Cases.

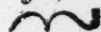
The *French* despis'd, at first, the Solicitations of all the Pretenders, except the Prince of *Conti*, but when they saw that the Count de *Motternich*, Minister of the King of *Prussia*, had so fully set forth the Justice of his Master's Pretensions; that his Party grew every day stronger; that his Cause was heartily espoused by the Queen of *Great Britain* and States General, whose Envoys repaired thither with all Expedition, and left no Stone unturn'd by their Memorials, and otherwise, to carry their Point. The *French* Ambassador, Monsieur *Puisieux*, not to be wanting to himself, wrote this Letter to the four Cantons

for the YEAR 1707.

259

Cantons of *Switzerland*, Allied to this Principality,  
in favour of the *French* Competitors.

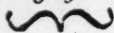
July.



THE King, my Master, having thought fit to  
allow all the *French* Competitors the Liberty of  
asserting by proper Methods, their several Claims  
and Titles to the Succession of the Principality of  
*Neufchatel*; and his Majesty's Intention being not to  
favour one of his Subjects to the prejudice of ano-  
ther, but only to hinder the Elector of *Brandenburg*,  
or any other Foreign Pretender, from being pre-  
ferr'd to them: I have forborn to apply my self to  
you as long as I was perswaded, that the Chimeri-  
cal Right of the Elector of *Brandenburg* would  
not prevail over the Indisputable Right of the  
*French* Pretenders. But understanding now that the  
Party that Prince has in *Neufchatel* gets strength,  
and that some Persons of the said Principality en-  
tertaining a wrong Notion of their true Interest,  
give too favourable an Ear to the Allegations and  
Reasons urg'd to them by M. de *Metternich* to shew  
his Master's Right, without considering the Evils  
those of *Neufchatel* would draw upon themselves,  
should they acknowledge for their Sovereign a  
Foreigner who is in actual Alliance with the King's  
Enemies, and consequently whose Territories  
would be expos'd to all the Contributions his Ma-  
jesty might with just Reason demand; I therefore  
address my self to you, illustrious Lords, to declare  
to you the King's Intention, which is, not to suffer  
the Succession of *Neufchatel* to fall on any other  
than one of the Pretenders that are his Subjects,  
they being the only Persons that have a legal Right  
to it; and further to represent, that his Majesty  
will be sorry to be obliged to make use of Means  
that will not be very pleasing to those of *Neuf-*  
*chatel*, that those Considerations ought to prevail  
with them to have no regard to the imaginary Pre-  
tensions of the Elector of *Brandenburg*; that it con-  
cerns the Cantons in Alliance with *Neufchatel* to  
take care lest a Prince who has always been the  
King's avow'd Enemy, without any particular  
Cause, and only because he is engag'd to follow  
of course the fortune of the Empire, should, by

M. Pui-  
sieux's  
Letter to  
the *Swiss*  
Cantons.

July.



becoming your Ally, frequently involve you in troublesome Contests; that as often as War should break out between the Crown of *France* and the Empire, his Majesty would be obliged to look upon those of *Neufchatel* as his Enemies, and consequently to use due Precaution to frustrate the Designs of a Foreign Prince its Possessor: That his Majesty cannot tell what would be the Consequences of this, nor engage to prevent them, notwithstanding the great Affection he shall always have for the laudable Cantons; that it is their Business to consider this maturely; that it becomes their Wisdom to avoid these Ills, and see that those of *Neufchatel* act uprightly, and with due Regard to the Right of his Majesty's Subjects, who are certainly the only legal Claimants of the Succession of *Neufchatel*. I intreat your Illustrious Lordships, to have regard to what I have represented to you on the Part of the King my Master, and without loss of Time to communicate it to the Regency and City of *Neufchatel*, and to advise them to take it into Consideration.

The Canton of *Bern* having received and perused this Letter, thought fit to return this short Answer.

*Monsieur the Ambassador,*

Canton of  
*Bern's* Answer.  
16.

WE have received the Honour of your Letter of the 14th Instant, which your Excellency sent us, by Express, from *Baden*, whereby we have been acquainted with your Representations concerning the Succession to the County of *Neufchatel*. Now, because this puts us in mind of his Majesty's and our own former Declarations, viz. That it properly and solely belongs to the Tribunal of *Neufchatel*, to decide and regulate the Affair of the said Succession. Therefore we shall leave the said Tribunal to act freely, without intermeddling in it any further than we are oblig'd by the Rights of *Comburgership*, *Covenants* and *Contracts*, from which we shall not in the least Deviate. And we have thereupon sent this very same Answer, in Writing, to all the Competitors.

This

' This is the amicable Answer we return to you,  
' whom we recommend to G.O.D's Protection.

Dated July

Of your Excellency, &c.

16. 1707.

The Advoyer, and

Council of the

City of B E R N E.

July.



From a Paper War about the Principality of *Neuchâtel*, we'll pass to a real one in *Provence*. We left the Duke of *Savoy* at the end of the last Month just going to Head the Army, and his Royal Highness having notice, that Prince *Eugene*, according to his Orders, was in a full March, the Army being computed at, but short of, 48000 Effective Men, for the *Coll de Tende*, in order to penetrate into *France*, and that the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets commanded by Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*, lay at Anchor off the Port of *Nissa*, to act in Conjunction with the Land Forces; he left *Campagno Fortunato* on the 4th. It was 4. in the Evening before his Royal Highness reach'd the place of Encampment, which was in a great Plain, at the Foot of the *Coll de Tende*, where he was receiv'd by the Army drawn up into 2 Lines, the Discharge of the Artillery and small Arms, and all the other Formalities due to a General of his high Rank and Character. After a general Review the Troops were found in a good Condition, and eager for Action; they had Orders to rest till 2 next Morning, till which time his Royal Highness took up his Head Quarters at the *Torre del Retiro*, a Castle belonging to the *Marquis de Parelle*, Grand Master of the Horse. The General was no sooner beat for the Troops to be in Motion, but his Royal Highness, attended by Prince *Eugene*, the Prince of *Hesse*, and General *Zumjungen*, put himself at their Head, and led them up the steep Ascent, till all Difficulties were surpass'd, without any token of Opposition, or making any Stand, but at a sort of Cassine, which was Garrison'd by a Captain and Four score Men, which surrendered at Discretion to Seignior *Albert*, who summoned it with a Detachment of the like Number. From thence, his Royal Highness, after having receiv'd Information that the *French* had evacuated *Nissa*, order'd a Detachment under the Command

D. of *Sa-*  
*voys* passes  
the *Coll*  
de *Tende*.  
5.

July.

becoming your Ally, frequently involve you in troublesome Contests; that as often as War should break out between the Crown of *France* and the Empire, his Majesty would be obliged to look upon those of *Neufchatel* as his Enemies, and consequently to use due Precaution to frustrate the Designs of a Foreign Prince its Possessor: That his Majesty cannot tell what would be the Consequences of this, nor engage to prevent them, notwithstanding the great Affection he shall always have for the laudable Cantons; that it is their Business to consider this maturely; that it becomes their Wisdom to avoid these Ills, and see that those of *Neufchatel* act uprightly, and with due Regard to the Right of his Majesty's Subjects, who are certainly the only legal Claimants of the Succession of *Neufchatel*. I intreat your Illustrious Lordships, to have regard to what I have represented to you on the Part of the King my Master, and without loss of Time to communicate it to the Regency and City of *Neufchatel*, and to advise them to take it into Consideration.

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*Bern's* Answer.  
16.

WE have received the Honour of your Letter of the 14th Instant, which your Excellency sent us, by Express, from *Baden*, whereby we have been acquainted with your Representations concerning the Succession to the County of *Neufchatel*. Now, because this puts us in mind of his Majesty's and our own former Declarations, viz. That it properly and solely belongs to the Tribunal of *Neufchatel*, to decide and regulate the Affairs of the said Succession. Therefore we shall leave the said Tribunal to act freely, without intermeddling in it any further than we are oblig'd by the Rights of *Comburgership*, *Convenants* and *Contracts*, from which we shall not in the least Deviate. And we have thereupon sent this very same Answer, in Writing, to all the Competitors.

This



for the YEAR 1707.

261

' This is the amicable Answer we return to you, *July.*  
' whom we recommend to G.O.D's Protection. 

Dated July Of your Excellency, &c.

16. 1707. The Advoyer, and

Council of the

City of B E R N E.

From a Paper War about the Principality of *Neuchatel*, we'll pass to a real one in *Provence*. We left the Duke of *Savoy* at the end of the last Month just going to Head the Army, and his Royal Highness having notice, that Prince *Eugene*, according to his Orders, was in a full March, the Army being computed at, but short of, 48000 Effective Men, for the *Coll de Tende*, in order to penetrate into *France*, and that the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets commanded by Sir *Cloudesty Shovel*, lay at Anchor off the Port of *Nissa*, to act in Conjunction with the Land Forces; he left *Campagno Fortunato* on the 4th. It was 4 in the Evening before his Royal Highness reach'd the place of Encampment, which was in a great Plain, at the Foot of the *Coll de Tende*, where he was receiv'd by the Army drawn up into 2 Lines, the Discharge of the Artillery and small Arms, and all the other Formalities due to a General of his high Rank and Character. After a general Review the Troops were found in a good Condition, and eager for Action; they had Orders to rest till 2 next Morning, till which time his Royal Highness took up his Head Quarters at the *Torre del Retiro*, a Castle belonging to the Marquis *de Parelle*, Grand Master of the Horse. The General was no sooner beat for the Troops to be in Motion, but his Royal Highness, attended by Prince *Eugene*, the Prince of *Hesse*, and General *Zumjungen*, put himself at their Head, and led them up the steep Ascent, till all Difficulties were surpass'd, without any token of Opposition, or making any Stand, but at a sort of Cassine, which was Garrison'd by a Captain and Four score Men, which surrendered at Discretion to Seignior *Albert*, who summoned it with a Detachment of the like Number. From thence, his Royal Highness, after having receiv'd Information that the *French* had evacuated *Nissa*, order'd a Detachment under the Command

D. of *Sa-*  
*voy* passes  
the *Coll*  
de *Tende*.  
5.

*July.* of Colonel *Martini*, a *Piedmont* Officer, and made his Entry into it in Person, attended by all the chief Officers, where he found all the Commanders of the *English* and *Dutch* Fleet waiting his Royal Highnesses Orders and Pleasure.

He was pleas'd to give them particular Marks of his Satisfaction in their Arrival in those Parts; and turning to Sir *Cloudsley Shovel* in the most obliging manner, said, 'He had waited for this Happy Conjunction of Affairs for more than fourteen Years; and since the Queen of *Great Britain* and the States General, had done him the Honour of sending their Fleets up so far into the *Mediterranean*, to act in Concert with him by Land, it should be none of his Fault, if *France* did not feel, in the most sensible Manner, the Result of those Resolutions that had been taken by him and his High Allies.

Duke of  
Savoy's  
Speech to  
Sir C. Shovel.

His Answer.

Sir *Cloudsley* return'd the Complement, 'with Assurances of the Queen his Mistress's Friendship for his Royal Highness, and that she had been pleas'd to lay her Commands upon him, to be observant of whatsoever should be thought of Use by Sea, to forward the Operations at Land. After which, he beg'd the Favour, that his Royal Highness, and the rest of the Generals, would honour him with their Company aboard the Fleet, which was very graciously complied with; and the Admiral being return'd on board to make suitable Provisions, that Prince, and the rest of the Illustrious Persons that bare him Company, were handed from the Barge up to the side of the Admiral's Ship, by proper Officers, who were appointed to conduct them.

D. of Savoy entered on board the Fleet.

The Admiral with the Commodore of the *Dutch*, Captain *Convènt*, for *Mynheer Vandergoes* died just after their coming into the Road, receiv'd him at his Entrance, under a Discharge of all the Guns of the Fleet, which was drawn up into a Line for his Reception; and what with the Artillery, and Musick of the Kettle-Drums and Trumpets, never was seen or heard a more agreeable Confusion. At his Entrance into the Cabbin, the Duke found a Guard of Halberdeers plac'd for his Reception, as if he had been at his own Court; and an Elbow-Chair with a Canopy of Velvet over it, for his Royal Highness to

to seat himself in ; and was presented with such Refreshments as are wont to be made use of before Meals. The time before Dinner was spent in Surveying the Ship, the Number and Largeness of its Artillery, and the Multitude of Hands that were to Work in it ; which made his Royal Highness, and the rest of his Illustrious Attendants, give new Instances of their Astonishment at the Strength of the two Maritime Powers, and fell into large *Encomiums* of the Power and Conduct of the *British* and *Dutch* Nations.

The Entertainment provided by Sir *Cloudsley* consisted of threescore Covers, which had such Variety in them, of all sorts of Provisions and Rarities, as made his Royal Highness, in a sort of a Surprise, tell the Admiral, *That if he had paid him a Visit at Turin, he should scarce have had it in his Power to give him a more Magnificent Reception.* Dinner was no sooner ended, at which the Emperor's, the Queen of *Great Britain's*, the States General's, his Royal Highness of *Savoy's* Health, and the rest of the Sovereigns engaged in the present War against *France*, were drank to ; but, the Signal was given for a Council of War, which was held on the 10th, and whereas the Enemy had intrench'd themselves very strongly on the other side of the *Var*, a River that was a League distant from *Nice*, by extending their Works above four Miles from the Shore, and these Intrenchments were guarded by 6 Battalions of Foot, and eight hundred Horse ; while Lieutenant-General *Dillon* an *Irish*-man was marching with all Expedition to reinforce them with twelve fresh Battalions, it was resolv'd, That the Land Forces should attempt the Passage of the *Var* before those Succours could arrive ; while the Admiral undertook to attack the Enemy near the Sea. His Royal Highness soon after was conducted on Shore with the same Ceremony as he came on Board ; and having given rich Presents to the Officers and Seamen that attended him, he took Horse for the Van of his Army, which consisted of 10000 Men.

In the mean time, Sir *Cloudsley Shovel* commanded four *British* Men of War, and one *Dutch*, to sail into the Mouth of the *Var*, attended by six hundred

July.

The Army  
passes  
the Var.

11.

Seamen and Marines, in open Boats, under the Conduct of Sir *John Norris*. The Men of War came within Musket-shot of the Enemy's Works, which lay expos'd so to our Fire, that their Cavalry and many of their Foot gave way. The Admiral himself follow'd Sir *John Norris* to the Place of Action, and observing the Disorder of the Enemy, commanded him to put to Land, and flank them in their Intrenchments. His Men advanc'd in such an undaunted manner, and seem'd so intrepid and fearless, by tossing up their Hats in the Air, and their loud Halloo's, that the Enemy had not Courage enough to stay for them, but fearing to be surrounded, fled from their Works, and retir'd with great Precipitation. His Royal Highness having receiv'd an Account from the Admiral, as well as Colonel *Pietri*, who was left on Board to give notice of their Operations, that the Seamen and Marines were in Possession of the Enemy's Works, order'd his Troops to pass the *Var*, which they did with so great eagerness, that above 100 were driven down by the Violence of the Stream, and 10 of 'em lost, among which the only Man of Note was the Baron *de Gersdorf*, a Captain of *Hussars* in the Service of the Emperor, which was all the Loss the Confederates sustain'd in forcing a Pass where they expected the most vigorous Opposition. The Troops had no sooner reach'd the other side of the River, and put themselves upon a March, but his Royal Highness had Advice that the Troops which were beaten out of their Intrenchments met with Lieutenant-General *Dillon* coming towards them, within two Leagues of the *Var*; but it was too late to effect what they were coming about; wherefore they turn'd back, to wait the farther Motion of the Confederate Army.

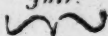
On the 13th his Royal Highness and Prince Eugene, with the *British* Envoy, and Sir *John Norris* din'd on board the Admiral; and after Dinner enter'd into a Conference, where upon mature Deliberation, his Royal Highness was pleas'd to declare, 'That since the Queen of Great Britain and their High Mightinesses had earnestly recommended to him the Marching directly to *Thoulon*, and the losing

Siege of  
*Thoulon*  
resolved  
on.



‘ losing no time on the Siege of any Place of less Importance, he was resolv’d to comply with Her Majesty’s and the States Generals Proposal, and hop’d for a good Conclusion of the Affair, and the Continuance of Her Majesty’s and their Friendship and Assistance, which had encourag’d him to undertake it.

July



On the 14th the Army continu’d in the Neighbourhood of St. Lawrence, and Baron Falkenstein join’d them with some Piedmontine and Saxe-Gotha Horse, who were follow’d by Prince William of Saxe-Gotha, at the Head of 4000 more; who being just arriv’d from Germany, went immediately to wait upon his Royal Highness, with the Posture of Affairs in those Parts, and the Compliments of the Duke his Brother, and the rest of the Princes of his Family, who were zealous for the Confederate Interest. The same Day the French abandoned the Castle of St. Paul; in which they found four Pieces of Brass Cannon, and six of Iron, with Stores and Ammunition. On the 15th they march’d by St. Antibes, the Garrison of which Place fir’d some Cannon shot at some of their Men that came nearest to them, without Execution. At the close of the Evening they advanced to *Piot*, where they rested that Night, and found the Country ravag’d in a terrible manner, to prevent their Subsistence. Hereupon, his Royal Highness issued out Orders, ‘ That the Peasants should be unmolested in their Houses; That all Inhabitants whatsoever should have the Benefit of his Protection, provided they were not seen in Arms, and kept in their own Habitations; and whatsoever Provisions were brought to his Camp, should be satisfactorily paid for. This was attended with this Consequence, that the Town of Grace sent Deputies with a Present of 12000 Crowns, and a great Quantity of Provisions; when they refus’d Monsieur de Sailli the Loan of 1000, which he would have borrow’d of them for the Service of France. The Town of *Vence* also waited upon his Royal Highness by its Representatives, with a Sum of Money, and a Present of Refreshments.

D. of St.  
voy’s Or-  
ders agt.  
molesting  
the Pea-  
sants.

15.

But tho’ the Troops in his Royal Highness’s Pay kept an exact Discipline, ’tis certain some of the Auxili-



*July.* Auxiliaries acted quite otherwise. The Reason for this was alledg'd, That the Troops of *Savoy* receiv'd their Pay every five Days, and the *Germans* were continu'd in Arrears. The Violences they committed made his Royal Highness send one of his *Aids de Camp*, to command them to put a stop to their Depredations; who instead of giving Ear to the Message he brought them, fell upon him in a most barbarous manner, and shot him to Death.

On the 16th they decamp'd from *Piot*, and march'd to *Cones*, a small Place on the Sea side, while the Enemy on the Island of *St. Marguerite* fir'd hard at them as they pass'd by, but to no purpose. The Baron *Rhebinder*, a Colonel, was sent before with an hundred Horse to *Frejus*, an Episcopal See, to get Bread bak'd for the Army, and learn Intelligence of the Enemy. In the mean while, the Baggage could not keep up with them in the hard March they made the 16th; and therefore they continu'd at *Cones* on the 17th, when Colonel *Rhebinder* return'd with his Detachment, and the News, ' That *Thoulon* was put into a good Condition of Defence, by the indefatigable Endeavours of Monsr. *St. Pater* the French Governour: That the new Works were entirely finish'd, and the Place furnish'd with an extraordinary number of Cannon and Mortars, with which a great Number of Batteries were made: That they had demolish'd the Suburbs, with all the Houses of Pleasure near the Town; and among others, the beautiful Seat of the Marquess *de Souliers*, for which the King had promis'd him Reparation; and that all things were put into such a Posture, as to render the Approaches of the Town very difficult.

The same Day, a Party of 11 Men sent out of *Antibes*, were made Prisoners, and Count *Fels* the Imperial General join'd the Army with two Regiments of Horse, that had been left behind to secure the March of the Heavy Baggage; and Orders were dispatch'd to the *Palatine* and *Hessian* Horse, to hasten their coming up to them. On the 18th the Army broke up at Midnight, but that March was so long and toilsom, that it was late in the Evening, before half the Foot came to the Camp appointed near

Intelligence of  
the State  
of *Thoulon*.

July.

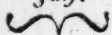
near *Frejus*; and the other half in several Divisions join'd them in the Night; but they were very much fatigued, having hardly found any Water by the Way; and some Men dropt in the Road, choak'd with the extream Heat and Thirst. It was judg'd unsafe by the Council of War, to let the Troops halt that Day in the Hills and narrow Ways, where the Enemy might with Ease have incommoded them very much; but they had Intelligence they were retir'd, and had only posted some Forces here and there, to observe their Motions. Hereupon, the Count de *Beaufort* was sent forward with fifty Horse, to get farther News of the Enemy; and Baron *Falkenstein* to see a good Quantity of Bread provided.

They rested on the 19th near *Frejus*, from whence the Bishop and his Clergy, with the Magistracy, went to invite his Royal Highness to the Episcopal Palace, where he and the rest of the chief Generals were splendidly entertain'd at the Prelates Cost. The Bishop of *Grace* was likewise present; who with that of *Frejus*, 'Humbly besought his Royal Highness to give them leave to retire to *Aix*, because the sacred Habit they were invested with, 'oblig'd them in a particular manner to an exact 'Obedience to their Prince. This Petition was not only readily complied with, but that of others, who made the same Request; and the Duke of *Savoy*, to shew his Respect to their Loyalty, presented each of them with his Picture set with Diamonds: He likewise gave farther Tokens of his Lenity; and to shew that he was not come to act among them as an Enemy, he demanded of that City only 30000 Rations of Bread, and promis'd, that his Army should do no Damage to the Country; having prohibited any of his Troops from cutting down the Trees, upon pain of Death.

His R.  
Highness  
is treated  
at *Frejus*.  
\* 19.

On the 20th the Horse broke up from *Frejus*, and march'd before; and several Soldiers who dropt behind, came in to the Foot. The *Hessian* Horse and Artillery came that Day to *Cones*, and they had Intelligence, that a Body of the Enemy were drawing together at *Grace* in order to march to *Thoulon*. In the Night, the Foot broke up from *Frejus*, and the 21st, when the Day was far spent, reach'd *Arca*; where

July.



where they found the Horse encamp'd, that had march'd before. That Day, the Party with which the Count *de Beaufort* had been sent out for Intelligence came back, and reported, That the said Count, with some *Hussars*, riding up too near the Enemy, to take a better view of them, was discover'd by them, cut off from the rest of his Party, and taken Prisoner, with nine *Hussars*. In the Night they decamp'd again, and the 22d pass'd by *Luc*; and notwithstanding the Weather was so intolerably hot, as to render the March almost impracticable, they continued it all that Day.

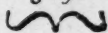
22.

D. of Sr.  
voy re-  
ceives In-  
tel ligence  
of the E-  
nemies  
streng h.

Here their advanc'd Guards gave them notice that the Enemy's Troops which retir'd from the *Var*, were got to *Thoulon*; and that the Marshal *de Tesse* was drawing a Body together in the Country, on our Right; and the Marshal had under him, Monsieur *Bezors*, Count *de Aubeterre*, Monsieur *Dillon*, and Monsieur *Guebriant*; all Persons of great Experience and Reputation: That General *Medavi* was near at Hand for his Assistance, with another Body of Regular Forces; and that the Camp, between the City of *Thoulon*, and the inaccessible Mountain of *St. Anne*, in which Camp were 26 Battallions, was fortified by two thousand Pioneers, kept at work Night and Day for that Purpose. This Information was back'd by the arrival of a Spy, that had found means to get out of *Thoulon*, that 32 Batteries were rais'd for its defence on the Land-side, on which were 782 Canons, and 76 Mortars: That it had been judg'd proper to withdraw the Gallies which were in the Mouth of the Harbour, and place in their room arm'd Shalops, which would be more serviceable than the Gallies could be, against Bomb Vessels; and that there were in the Place, besides the Garrison of Regular Land-Troops, 4 Battallions of Marines, and Guards *de Marine*, and 400 Sea-Officers at the Head of small Crews of Seamen: That all unnecessary Mouths were order'd to be sent out of the Place, and that Directions were given to sink the Men of War and other Vessels in the Harbour, rather than let them fall into the Enemy's Hands.

However, these Advices no ways discourag'd the Prosecution of his Royal Highness's Designs; and the  
Palatine

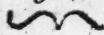
July.



*Palatine* Horse that joyn'd at Noon, were order'd to stop at *Luc*, and wait there for the coming of the Artillery. And on the 23d, after a hard March in the Night, the Army encamp'd at *Pignano*, and two Parties of 1200 each, were sent towards *Cuers* and *Pignol*, who brought back Intelligence that the Army was retir'd from thence, and that the Marshal *de Tesse* was encamp'd among the Hills with about 30 Battallions. Next day his Royal Highness receiv'd News of fresh Disorders committed by the Foreigners under his Command, which were grown so very Insolent; that they oblig'd the Peasants to the Hills; and there having taken up Arms, they cut off whatever Straglers they met in their Way; which occasioned another Council of War, wherein, after a Proclamation was issued out for the better Government of the Army, and publick notice was given, that whatsoever Officer or Soldier should plunder, or any way disturb the *Provencals* in the Exercise of their several Vocations, the Punishment should be immediate Death. His Royal Highness apply'd to the several Courts of his Allies, by his several Ministers there, that the Auxiliary German Troops in the Duke their Master's Army, might be put without Restriction, under his own immediate Command. This Application was too late, for tho' Count *Maffey* acquainted the Court of *Berlin*, ' That her *Britannick* Majesty, and the States General had given the entire Command of their Fleets and Armies in those Parts to his Royal Highness, his Master, and represented to the King of *Prussia*, that it was highly necessary in this great Conjunction, that his Majesty's Troops should receive the same Orders; and his *Prussian* Majesty thereupon had commanded the Prince of *Anhalt Dessau* to obey the Duke of *Savoy's* Orders upon all Occasions, without farther Instructions: Yet the Courier from *Berlin* came so late that he met the Duke upon the Road, in his return to his own Country, with his Majesty's Dispatches. However, Care was taken to suppress their Insolences, as much as possible: And the *Prussian* General caus'd 20 of his Men, among whom were 6 Subalterns, to be immediately shot to Death at the Head of the Army; which had

little

July.



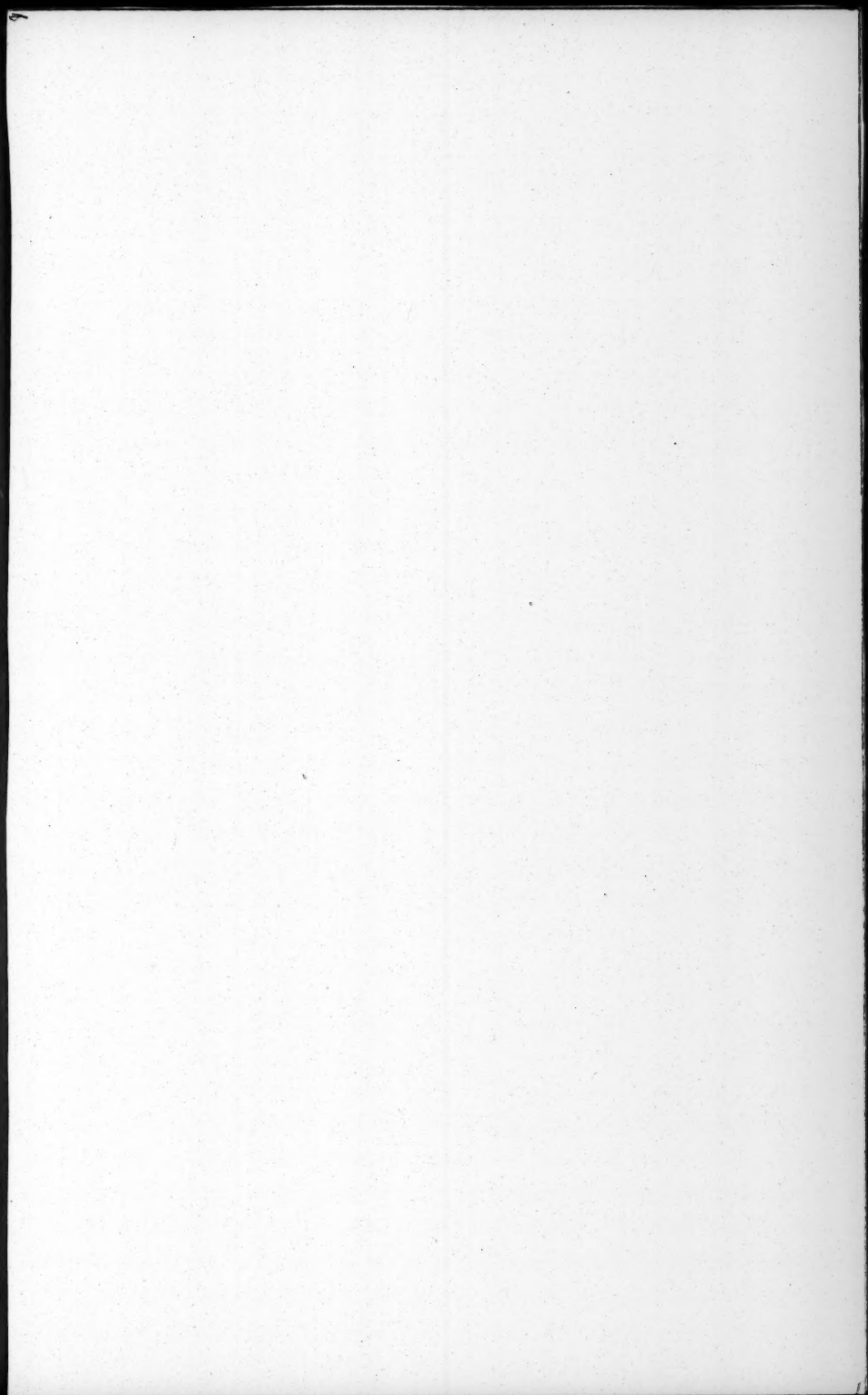
little Effect on the Inhabitants of the Country; for they were driven to Despair, and resolute to make Repairs on all that should fall into their Hands. There they rested a whole Day, and were join'd by the *Palatine* and *Hessian* Horse, the Train of Artillery being but a few Hours behind. Two Parties were sent out for Intelligence; who returning, gave their Report, That they had met no Enemy, but had been inform'd they were got to *Thoulon*.

In the Night they march'd again, and on the 25th at Noon came with the Foot to *Cuers*, and the Horse to *Soulieres*. Count *Brauner* was detach'd from the latter with 200 Horse, and 100 *Hussars*, towards *Thoulon*; and near *la Valette* fell upon a Party of the Enemy, consisting of 150 Regular Soldiers, and 300 arm'd Peasants; of whom he kill'd several, and pursued the rest to the very Walls of the Town; but the Enemy came out so fast upon him, that they made him retire, tho' without any other Damage, than 3 Men kill'd, and 2 wounded. That Day they had several Accounts, that a great Number of the Enemy's Troops were got into *Thoulon*; that a Detachment of 5 or 600 Men of the Garrison of *Antibes* had beaten their Guards of 150 *Savoyards*, who made a stout Resistance on the Bridges of the *Var*, and ruin'd them. That the Fortifications of the City were finish'd, also the Covert-way, with its Places of Arms, its Salient Angles, the *Glacis*, and the *Caponieres*, and that the *Marquess de Sebeille*, Commander of a Squadron, was kill'd by a fall from a Rock, where he was giving Directions for making a Battery. Hereupon Orders were sent to rebuild the aforesaid Bridges, and Reinforcements were sent to guard them against future Insults.

The Army arrives at *la Valette* 26.

On the 26th the Army came to *la Valette*, where the Head Quarters was fix'd in a Convent of *Capuchins*, but the Troops encamp'd a little forwarder, within a mile and half of *Thoulon*. And because several Parties were on the Rising-Grounds, over against which their Right Wing encamp'd, and fir'd on that Wing, some Grenadiers were commanded out to drive them from thence; Which done, the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, attended by the Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, the Princes of *Anhalt Dessau* and





*The Pass of  
St. Anthony*

*The Explanation*

- A. The Bastion de la Darce or Wett Dock
- B. The Bastion du Las or next y<sup>e</sup> Brook Las
- C. The Bastion of Marest
- D. The Bastion of the Arsenal
- E. The Kings Bastion
- F. The Bastion of the Foundry
- G. The Bastion of S<sup>t</sup> Ursula
- H. The Bastion of S<sup>t</sup> Bernard
- I. The Bastion of the Mimins
- K. The Entrenchd Camp
- L. The Entrenchd Camp of S<sup>t</sup> Anne
- M. La Chariti
- N. S<sup>t</sup> Anne
- O. S<sup>t</sup> Catharines
- P. The Enemies Line of Communication  
twixt S<sup>t</sup> Catharines Chap. & their Batteries
- Q. The Enemies Batteries

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600

*A Scale of 600 Fathom*



TOULON

*The New Wett  
Dock*

*The Wett  
Dock*

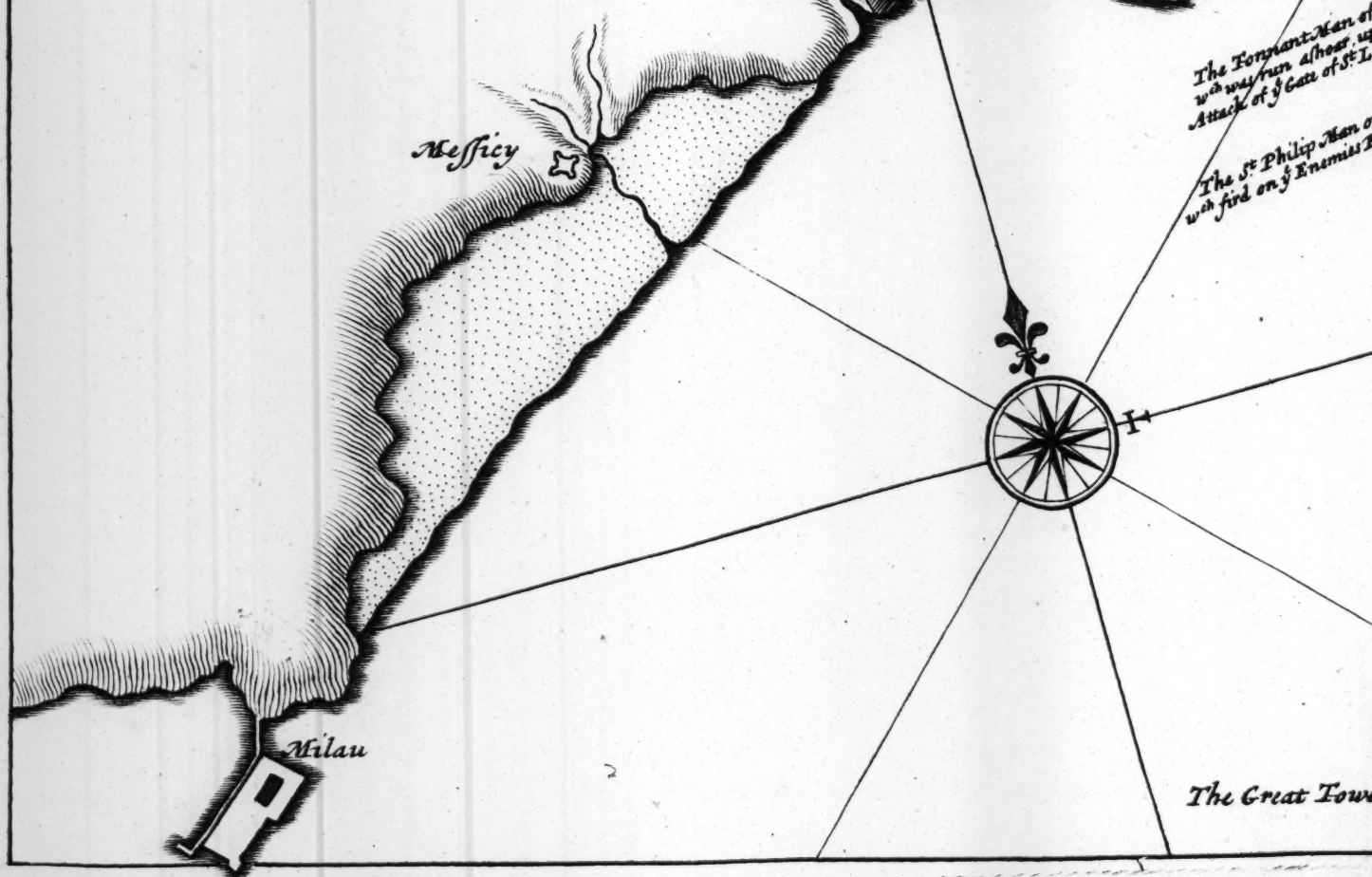


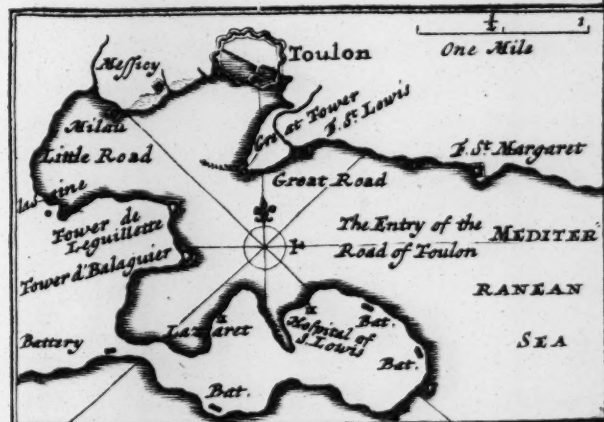
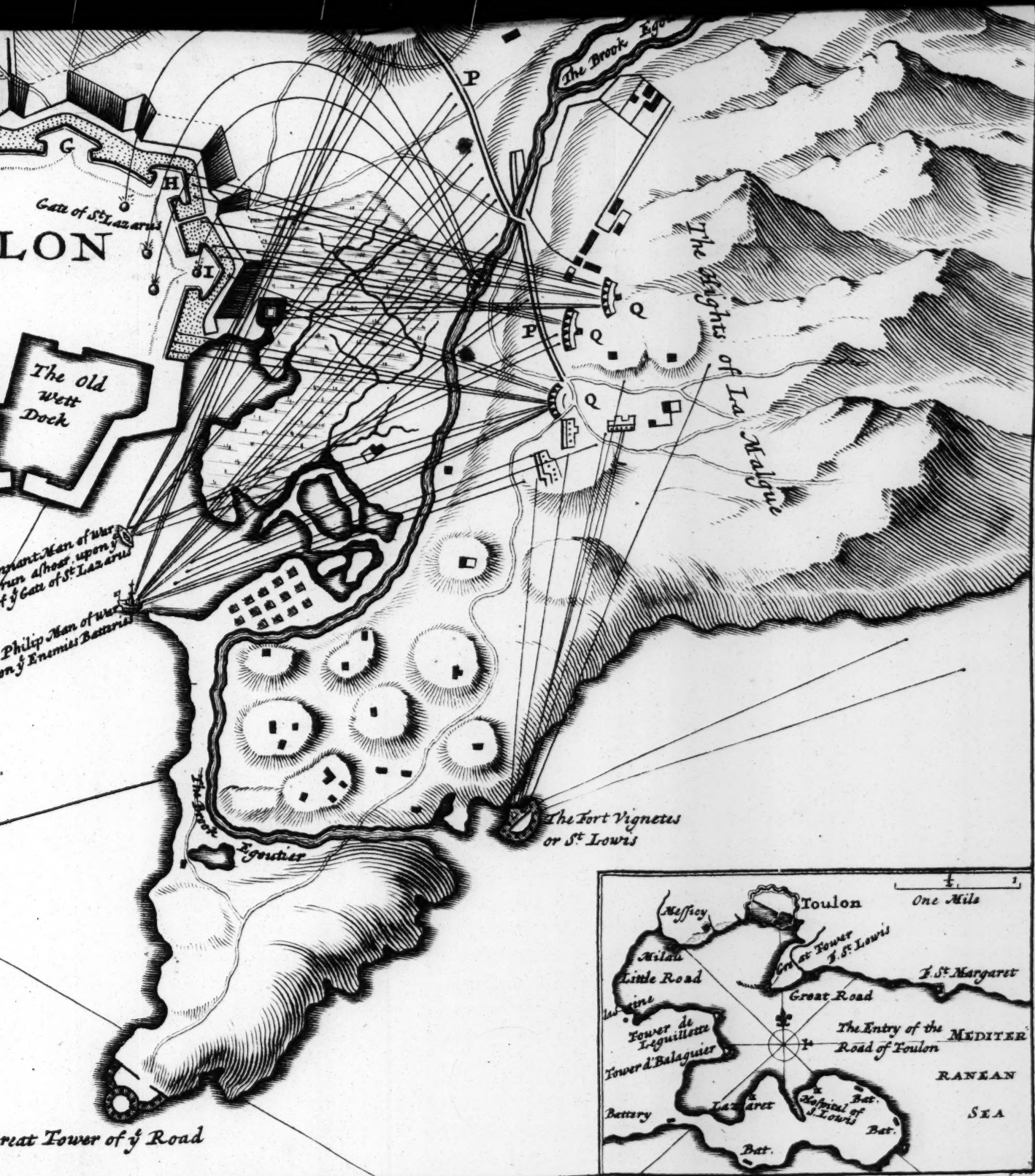


- F. The Bastion of the Foundery
- G. The Bastion of S<sup>t</sup> Ursula
- H. The Bastion of S<sup>t</sup> Bernard
- I. The Bastion of the Minims
- K. The Entrench'd Camp
- L. The Entrench'd Camp of S<sup>t</sup> Anne
- M. La Chariti
- N. S<sup>t</sup> Anne
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- P. The Enemies Line of Communication  
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- Q. The Enemies Batteries

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A Scale of 600 Fathom







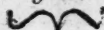


and *Saxegorba*, went up the Hill to take a View of the Place; and being come to the highest Ground, they saw the Enemy had posted their Troops in a fortified Place, under the Cannon of the City, with their Right Wing extended to the Town, and their Left to a steep Mountain, inaccessible on the side towards the Country. The Town itself did not appear to be very strong, but it was judg'd they must undergo a mighty Fire, from the numerous Artillery plac'd here and there. That the Enemies Communication could not easily be cut off; and that the Town could not be easily invested because of the Hills about it, before they were Masters of those Eminences, which Prince *Eugene* endeavour'd to be possess'd of by a Stratagem; but his Endeavours to get by a Path into the Mountains of the Hill of *St. Anne* with 1200 Grenadiers, was prevented by *M. Guérchois*, who repuls'd our Forces with some Battallions which were posted there. For three days together the Wind had been strong, and they could have no Communication with the Fleet; but on the 26th they came to the Island *Hieres*, and on the 27th several Deserters came over to them, all which agreed in this Information, 'That the Officers in and without the Town had great Jealousie of each other's Authority: 'The Messieurs *St. Pater* and *Guerriant* had such a 'Misunderstanding with one another, that the *Mar-shal de Tesse* was oblig'd to leave the Troops under 'his Command, and come into the Town and Entrenchments, to regulate the Precedency of the respective Officers: And that on the 23d 7 Battallions arriv'd in *Thoulon*; the next day 13 others took Post in it; and on the 25th the Remainder of the Troops that were to be employ'd in it, came up to its Assistance.

On the 27th another View was taken of the Enemy's Camp; and 'twas resolv'd to desire the Admiral of the Fleet and Flag-Officers to assist at a Council of War. On the 28th they saw the Enemy continue to fortifie themselves, and that some new Troops were got into their Camp. That Day the Governor of the Town, Monsieur *St. Pater*, sent his Royal Highness a Present of Rich Wines, and other Refreshments, with a Compliment, 'That the Town

Pr sents  
between  
the D. of  
Savoy and  
the Go-  
vernor of  
Thoulon.

July.



‘ was intrusted in his Hands, that it was stor’d with Provisions, and that he would endeavour to merit his Royal Highness’s Esteem, by his Fidelity to his Master’s Service, and the Defence he should make in it. The Messengers were dispatch’d with two fine Saddle-Horses for the Governor, and Rewards for themselves, with this Answer; ‘ That his Royal Highness always set a high Value upon Gallant Men, and that he would make it his Endeavour to be possess’d of that Place, which he boasted was so notably provided. The same Day the Troops posted on the Hills were reliev’d, and 400 Prussians took post on the Left, where the Enemy had a Fort in the Morass.

Admiral *Shovel*, with several of the chief Officers of the Fleet, as Vice-Admiral *Bing*, Rear-Admiral *Norris*, and Captain *Convent*, the Dutch Commodore, came the same day to the Camp, and had a Conference with his Royal Highness, and the rest of the Generals at the Head Quarters, where they din’d; after which, that Prince, attended by Prince *Eugene*, and the Generals and Admirals before mention’d, except Sir *Cloudefly Shovel*, rid out of the Camp, and went upon a high Hill, from whence they took a view of *Thoulon* and the Harbour, and consider’d which way they might most conveniently act in concert with the Land Forces. The Duke of *Savoy* being return’d to the Camp, had another Conference with Sir *Cloudefly*; who staid there during his return, by reason of his being troubled with the Gout; and would by no means be induc’d to venture the Confederate Fleet into the Harbour, as his Royal Highness and the Generals advis’d, till the Forts that guarded it were in the Possession of the Land Forces. In this Conference they came to this Resolution, that 3000 Men should be commanded out, to drive the Enemy from an Eminence, that might facilitate our firing upon the Town. Ships and Forts, and on which they had intrench’d themselves with a good Body of Men, after which the Generals return’d home.

Resolutions of a Council of War.

The Confederates carry St Catherine.

On the 29th the Attack was made, and succeeded well; for the Men made themselves Masters of the Eminence, and the French retired to others, whence they fir’d briskly on our Men, with little or no Ex-

cursion.

July

cution. That day the Allies drew some light Cannon and 2 Mortars up the said Eminence, with great difficulty; and the Prince of *Saxegotha*, and General *Zumjungen*, were order'd with 3500 Men to march on the 30th at Day break up the Hills, and second Baron *Rhebinder* and Count *Conigseck*, who were commanded to drive the Enemy from their last fortified Eminence. Deserters reported the same Day that the Enemy had 4 Battallions and a Regiment of Dragoons come in the Day before into the City, 36 Battallions in their Intrenchments, and that large Detachments were coming from *Spain*, *Germany*, *Languedock* and *Flanders*, to their Assistance. One of them brought likewise the Speech which Monsieur *St. Peter*, 'twas said, had the Vanity to make to the Officers under his Command, at the receipt of his Commission from Court, being this that follows.

Gentlemen,

I Have had the Honour to sustain two Sieges; I commanded only Soldiers, and came off victoriously. The King my Master has made choice of me to command in this Place. By this Choice, I have the Honour to command 800 Officers. I do not tell you, that if *Thoulon* were no more, and that if the Ships were burn'd, you would no longer be Officers, and that you would lose the Advantages you gain by being so. Without this Reflection, I depend on your Bravery, and have reason to hope, that seeing I command such gallant Officers, I shall not leave *Thoulon* but with the greatest Glory. At least, if so good Fortune be not reserv'd for me, I shall have the Honour of Burying my Bones under the Ruins of this Town, for the Service of the King my Master.

M. St. Peter's  
Speech to  
the Garrison of  
*Thoulon*.

In the Evening they saw the *French* draw some Cannon up the last mentioned Eminence or Hill; and next day 3500 Men march'd out of the Camp, and advancing through a Defile, where only two of them could march abreast, before Day break attack'd the Enemy, and were seconded by 3500 more, so that the *French* were soon drove from their Post on the Hill, and one of their Principal Officers was seen to fall.

30.

T

Our

July.

Our Men advanc'd immediately from thence to another Post on the Hill of *St. Catherine*, on the top of which the Enemy had intrench'd themselves, fortified a House and made a Battery of 4 Pieces of Cannon, upon which they made a great Fire upon our Troops. The Attack succeeded beyond Expectation, for a Grenado falling amongst their Powder, the *French* run away in the utmost Confusion, and left their Cannon and 4 Colours; insomuch, that the taking of that Important Post cost but 10 Men kill'd, and 16 wounded, though the Generals were afraid that they should lose great Numbers. The same Day, the Weather being very good, so as not to hinder the Confederate Fleet from coming near to the Shore, Sir *Cloudesty Shovel* order'd 12 twenty four Pounders to be landed from a Bay Eastward of *Thoulon*, and where the Ships rid safely near *Hieres*, with 200 Balls for each, and a suitable Quantity of Ammunition, and all other Neccessaries, while Captain *Convent*, at the same time, caus'd 8 eighteen Pounders to be landed out of the *Dutch* Squadron with Powder and Bullets for 200 Shots apiece.

31.

Nothing material happen'd on the last of the Month, but the arrival of the aforefaid Artillery in the Camp, and augmenting the Number of the Troops that had made a Lodgment on Mount *St. Catherine*, except fresh Complaints from the adjacent Country, that the Soldiers had committed great Disorders at *Souliers*, *Cuers* and *Luc*, notwithstanding the severe Orders given out by his Royal Highness forbidding the same, and the Protection he had given them, which made Bread rise, and all Sorts of Provisions extraordinary dear, and many Soldiers to die on account of the great Scarcity. To hinder this, a Proclamation was immediately issued out, with a Reward of 20 Pistoles for any Soldier that should be taken plundering or morroding, and the Peasants soon brought in 20, who were immediately hang'd for an Example to others.

Having followed his Royal Highness of *Savoy* with the Army under his Command thus far as to be Masters of the Hill of *St. Catherine*, before *Thoulon*, we shall proceed to other Parts, before we come to the Transactions of the

next

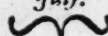


July.

Capua sur-  
rendred  
to the Im-  
perialists.  
4.

next Month before this Place, which ended, to our unspeakable Grief, in a manner no way pleasing to us. We left the Imperialists last at *San Germano* from whence a Detachment was sent on the first Instant, commanded by General *Vaubonne* to *Thiano*; and immediately the *Hussars* were detach'd towards *Capua*, who on the Way defeated an advanc'd Guard of 40 Horse, and pursu'd some of them to the very Gates. General *Vaubonne* advanc'd with the rest of his Detachment very near the Walls of *Capua*, to see whether the Inhabitants would receive our Troops; but they keeping quiet, he return'd to *Thiano*. Next Day they march'd to *Vialgrano*; and the same Day some of the Inhabitants of *Capua* came to *Thiano*, and inform'd General *Vaubonne*, that the *Spanish* Horse were retir'd from thence towards *Naples*, and the rest of the Garrison into the Castle. Upon this that General resolv'd to march again towards *Capua*: But being advanc'd near the City, some Deputies were sent out to acquaint him, that the abovementioned *Spanish* Horse were return'd back into the Neighbourhood, which hindred the Inhabitants from declaring for the Imperialists; who nevertheless took post near the Walls of the Town: In which the Confusion being very great, and the Gate of *Rome* not well guarded, some of his Horse forc'd their Way in on a full Gallop, and the rest likewise soon getting in, made themselves Masters of 2 of the Gates, and hindred the Enemy's Horse from entring. Upon Advice of this, Count *Taurin* sent 300 more Horse thither; and the rest of the Cavalry and the Grenadiers had Orders to follow with all Expedition, to support General *Vaubonne*, and to attack the Castle of *Capua*, which surrendered on the 4th. The Garrison march'd out the 5th with one Cannon, and the Inhabitants swore Allegiance to the King in the Hands of the Viceroy. On the 6th the Army march'd, and came to *Aversa*, where they were met by Deputies from the City of *Naples*, who were attended by the most Loyal of the Populace, with the greatest Impatience, to give Testimony of their Obedience and Devotion to his Majesty: They had green Branches of Olive in their Hands, and in their Hats, and conducted the Imperialists into A-

July.



Naples  
submits to  
Charles III

Imperial-  
ists take  
Possession  
of Naples.

17.

*Aversa*, with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy: The Keys of the City were presented to the Viceroy by the Prince of *Montesachio* at the Head of the other Deputies: [That Prince is of the House of *Davalos*, is a near Relation of the Marquess *del Vasto*, Ambassador from King *Charles* to the Court of *Vienna*, has serv'd the House of *Austria* 70 Years, and was then in the hundredth Year of his Age.] The Viceroy receiv'd them very graciously, granting the Privileges demanded by the City, and promising to get them afterwards confirm'd to them by the King; and in the Evening the Deputies return'd to *Naples*; from whence the Marquess of *Villena*, with 2 Gallies of the Duke of *Tursis*, and two of *Naples*, retir'd to *Gaeta*, whither the Vice-Roy for *Philip* was gone before for his Security; yet not so soon, but that he saw the Colours of the House of *Austria* first set up. Signior *Muscetola*, Archbishop of *Macedonia*, to give Testimony of his dutiful Respect to the illustrious House of *Austria*, was the first who went to *Aversa* to Compliment the Viceroy.

The Imperial Army march'd from thence on the 6th at Night and on the 17th arriv'd before the Gate of *Capua*, and took possession of the City. Three Regiments of Dragoons, two of Cuirassiers, five of Infantry, and one of *Hussars*, led by their Collonels and other Officers, march'd thro' the chief Streets of the City, followed by their General Count *Taun*, by the General of the Horse *Vaubonne*, and the Major-Generals, *Wetzel*, *Pate* and *Caraffa*, in the midst of whom was the Viceroy, attended by the chief Magistrates of the City, together with an incredible Throng of Gentlemen and Burghers, amidst a never-ceasing Cry of *Long live Charles the Third*. Four of the most Loyal Patricians, the Duke of *Tellesa*, the Marquess of *Lofrano*, Major General Don *Tomaso Caraffa di Policastro*, and Don *Tiberio Caraffa di Ebusano*, who were return'd from *Vienna*, went into the City with the Generals, and an universal Applause was given them for their unshaken Loyalty.

After their Thanksgiving was over for this great Success, nothing but great Civilities pass'd between the Viceroy, Generals and *Neapolitans* of all Ranks; and the

July.

the Populace to shew their sincere and unalterable Affection to the House of *Austria*, and how uneasie they had been under the *French* Yoke, ran with great Fury to the Statue of the Duke of *Anjou* that stood in the Square called *Giesu Novo*, pull'd it down and broke it to pieces: And tho' they had arm'd themselves yet no Disorder happen'd: They would indeed have pillag'd the Houses of several *French* Inhabitants, but the Viceroy took immediate and effectual Care to prevent it; and Count *Accersa* with a strong Party of Horse rode up and down the Streets and commanded, in his Excellency's Name, that every one should lay aside his Arms, and repair in Peace to his own Home; which they readily did without more ado.

Populace  
destroy  
the D of  
*Anjou's*  
Statue.

All the *Spanish* Cavalry, commanded by the Prince of *Castiglione*, who endeavour'd to get into the Country of *Nocera*, and elsewhere, was compell'd by the Prince of *Avellino*, a zealous Partisan of the House of *Austria*, who commanded a Body of 4 or 5000 Men, to retire between *Cava* and *Salerno*; where General *Caraffa*, with a strong Party of *German* Horse, took the Prince of *Castiglione* himself, together with 1200 Troopers, and among them 120 Officers, Prisoners of War, besides 500 that came over to the Imperialists. Two Tartanes laden with Bombs, some Cannon, and other Necessaries of War, together with a very rich Coach, &c. which for want of Wind could not follow the Marquess of *Villena*, were brought to *Naples*, and 23 Iron Cannon were found buried on the Sea-shore near *Sonetto*. *Nola* submitted, the Castles of *Naples*, call'd *del Ovo*, *Novo*, and *St. Elmo*, in a little time followed the fate of the City: In the Castle of *St. Elmo* were found 21 Cannon, and its Garrison, who were made Prisoners of War, consisted of 34 Officers and 400 Soldiers. In the Castle *del Ovo* were found 29 Cannon, and its Garrison, who were made Prisoners of War, consisted of 28 Officers, and 300 Soldiers. The Garrison of Castle *Novo* having march'd out on Terms of Capitulation, took Service among the Imperial Troops. In the *Neapolitan* Arsenal at *Erri-gio* were found 70 Pieces of Cannon, 4 Mortars and a great Quantity of Powder and Meal. The Forts

Castles of  
*Naples*  
surren-  
dred.

July.  
General  
Revoluti-  
ons thro'  
the King-  
dom.

treffs of *Baya* had 37 Cannon in it, and the Garrison, consisting of 14 Officers and 180 Soldiers, were made Prisoners of War. Signior *Pepefumo*, the famous *Neapolitan* Privateer, who follow'd the Viceroy to *Gaeta*, return'd with 2 Tartanes well arm'd, and deliver'd up to the Imperialists 2000 Bombs, 600 Grenadoes, 3 heavy Cannon, and 2 fine Coaches. Detachments were made to reduce the Duke of *Attri*, who had some Troops in the *Abruzzo*, where the Town of *Aquila* had declar'd for *K. Charles*; *Chietri* and divers other Places submitt'd, so did *Mola*, and indeed upon the Matter, the whole Kingdom, except *Gaeta*, whither King *Philip's* late Governor, the Duke of *Escalona*, had retired, as beforementioned, and had a strong Garrison in the Place of 3000 Men. The Grand Council of the City of *Naples* resolv'd to make their new King a free Gift of 350000 Ducats. On the 23d a Placard was publish'd by the Viceroy, commanding all the *French* that were settled there to depart the Kingdom forthwith, strictly prohibiting the Merchants Ships of that Nation from coming to Traffick in the Ports of that Kingdom, and forbidding the Subjects of that Kingdom to hold any Correspondence with the *French*; and on the last day of the Month King *Charles* was solemnly proclaim'd at *Naples*.

We have already mentioned the Articles of Capitulation granted by the Imperialists to the City of *Naples*, and they might then have properly enough been inserted; however, they do not come too late in this Place, and they are these that follow:

Articles  
of Capit-  
ulation to  
*Naples*.

- I. 'THAT the Inhabitants of this City of *Naples*, and of the whole Kingdom, shall be re-establish'd in the ancient Privileges granted them by King *Charles V. Philip IV.* and other Princes of the House of *Austria*.
- II. 'That at *Salerno*, or some other Place, a Harbour shall be made like that of *Naples*; and that for the Advantage of the Nation, and of Commerce, it shall be a free Port.
- III. 'That it shall be free for every Burgher of the Kingdom, and of the City of *Naples*, of whatever Quality or Condition they be, to cause

' cause Vessels to be fitted out for the Benefit of *July.*  
' Commerce.

IV. ' That the King shall maintain 20 Ships of  
' War, besides the Galleys of the Kingdom, to  
' serve for Convoys to the Merchant Ships,  
' who for that Service shall pay a certain Tax per  
' Hundred.

V. ' That the said Galleys shall be always crui-  
' sing on the Coasts of the Kingdom, from the 1st of  
' April to the last of *October*, to keep the Seas clear  
' of Pirates and Corsairs of *Barbary*.

VI. ' That the Prince shall be oblig'd to cause  
' Forts to be built throughout the Kingdom, two  
' Years after his taking Possession of it, and particu-  
' larly on the Frontier of the Ecclesiastical State, in  
' each of which may be garrison'd 2000 Soldiers of  
' regular Troops, one half *Neapolitans*, the other half  
' Foreigners.

VII. ' That of the two commanding Officers of  
' those Forts, one shall be a *Neapolitan* residing in  
' the Kingdom, the other is left to the Prince's  
' Choice.

VIII. ' That for the greater Security to the King-  
' dom, the Sovereign shall be oblig'd to cause the 4  
' Castles that are in it to be fortified after the mo-  
' dern Way.

X. ' That the Guard of the 2 Castles of *St. Elmo*,  
' and of the *Carmelites Tower*, shall be entrusted to  
' chosen Troops; and that of the two commanding  
' Officers, one shall be a Gentleman born in this City  
' or Kingdom, and the other shall be chosen from  
' among the People.

X. ' That all Gentlemen who are possess'd of  
' Fiefs, shall be allow'd to desire Leave to enlarge  
' their Estates, without the Prince's Consent.

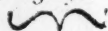
XI. ' That the Prince shall be oblig'd to maintain  
' 10000 Men of regular Troops, besides the Garri-  
' sons, which shall be also such Troops.

XII. ' That his Excellency Doctor Don *Luke Peto*,  
' who is elected *Chief of the People*, may enjoy the  
' Privileges of a Gentleman in such Place as he thinks  
' fit

XIII. ' That he shall not be made the Prince's  
' Minister; that the City shall install him; and



July.



‘ that the People shall have Power to put him into  
‘ some Office of Importance.

XIV. ‘ That the Prince shall not take from the  
‘ Burghers of the City and Kingdom of *Naples*, the  
‘ Estates confiscated, and others that may have been  
‘ given them by former Princes, to the Death of  
‘ *Charles II.*

XV. ‘ That the Prince shall be at Liberty to  
‘ choose the Ministers, and to put them into Pos-  
‘ session of their Employments, yet without infring-  
‘ ing our Privileges. And that no Person of either  
‘ of the Two Nations shall be capable of being a  
‘ Minister, unless he has before been a Doctor of the  
‘ Laws 30 Years, be a Man of Capacity, and takes  
‘ the usual Oaths.

XIV. ‘ And lastly, That the Ecclesiastical Bene-  
‘ fices shall be given to the Subjects of this King-  
‘ dom, and to no others.

Having done at present with *Naples*, if we pass  
into *Spain*, there the Enemies Army was for the  
most part in Summer Quarters, yet Detachments of  
them continued in Action; one of which carried on  
the Siege of *Denia*, which made so vigorous a De-  
fence, that notwithstanding the Town had but old  
bare Walls, without any other Fortifications than  
some Intrenchments cast up behind them, by the  
Direction of Engineer *Chardeleoup*, they repulsed the  
Besiegers in two Storms with a considerable Loss:  
The Garrison consisted at first only of 70 *English*  
Soldiers, commanded by Major *Percival*, and the  
lik Number of *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*, with some  
Militia of the Neighbouring Country; but they  
were reinforc'd by a Detachment from *Alicant*, under  
the Command of a Captain of Sir *Charles Horham's*  
Regiment, and another of Colonel *Sibourgh's*; and  
about the middle of this, that Governour sent them  
another Reinforcement of 200 *Spanish* Soldiers raised  
in *Portugal*, with 150 Barrels of Powder, and a  
great Quantity of other Stores, which got safe into  
the Town.

*French be-  
liege De-  
nia in  
vain.*

I know not whether it be worth while to take no-  
tice, That General *Basset*, a Man who in the be-  
ginning of the War, made a great Noise in that  
Country, but was committed upon Account of some

Vexa-

Vexations, was set at Liberty a little while before *Denia* was besieg'd. That he continued for some Days therein, but pretended to have the Command of all the Forces, as being Major-General in the Service of King *Charles*, which the other Officers would not comply with, and thereupon he retir'd; being very much blamed for having quitted that Place aa the very Moment that the Enemies storm'd it the second Time: But without dilating on minuter Circumstances, the Garrison being relieved with Men and Ammunition as aforesaid, the Enemy turn'd the Siege into a Blockade, and at length quite broke up from before it.

July.

Regretting, (notwithstanding the brave Defence of the little Garrison of *Denia*) the deplorable State of our Affairs in *Spain* and *Portugal*, *Ireland* shall be the next Kingdom we shall visit, where the Parliament after they had come to several Resolutions about Ways and Means to raise the Supply granted to Her Majesty, about the beginning of this Month, on the 5th resolv'd, That any Protestant Guardian, that permitted a Papist to educate and dispose of his Ward, thereby betray'd the Trust reposed in him, evaded the Law and propagated Popery: That any Papist who should rake upon him to manage and dispose of the Substance and Person of any Infant, committed to a Protestant Guardian, was guilty of a notorious Breach of the Law; and farther, that altering a Protestant Guardian duly appointed without sufficient Reason, was a Discouragement to the Execution of the Act against the farther growth of Popery: Then having proceeded to an Instance, and it seems the Occasion of these Resolutions, and voted that the Alteration of the Guardianship of the Children of Sir *James Coster*, a Papist, had been the Cause that the eldest Son of the Family was Educated and Confirmed in the Popish Religion: They resolv'd that it was the indispensable Duty of Protestant Guardians to take the Persons of their Wards out of the Custody of their Popish Relations. On the 9th they came to a Resolution that an humble Representation should be laid before the Queen, of the great Charges and Pressures the Kingdom lay under,

August.

His Parliament's Proceedings.

9.

9.

*August.*

under by means of great Arrears of Rents and Debts, returned by the late Trustees, to be due out of the forfeited Estates of that Kingdom, and that most of the said Arrearages return'd, appear'd to be an unjust Charge on the Subjects and false Returns by Receipts, under the Hands of the Trustees and their Receivers, or Entries in their own Books.

On the 12th several Bills being ready and ordered to be transmitted into *England* in due form; they resolved on an Address to be presented to the Queen, that the time limited for Exportation of the Linnen Manufacture of that Kingdom to the Plantations, should be enlarged. Then they went upon the Representation to the Queen against the oppressive Proceedings of the late Trustees, and having gone thro' with it, ordered that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Revenue, should lay before the Lord Lieutenant, a List of the Persons prosecuted in the Exchequer for Debt, returned by the late Trustees, to be due to her Majesty; together with the Sum wherewith they were respectively charged, and an Account how much thereof had been recovered, and what Money had been expended in such Prosecutions; together with their Observations thereon, to the intent the same might be annexed to the Representation of the House, by the Lord Lieutenant, and therewith laid before her Majesty. This done, they desired the Lord Lieutenant by the Members of the House that were of the Privy Council, to turn *Maurice Annesley*, Esq; one mentioned in the Representation, out of the Commission of the Peace; as also that he would be pleased to direct, that all Persons then in the Commission of the Peace, who turned Papists in the time of the late King *James*, should be put out of the Commission of the Peace, tho' they now profess themselves Protestants. And then the Parliament, at the Lord Lieutenant's Desire, adjourned to the 20th of *September*.

Having for some time done with *Ireland*, there is nothing of any Consideration occurs to us in *England*, unless we take notice that the *Nightingale* Man of War, after a very obstinate Fight, was taken off of *Harwich* by 6 Gallies from *Dunkirk*, towards the end of this Month; and that the same Ship having been

August.



been since retaken, one *Smith*, the Commander of her, an *Englishman*, with several of his Crew, will, in due time, receive their just Reward, according to the Maritime Law.

And seeing we have touched upon a Sea Adventure, 'twill not be improper to insert in this Place the Account that has been transmitted to the Government, of the Success we had against the Enemy in *Newfoundland*; which was related after this manner. Captain *John Underdown*, Commander of her Majesty's Ship the *Falkland*, having received Advice on the 25th of *July*, That the Enemy had many Ships employ'd on the Fishery in several Harbours to the Northward, our Commanders of Ships, Merchants, and Inhabitants, petition'd him to endeavour the destroying of them, and by that means to encourage and protect the *British* Trade in those Places: In pursuance whereof, on the 26th Capt. *Underdown* set sail from *St. John's* Harbour, having taken Major *Lloyd*, who desir'd to be employ'd in the Expedition, with 20 of his Company, on board the *Falkland*, and 20 more of the same Company on board the *Nonsuch*. On the 27th they came before *Bona-vis*, and finding there no Appearance of an Enemy, the Commodore order'd Captain *Hughes* to sail with him. On the 2d of *August* they stood into the Bay of *Blanche*, till they came off of *Fleur-de-lis* Harbour. Major *Lloyd* was immediately sent into the Harbour in the Commodore's Pinnace, and the Lieutenant of the *Falkland* in the Pinnace belonging to the *Nonsuch*, in order to make what Discoveries they were able. They found there several Stages and other Necessaries for the Fishery, to which they set Fire, and afterwards return'd on board the Men of War. By Six the next Morning they came about the Cape, and saw a Ship, which, upon exchange of a few Shot, struck. The Commodore sent his Boats aboard, and found her to be of *St. Malo*, carrying about 360 Tuns, 30 Guns, and 110 Men, and called, *The Duke of Orleans*. In another Arm of the Bay, named *Eguilette*, was another Ship; but the Place being rocky, and the Water shallow, neither the *Falkland* nor *Nonsuch* could come near her: Whereupon the *Medway's* Prize was order'd to go as close in

Success against the Enemy at *Newfoundland*.

*August.* under by means of great Arrears of Rents and Debts, returned by the late Trustees, to be due out of the forfeited Estates of that Kingdom, and that most of the said Arrearages return'd, appear'd to be an unjust Charge on the Subjects and false Returns by Receipts, under the Hands of the Trustees and their Receivers, or Entries in their own Books.

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been since retaken, one *Smith*, the Commander of her, an *Englishman*, with several of his Crew, will, in due time, receive their just Reward, according to the Maritime Law.

August.



And seeing we have touched upon a Sea Adventure, 'twill not be improper to insert in this Place the Account that has been transmitted to the Government, of the Success we had against the Enemy in *Newfoundland*; which was related after this manner. Captain *John Underdown*, Commander of her Majesty's Ship the *Falkland*, having received Advice on the 25th of *July*, That the Enemy had many Ships employ'd on the Fishery in several Harbours to the Northward, our Commanders of Ships, Merchants, and Inhabitants, petition'd him to endeavour the destroying of them, and by that means to encourage and protect the *British* Trade in those Places: In pursuance whereof, on the 26th Capt. *Underdown* set sail from *St. John's* Harbour, having taken Major *Lloyd*, who desir'd to be employ'd in the Expedition, with 20 of his Company, on board the *Falkland*, and 20 more of the same Company on board the *Nonsuch*. On the 27th they came before *Bona-vis*, and finding there no Appearance of an Enemy, the Commodore order'd Captain *Hughes* to sail with him. On the 2d of *August* they stood into the Bay of *Blanche*, till they came off of *Fleur-de-lis* Harbour. Major *Lloyd* was immediately sent into the Harbour in the Commodore's Pinnace, and the Lieutenant of the *Falkland* in the Pinnace belonging to the *Non-such*, in order to make what Discoveries they were able. They found there several Stages and other Necessaries for the Fishery, to which they set Fire, and afterwards return'd on board the Men of War. By Six the next Morning they came about the Cape, and saw a Ship, which, upon exchange of a few Shot, struck. The Commodore sent his Boats aboard, and found her to be of *St. Malo*, carrying about 360 Tuns, 30 Guns, and 110 Men, and called, *The Duke of Orleans*. In another Arm of the Bay, named *Eguilette*, was another Ship; but the Place being rocky, and the Water shallow, neither the *Falkland* nor *Non-such* could come near her: Whereupon the *Medway's* Prize was order'd to go as close in

Success against the Enemy at *Newfoundland*.

August.

in as she could with Safety; and, at the same time, Caprain *Carlton*, Major *Lloyd*, and the Lieutenant of the *Falkland*, in Boats well mann'd and arm'd, to land upon the Island which she lay under: This was executed with so good Effect, that the Enemy, after having fir'd several Broad-sides, being no longer able to keep the Deck against our small shot from the Shore, struck. Their Ship was of 20 Guns, and 80 Men, belonging also to *St. Malo*.

Having received Information That about three Leagues to the Northward, in *La Couche*, there were two Ships, one of 32 Guns, and the other of 26, both of *St. Malo*; the Commadore gave Captain *Hughs* Directions to burn the last Prize, and afterwards to join him at *La Couche*, himself and the *Nonsuch* making the best of their way thither. On the 5th in the Afternoon they came into *La Couche*, where they found the two Ships in a readiness for sailing. The Enemy fir'd several Broad sides at 'em; which, as soon as our Men of War return'd, they set their Ships on fire, and left them, going over to the next Harbour, called *Carrouse*, in which the Commadore had received Intelligence there were four Ships. He immediately weigh'd and stood for that Harbour, and about eight at Night was joyn'd by the *Medway's* Prize; but there being very little Wind at S. W. and much Difficulty in getting out, it was about 6 the next Morning before he got off the Harbours Mouth. The Commadore sent in his Boat, but found the Enemy had escap'd, having, by the Advantage of little Wind, and the great Number of Men and Boats, cut and towed out.

The *British* Ships stood to the Northward, and saw several Vessels to which they gave Chase. About 5 in the Afternoon they came off the Harbour of *St. Juliens*, where they discover'd a Ship; and having lost sight of the Vessels they had pursued, stood in for the Harbour, and came to an Anchor in 26 Fathom Water. The Place where the Ship was haul'd in being very narrow and shoally, the Commadore order'd the *Medway's* Prize to go as near as possible he could. The Enemy fir'd two Guns; but it was thought fit not to attack her

till

August.

till the Morning. Accordingly on the 6th, at four of the Clock, Captain *Carlton*, Major *Lloyd*, and Lieutenant *Eagle*, went in with all their Boats, well mann'd and arm'd, and immediately after landing, drove the Enemy from their Post, who were likewise on Shore. Our Men took their Boats, and went on board the Ship, where they found the Enemy had laid several Trains of Powder, in order to blow her up; which being seasonably discover'd, she was preserv'd, and by Noon tow'd out to Sea: But the *British* Pilots being unacquainted with the Coast, and the Commadore not thinking it proper to go further to the Northward, it was resolv'd to sail back to *Carrouse*, and there remain till they were join'd by the Duke of *Orleans* Prize, which was left at *Grand Canary* with a Lieutenant and sixty Men.

In the Way to *Carrouse* it was thought fit to look into *Petit-Maistre*, where they destroyed great Numbers of Boats and Stages, with vast Quantities of Fish and Oil. About 7 at Night they came to an Anchor at *Carrouse* Harbour, and Moored. On the 12th and 13th it blew a hard Gale at S. W. Having destroy'd the Fishery at *Petit-Maistre*, the Duke d'*Orleans* Prize being come to *La Couche* on the 14th, by 4 in the Morning, they weigh'd and stood out to Sea, taking her with them, and made for St. *John's*, where the *Falkland* and *Nonsuch*, with the two Prizes, arriv'd on the 17th Instant, having before given the *Medway's* Prize Order to hasten to *Trinity*.

The Damage the Enemy receiv'd in this Expedition is as follows: Two Ships taken, one of 30 Guns and 110 Men, another of 20 Guns and 100 Men; one Ship taken and burnt of 20 Guns and 71 Men; two Ships burnt by the Enemy, one of 32, and another of 26 Guns; 228 Fishing-Boats burnt; 470 Boats and Shallowways, that were not employ'd in the Fishery this Season, burnt; 23 Stages burnt; 23 Train Fats burnt; 77280 Quintals of Fish destroy'd; 1568 Hogshheads of Train-Oyl destroy'd.

The Campaign in the *Netherlands* was so barren this Summer, that there was not so much as any single

*August.* single Action perform'd on either Side worthy to be taken notice of; for tho' the Duke of *Vendosme* was obliged to detach 12 Battallions, and a Body of Dragoons, from his Army, to go to the Relief of *Toulon*; and that the Duke of *Marlborough* did all he could to bring him to a Battle, the other as industriously and artfully declined it; and therefore, not to dwell upon Marches and strong Incampments, we'll proceed now to *Leipsick* in *Saxony*.

An Account  
of the  
Communica-  
tion be-  
tween the  
Emperor  
and *Sweden*.

Here we find Count *Wratislaw*, after he had held several Conferences with Count *Piper*, had the good Fortune to bring his Negotiations to a happy Conclusion; and notwithstanding the almost insuperable Difficulties that appear'd, that Minister's great Prudence, the Pliableness of the Imperial Court in this Critical Conjunction; but more especially the Guaranty of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the States General, removed all those Obstacles. But this Treaty being not sign'd and ratify'd till the beginning of the next Month, we shall not anticipate Matters; and after we have observ'd that the King of *Sweden* had all things ready for his March by the way of *Silesia* into *Poland*, he went to visit King *Augustus*, who being indispos'd, was unable to take his Leave of the King; and when the Foreign Ministers had Audience of Leave of his Majesty, he declared, *That he would not be attended by any of them in this Expedition.* Those of *France* and *Bavaria* desired Leave to accompany him as Volunteers, but this was refus'd them, that the Allies might take no farther Umbrage of that Prince's Designs.

Conspiracy  
at *Geneva*.

We have no occasion at this time to visit either *Poland* or the *Upper Rhine*; but if we should take a Tour to the City of *Geneva*, we shall clearly find, that the Common People of that State having been of late Years much inclined to Innovation, some turbulent Spirits among those of higher Condition had engaged many of them in seditious Designs, and had by degrees led them into a regular Conspiracy against the Commonwealth. If the Plot they had form'd had taken effect, it was to have ended in the Assassination of the Magistrates, and the Ruin of their Constitution. The Government having had an Intimation of these pernicious Practices, kept a watchful

August.

watchful Eye over the Conspirators, till Things were almost ripe for Execution, and unexpectedly gave Orders for Apprehending the most dangerous among the Traitors, who were since brought to their several Trials, and received the due Reward of their Treason. Monsieur *Facio*, the Leader in the Conspiracy, whom his Accomplices intended to have placed at the Head of the Commonwealth, was sentenced to have been Beheaded; but at the Instance of his Brother and other Relations, who were Men of Figure and Reputation, so shameful an Execution, by the Hands of the common Hangman, was remitted; and he was shot to Death by a Party of Soldiers in the Prison, and privately buried in the same Place. *Le Maître*, another of the Criminals, was publickly hanged on a Gibbet. A third, named *Piaget*, was executed in Effigie: He had fled from Justice, but was drown'd in the *Rhone* as he endeavoured to swim over it, and make his Escape. *Lachenas*, who was looked upon as a weak Man, and betray'd into the Design, had his Life spared; but was condemned to lose his Rights of a Citizen, and banished for ever. They all acknowledged the Justice of the Sentences pronounc'd against them; and the said *Facio* in particular owned the Lenity with which he was treated, in being put to Death without undergoing the Shame of a publick Execution.

We have already given you the Letter of the French Ambassador, about the Succession of *Neufchatel*, we'll now entertain you with that Minister's Memorial relating to the Dispute for Precedency between the *Prussian* Ambassador and the Prince of *Conti*, wherein he treats the former in a very insolent manner; and the same runs thus,

Gentlemen,

' YOU cannot but be sensible, that the King, out of Regard to You, and to avoid giving Umbrage to the laudable *Helvetick* Body and their Allies, has hitherto been willing to leave the Affair of *Neufchatel* to be judged by the ordinary Methods, without declaring himself in favour of his most Serene Highness the Prince of *Conti*, or any other

French Ambassador's Memorial about *Neufchatel*.

12.

of



August.

of the *French Pretenders*. The same Considerations make his Majesty persist in the same Sentiments. But he commands me to tell you, that he cannot see with Indifference, that the People of *Neufchatel* dare to be wanting to the Respect due to the Princes of his Blood: That altho' the new Title which the Elector of *Brandenburg* has assumed for some Years past, should be universally acknowledged, and better settled, than 'tis at present, yet those that have the Character of Ambassadors from that Prince, ought not to attempt to support so Chimerical a Pretension, as that which Monsieur *de Metternich* forms, with a Design, in all likelihood, to start a Difficulty on the first Pretence he has contrived; therefore his Majesty is perswaded, that it becomes your Wisdom and Prudence, forthwith to take the necessary Measures to hinder that Chimera of the *Brandenburg* Minister, which is grounded either on Malice or Ignorance, from going any further; because if you neglect to apply a speedy remedy to it, he will be forced to take opposite Methods to the Thoughts of Peace and Moderation, which he has entertained since the Affair of *Neufchatel* has been depending. For, altho' the King, as to the bottom of that Business, still perseveres in the same Sentiments, he has had hitherto, yet he commands me to acquaint you from him, that when the Respect due to the Princes of his Blood is intrenched upon, his Majesty is personally concerned in it, and will use all Means to procure them Satisfaction.

As for my own Part, Gentlemen, I can no longer conceal from you the surprize I have been in, to see you have suffered that Mr. *Stanian* should present to you such a Memorial as you have received from him since it is full of Invectives against the Sacred Person of the King my Master, with whom you have the Honour to be in Alliance. The Regard I have for you, has hindered me from acquainting his Majesty with it: Being assured, That, for the future, you'll use more Caution in Receiving such Memorials as shall be presented to you.

I am, &c.

In

August.

In the mean time the Government finding each of the Parties bent to persist in his Pretensions to the Precedency, without listening to any Expedient, and being apprehensive that this Contest might occasion some Disorder at the opening of the Tribunal, resolved that none of the Competitors should Personally appear there, but that the Management of their Causes should be left to their Advocates. This Resolution having been notified to each Pretender, they all acquiesced in it except the Prince of Conti, who continued to declare, that he would go thither in Person; in which Case Count *Metternich* must be present likewise: The Prince would not recede, but put in two or three Memorials, but nothing was concluded on this Month, and these Contests contribute to Produce an Adjournment of the Tribunal to the 6th of *September*, in which Month we shall hear more of these Matters.

In the Interim having left the Duke of *Savoy* Master of Mount *St. Catherine* near *Thoulon*; the French King exempted the *Provencalls* from Taxes 7 Years, to keep them firm in their Obedience, while they informed us, there arose some Misunderstandings between the French Officers; that young Count *Theſſe* and Monsieur *Guerchois* had been posted by the Mareſchal de *Theſſe* with 4 Battallions, and as many pieces of Cannon on Mount *St. Catherine*, with Orders to retire into the Town, if the Enemy attack'd them on the Left, and endeavoured to cut off their Retreat. That accordingly being attack'd in the Front, they made a vigorous Resistance, but seeing our Troops wheel to the Left, the Count de *Theſſe* told Monsieur *Guerchois* his Father's Orders, which the latter not yielding to, and affirming that the Post might be maintained 4 days longer; the Count shew'd him the Mareſchal's Orders, which the other was forced to comply with. Monsieur *Guerchois* being met by Monsieur *Guebriant* in his Retreat, and ask'd in a reproachful manner, Why he had quitted his Post, returned so disobliging an Answer, that the other ordered him to be put under Arrest. But the Marshal de *Theſſe* coming, he reprimanded Monsieur *Guebriant* for what he had done, and set Monsieur *Guerchois* at

Siege of  
*Thoulon*  
prosecu-  
ted.

August.

2.

Liberty: On the 2d the Army was employed in turning the Course of the Water which served the Corn Mills of *Thoulon*. The same day their Posts were relieved, and reinforc'd, and the working on the Line and Batteries was continued; they had also Advice, that 6 of the Enemies Battallions detach'd from *Brabant*, came by *Lyons* on the 15th of the last Month, that the Reinforcements from Marshal *Villars* were in a full March, and that the Duke of *Berwick* was expected in *Provence*, from the Frontiers of *Catalonia*.

3.

On the 3d the Enemy fired very hard all Day, from all their Cannon on the Right and Left, by which our Works received some Damage, but it was immediately repaired; and on the Verge of the Hill a Battery was directed to be made, and Men were put to work hard upon it, because the Enemy could then attack them with more Force. The Batteries towards the Sea-side, one of 16 Guns, and another of 3 Mortars were that Day finished, and another of six 24 Pounders begun. The Battery on the Hill was carried on but heavily, because the Necessaries for it, landed by the Fleet, were to be fetch'd 5 French Miles, yet that did not discourage them in the least, but they hasten'd all they could to get ready.

Sally out  
of *Thoulon*

4.

On the 4th in the Night, the Enemy made a Sally with 200 Men, under the command of the Marquis *de Saily*, which at first put the Workmen in Disorder, but were soon repuls'd. On the Allies Side, a Lieutenant and 17 Soldiers were killed or wounded in the Action: Of the Enemy, the Chevalier *Pulestre*, a Lieutenant Colonel, and 36 private Centinels were left dead upon the spot; and besides, those that retired carried off their wounded with them. On the 5th the Batteries were for the most part compleated, and they laboured that Day, and the 6th on a work to cover it, which was begun on the Left, and the like was done on the Right, and a Line projected to be made before them along the Hill, to make a Communication between both those Works. On the 7th the Batteries were entirely perfected, and they began to fire upon a Man of War in the

5.

6.

7.

August.

3.

the Harbour, which annoyed them very much, and against a Fort on the Sea-side. On the 8th they joyned their Works to cover their Batteries, and Orders were given to augment them on the Right. Colonel *Pfefferkorn*, who was retir'd to the Camp, was ordered out with 200 Horse to get Forage in the Mountains, which was very scarce, and had several Skirmishes with Detachments of the Enemy and the Boors, who killed 23 of his Men. However, he brought in with him a great Quantity of Forage, and Colonel *St. Amour*, with 400 Foot, and 200 Horse, was sent to exhort the Country People to lay down their Arms, and return to their Homes. The Enemy made a great Fire from their Batteries, and as the Duke of *Savoy* was returning on the 8th from viewing the Batteries and Approaches, the Marquess *de Sales*, first Master of the Horse to his Royal Highness, was kill'd by a Cannon Ball very near him. The same Day Order was given to erect two new Batteries of 20 Pieces of heavy Cannon each, but this proved a very toilsome Work, because they could find no Earth to cover the Men.

On the 9th 120 Gunners from the *English Fleet*, and 40 from the *Dutch*, came ashore to attend the Batteries, which were carried on with all possible Expedition. The same Day the *French* made a Sally, but the Troops being upon their Guard, they retir'd with the loss of 130 Men. Next Day they saw the Enemy bringing another Man of War as near the Shore as they could, to batter their Camp, and they made that Day a prodigious Fire, and Deserters that came in told them, that the *French* were reinforced the 7th with 6 Battallions from the *Netherlands*, and that Day by 15 others; so that the Enemy had in their Intrenchments, or at *Aubagne*, 60 Battallions, besides 6 others towards *Brignoles*, under the Command of Monsieur *Medavi*; and they had advice that the latter was to march with a strong Detachment of Horse and Foot towards *Grace*, to possess the Defiles, in order to cut off their Retreat. Upon this Advice, General *Feltz* was detached on the 11th with 1200 Horse towards *Brignoles*, to observe the Motions of the Enemy, and to cover the Foragers, who had several unlucky Skirmishes

*August.* misshes with the Boors, and other *French* Parties.

Orders were given on the 12th to erect new Batteries nearer the Town, the former being too far to make a Breach, and 90 Pieces of Cannon were landed from the Fleet, to be placed on the said Batteries. Next Day the Confederate Fleet came to an Anchor in the Road, and a Squadron under Rear Admiral *Dilke*, forced the Enemy to abandon a Battery of 10 Guns, which they nail'd, and our Men seeing they were useless, flung them into the Sea. The same Day the *French* brought two other Ships within the Bay, and fired upon the Works of the Allies with above 150 pieces of Ordnance. They batter'd our Lines from another Battery of 40 pieces, and were busied in erecting another upon a Hill; and Deserters reported that Marshal *Thesse* came into the Intrenchments on the 11th, and assured the Generals that he should shortly be joined by 40 Battallions and 55 Squadrons.

How forward soever the *French* were in their Marches to relieve the Place, it was not so with the Allies, many of whose Regiments had not yet received their Recruits from *Germany*, of which and other Matters, the following Letter from the brave Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, to the States General, wherein he seems to forebode his own Death, gives a genuine Account.

*High and Mighty Lords,*

Prince of  
*Saxe Go-*  
*tha's* Let-  
ter to the  
States.

14.

‘ UPON my return from *Germany* I found the  
‘ Army in Motion, and I joyned the same with-  
‘ in a Day's March from the *Var*, in the passing of  
‘ which I had the Fortune to be concern'd, as your  
‘ High and Mightinesses have doubtless been in-  
‘ formed by Monsieur *Vandermeer*, your Envoy  
‘ Extraordinary, who attends the Army. We have  
‘ made since, as well as before, terrible and difficult  
‘ Marches, because of the Mountainous Country  
‘ we have marched through, and it was but towards  
‘ the latter end of the last Month that we arrived  
‘ here. The 29th, we took a Post on the Hill of St.  
‘ *Catherine*, which was judg'd a convenient Place to  
‘ erect a Battery for obliging the Enemy to quit  
‘ their Camp, which is very advantageous, their  
‘ Right

From

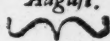
On  
Ships



for the YEAR 1707.

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August.



Right being under the Cannon of the Town, and the Left extending to a Mountain. Notwithstanding the taking of the Post aforesaid, we shall meet with great Difficulties in the Execution of our Design, because the Ground is so full of Stone, that it will be almost impossible for us to find Earth enough to cover our selves against the Artillery of the Place, which is very numerous. I do not question but Major General *Belcastel* has acquainted your High Mightinesses with the Condition in which he found the Troops of my Brother, and I wish your High Mightinesses were pleased therewith, which I dare not flatter my self with, because the Recruits are not yet come up. I presume, however, to assure you, That all possible Care was taken to put those four Regiments in a good Posture; and that the great distance of the Place, and the continual Marches of the Army, are the only occasion which has hinder'd the said Recruits from joining their respective Bodies. I hope also, that Monsieur de *Belcastel* has represented to your High Mightinesses, the Difficulties those Troops will meet with for the future to subsist, which require far greater Expences than in *Brandant*. The Officers have been oblig'd to pay for every Thing the Recruits wanted in their March through *Switzerland*, &c. I beg your High Mightinesses Pardon for having not writ oftner to you; I have had no great Matter to entertain you with, since the Army is marched into *Provence*, and besides, there are few Opportunities, the Letters being sent away by Sea. I desire your High Mightinesses to continue me the Honour of your Affection, and to be pleased to take into your Consideration the Handful of Men I have under my Command, that they may be sometime recalled. This is the last Favour I dare desire of your High Mightinesses. I am, &c.

Signed

From the Camp at la Valette  
August 14, 1707.

WILLIAM,  
Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

On the same Day that this Letter was wrote some Ships from the Fleet approach'd nearer to the Road,

U 3

to

August.

to shut up the City closer, and began to bomb and batter Fort St. Louis with extraordinary Success. At the same time they had Intelligence, that the Enemy had some Design on their Posts, by a Spy that had been in their Camp, whereupon (besides four Battallions who some Days before were posted on their Right) three Battallions of *Prussians* were placed on the Left, with express Order to be watchful, and to act as they should find Occasion. They had an Account likewise that the brave Colonel *Pfefferkorn*, who was sent out for Intelligence with two Officers and sixty *Hussars* had fallen into an Ambush of the Enemy, and was seen to fall off from his Horse. but it was not known whether he was killed or taken Prisoner. On the Night between the 14th and 15th the Enemy were very quiet; but at break of Day on the 15th. some Colours were perceived, which were suppos'd to be Signals made for some Enterprize, by the Prince of *Saxe Gotha*, who immediately sent his Adjutants (it being his Turn to command that Day in the Works. as Lieutenant General of the Emperor, the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the States General) to his Royal Highness for Reinforcements, since the Enemy were going to attack him, and dispos'd his Men into good Order, and encourag'd them to acquit themselves worthily. It was half an hour before any thing more appear'd; but then on a sudden, and unexpectedly, the Enemies came from the Hills with most of their Forces, consisting of all the Grenadiers, with one half their Army, in three several Bodies, which broke in upon the Troops under his Highness's Command, by three several Ways, under the Marshal de *Theffe*, and the Lieutenant Generals, *Dillon* and *Guebriant*. The Nature of the Ground having not permitted the Allies to make any Redoubts to cover their Works, as it was intended. the chief Assault was given to their Posts on the Right, which they judg'd could not possibly be maintained, because their Advanc'd Guards on the Hill (who were to have given them Notice of the Enemies Approach) had been surpriz'd, and the Posts were not only attack'd in Front, but in Flank and Rear. The Enemies were at first received very bravely, but

The Allies  
attack'd  
by the  
*French*,  
and beat  
from  
Mount St.  
*Catherine*.  
15.

August.

but the Men being over-power'd by Numbers, fell into disorder. The Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* put them into Order again, and animated them by his Presence and his Words, led them on to the Enemy, whose Number encreasing continually, the Troops which could not be supported, were broken a second time. The Prince finding his Efforts to rally them once more did not avail, turn'd to 30 Men, most Officers that stuck to him, and said, *Friends, 'tis more honourable to perish here, than have it said, the Prince of Saxe-Gotha was beaten out of his Works.* Presently after his Highness receiving a Shot under the Left Eye through his Head, and another in his Body, drop'd dead on the Ground. Most that kept with him fell likewise on the Spot, but Colonel *Wiedman* of the *Saxe-Gothans* was taken, and Colonel *Prassigardi* of the *Piedmontois*. Yet notwithstanding the unfortunate and lamented Death of this Incomparable Prince, a Castle, and a small Fort at the bottom of the Hill of *St. Catherine*, where the *Hessian* Colonel *Sibeldorf* commanded, made a long and noble Defence, and some Troops were detach'd from the Camp to support him; but it being pretty far thither, the Enemy, by their great Numbers, forc'd the Posts before those Troops could come up. The Attack on the Left was as vigorous, as that on the Right, but was not made with so great a Number of Men, nor had the like Success, for the Enemy was so well received by the 3 Battallions of *Prussians* posted there, that they were repuls'd with great Loss. The Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, not a little contributed to the Defence of the Posts on that Wing, his Highness causing 2 Regiments of his Dragoons to dismount, and with all Expedition, advanced with them in Person.

The Enemy having, as is said, made themselves Masters of the Intrenchments on the Right, surrounded Colonel *Pfefferkorn's* Detachment in the Hills; but a *Palatine* Officer, who took upon him the Command of that Detachment, after the Death of the said Colonel (of which they had certain Advice) found a way by which to retire; yet when he was got up the Hill was attacked in his Rear, but lost only a few Men; for Count *Harach*, with six Battallions,

August.



tallions, and some Horfe, came in to his Affiftance, and brought him off. The Enemy caus'd at the fame time fome Troops to climb the Hill of *Faron*, to attack the Right Wing on that Side; but feeing fome Battallions in Motion againft them, they retir'd, and having fet the Works on Fire (in the making of which, they had been forc'd to ufe much Wood, for want of Earth) and nail'd 4 Iron Cannon, and a little ones of Brafs, they abandon'd the Pofts they had retaken, being not able to keep them.

During this Action, the Enemy made fuch a terrible fire from the Town and Men of War, and threw fo many Bombs, that the Generals faid they never faw the like. The Allies had about 600 Men kill'd and wounded, and amongst them feveral Officers; the Lofs of the Enemy could not be lefs. Prince *Eugene* was in great Danger of his Life, for a Bomb falling by him, and burfting at the fame time, covered him with Stones; but he was not wounded. His Nephew, Prince *Maurice*, who was by him, had his Horfe wounded: But no General Officer was killed or wounded in this Action, fave the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, whose Bowels were buried in the Place where he fell fo gloriously, and whose Carcafs was Embalm'd and fent abroad to be carried to *Genoa*, and from thence to *Germany*, to be intomb'd with his Illuftrious Anceftors.

Fort St.  
*Margaret*  
furren-  
dred to  
the Allies.

The Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*, feeing the Impossibility to Befiege *Thoulon*, did not think fit to repoffefs the Poft of *St. Catharine*, becaufe the Enemy might have eafily retaken it, but continued the Attack of the Forts, and that of *St. Margaret's* furrendred the 10th at Night. The Garifon, confifting of 120 befides 16 Officers, were made Prifoners of War and they found therein 8 Iron Guns, and 9 Brafs Demy-Culverins.

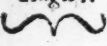
Colonel *Pfefferkorn*, and Quarter-Mafter-General *Nicholetti*, were fent out on the Right with a Detachment of Horfe, to fee how many Men were neceffary to fecure a certain Poft, and cover the Army on that Wing, and alfo to get Intelligence, whether the City could be approach'd on the other fide; and the 20 heavy Cannon landed from the Fleet by Sir *Cloudefly*

*Shovel,*

*Shovel*, were order'd to be plac'd on the Hill they had taken, with all Expedition, and the Workmen that were appointed to level the Ways, and make them even, wrought hard, that the Artillery might be drawn thither, and Batteries rais'd; but they met with great Difficulties, by reason the Ground was so Stony that they could not use their Shovels. The same Day Prince *Eugene* himself march'd with 4 Companies of Grenadiers to join Colonel *Pfefferkorn*, who kept Abroad with the same Number to observe the Enemy; and his Royal Highness had Letters from General *Visconti* in *Savoy*, that the *French* had sent all the Troops they had there into *Provence*. The Enemy seeing the Men that were coming under the Command of Prince *Eugene* on our Right, appear'd in several Divisions on the Hills, and posted Troops in the Vale, where they entrench'd themselves. The Allies drew a Line on the Hill they had taken to the Left, and work'd hard upon the Batteries, which took them up a longer time, because they were forced to fetch the Earth from a great distance. Towards the Sea-side 2 Batteries were likewise begun, from whence they might Fire, not only on the City, but likewise on the arm'd Ships in the Harbour, from whence the Enemy fir'd hard upon them.

On the 16th, 2 *British* Men of War and 1 *Dutch*, The Men were commanded to batter Fort *Louis*, but the of War Wind was so violent, and the Sea ran so very batter high, that only one of the *British* Ships came near Fort *Louis* enough to Fire, which they did without any great 16. Success. The Enemy made a great Discharge of their Artillery upon that Ship, whereby her Sprizzen-Mast was brought by the Board, several Men were killed and wounded, and she was forc'd to be Tow'd off, or she had been mightily expos'd to the Fire of the said Fort. The same Day his Royal Highness sent his Desires to the Admiral of the Fleet, to enter the Harbour, if possible; which were complied with so far, that the Enemy seeing their Design, began to cast up some Works on the side of the Peninsula, and posted there 3 chosen Battallions. In the Night time they began to bombard the City from the Land Batteries, and set it on Fire in several Places. The Day before, the Wind was so violent,



*Augu<sup>7</sup>.*  lent, that the Ship, on Board of which Sir George Bing had hoisted his Flag, lost her Anchors, and fell foul on a Dutch Man of War, which received thereby some Damage: And his Royal Highness having called a Council, wherein the Sea Officers assisted, was pleased to say, *That having received certain Advice, that the French had 60 Battallions in Thoulon, and in the Intrenchments, besides the Cavalry, which was very numerous, and several Battallions posted at Touris, 7 Miles from thence, under Count Medavi, that they expected a farther Reinforcement in 4 or 5 Days, and that all those Troops were to joyn and attack his Army, which was very much Inferior, wherefore he judged it impracticable to carry on the Enterprize, as it had been concerted.* He was pleased to add farther, *That this Disappointment should not in the least abate his Zeal for the Confederate Interest, but rather push him forward to the prosecution of Designs as hazardous and glorious as this was.* In the mean time he could not but mention with Regret, the Disorders that had been committed by the Prussians and other German Troops, but hop'd their respective Officers had, in pursuance of his Representations, by that time so settled Command, as to prevent Accidents of the like Nature for the future. After this he apply'd himself to the Admiral and the rest of the Sea Officers, and told them, *he should always retain a just Sense of, and Value for the Queen of Great Britain, and the States-General's Friendship, in sending him such a Powerful Assistance by Sea and Land; and that, as the Wind and the Waves were subject to no one's Authority, but the great Dictator of all Humane Affairs, so he could not but declare the Operations at Sea had been carried on with that Diligence and Success, as could possibly be expected from the Roughness of the Seas, and Inclemency of the Weather.* To conclude, he gave his Thanks to all the Generals, for having done what was humanly possible in that Conjuncture; and turning to Sir Cloudesty Shovel, applied himself to him, with particular Marks of his Gratitude, leaving his Desires with him, *That he would continue to do what he could against the Town by Sea, whilst he took care to ship off his sick and wounded, and the heavy Baggage and Artillery belonging to the Army.*

Duke of  
Savoy's  
Speech to  
the Land  
and Sea  
Officers.

August.

The Admiral made his Royal Highness Assurances in the Name of the Queen, his Mistress, That nothing would be wanting on her Part, to render his future Designs as Successful as they were Glorious; and that he would not only shew his ready Obedience to what his Royal Highness thought fit to command him, but should make it his Endeavour, during the Prosecution of the War, while the Queen should be graciously pleased to honour him with the Posts he was now possessed of, to merit his Royal Highness's Favour, by a Conduct suitable to what he had been pleased to distinguish by his Royal Approbation.

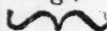
Admiral  
Shovel's  
Answer.

17.

On the 17th they began to withdraw their Cannon, in order to be again ship'd-off; they made also the necessary Dispositions to Embark their sick and wounded. The same Day a pretty wide Breach was made in the Fort St. Louis, and the Enemy wrought upon a Battery on their last Tower, to hinder the approach of the Fleet. At the same time our Bombs had set Fire to several Houses in the City. Count Baver beat a Party of the Enemy from a Port called *la Vall*, and Colonel St. Amour brought in a Lieutenant and 12 Soldiers Prisoners; and they receiv'd Advice, that Baron *de Regal* was on the Mount to joyn them with some Regiments detach'd from the Body commanded by the General *Visconti* in *Piedmont*; but that he was not, at the coming away of the Courier, arrived at *Nizza*. Whereupon a Courier was dispatch'd back to the said Baron, with Orders to Halt, for his Royal Highness's farther Pleasure.

On the 18th a View was taken, to see whether the Breach in Fort Louis was large enough for a Storm; and it being found practicable, and Dispositions made for an Assault, Baron *Rhebinder*, Field-Marshal General, caus'd the Grenadiers that were commanded out for that Service, to advance on the 19th; but the Enemy abandon'd the Fort in Disorder, and with Monsieur *Dillon*, their chief Officer, French a- had sav'd themselves in Shallops after some Cannon- bandon shot. Our Men entring the Fort found in it 23 Fort Louis. pieces of Cannon, most of 38 Pound Ball, and some Ammunition, with a good Number of Bullets and Bombs; 1500 Catouches, 40 Barrels of Powder, and several

August.



several Matches burning, which they put out. They had likewise thrown into the Sea 26 pieces of Cannon of the same bore, with a great number of Bullets; but the Water was so very low that they were easily fish'd up. The same Day the Adjutants that returned from the Rendezvouz between the 2 Camps to treat of an exchange of Prisoners, reported, that they had agreed to make an exchange the next Day, and that the Enemy would send us ours, and fetch their own. They likewise added, that they had learn'd, that Marshal *de Thesse* expected the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Berry* and *Berwick*; that *M. d' Aroches* was coming to join them with some Battallions from *Roussillon*; and that on the 24th Instant the Marshal would have 100 Battallions in his Camp, where he had 70 already. The Enemy continued the Works on the Point where stands the great Tower, and begun to make Entrenchments on the side of *St Catherine*; and Count *Felz* having sent notice that Count *Medavi* seem'd to have form'd a design to attack him, 10 Battallions and 15 Squadrons were sent to reinforce him.

The rest of the Artillery and Ammunition on the 20th, was order'd to be embark'd before Night; and that Day one of the Enemies Bombs fell into Fort *Louis*, and set Fire to a Mine that had been made on purpose to blow up that Fort when it should be judg'd convenient: Only 3 of our Soldiers were wounded on this Occasion; they that guarded that Fort retiring in time. And we received Advice by a Deserter, that the Enemy were raising a new Battery; that all the Inhabitants of the Country had taken up Arms against us, and that the Peasants were drawing together from all Parts.

On the 21st. they made the necessary Dispositions for the March of our Army, and blew up Fort *St. Margaret*. At the same time the Fleet drew nearer to the Place, with some Bomb Vessels, and began to bombard the Town and Ships in the Harbour very vigorously, by setting Fire to the great Magazine of Cordage, quite ruining the Episcopal Palace, and several other stately Edifices; as also destroying 8 Men of War, called, *Le Triumphant* of 82 Guns, *Le Sceptre* 90, *Le Vanquieur* 86, *Le Neptune* 76, *L'Invincible*

The Fleet  
destroys 8  
Men of  
War in  
*Thoulon*  
Harbour.

cible 70, *Le Serieux* 60, *Le Laurier* 60, *Le Sage* 54, which was answer'd by a great Fire from the Enemies Batteries. The Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* went to the top of a Hill, that they might the better take a view of the Fire caus'd by the Bombs from the Fleet. They saw a Conflagration, but could not well distinguish the Greatness of the Damage sustained by it, tho' Deserters let them into the fore-mention'd Particulars. General *Feltz* sent Advice that Count *Medavi* had been joyn'd by 9 Battalions from the *Mareschal de Theffe*, and that 6 Battalions more were coming to join him at *St. Maximin*, upon which a strong Detachment was sent him, in order to enable him to make head against the Enemy.

In the Night between the 21st and 22d, the Army quitted the Camp at *Valette*, and march'd in 5 Columns, taking the same Rout they had to come to *Thoulon*. The Retreat was made with so much Secrecy, and in so good Order, that the Enemy had not the least notice of their Decampment, nor was any thing left in the Camp that could be of any Use to the Enemy. They arriv'd the following Day at *Cuers*, while the Fire caused by the Bombs in *Thoulon*, lasted all the former Night, and that in the Harbour burn'd with great Violence; and they understood by Count *Bielk*, who return'd from making an Exchange of Prisoners, that 8 Ships were seen burning, as above-mentioned, and that 160 Houses were seen in Flames. On the 22d the Cavalry continued their March, and the Moon rising soon after, the Infantry were sent the same Rout. The whole Army arriv'd on the 23d near *Pignans*, except the Troops under General *Feltz*, who were ordered to stay at *Luc*, to cover the Rear; and that Day they still heard firing at *Thoulon*, occasioned by our Bombarding the Town and Shipping from the Fleet.

On the 24th the Army encamped on this side the River *Argent*, Major General *Gravenstorf*, who had halted behind with some Regiments, join'd them, and reported, that the Peasants had assured him, that the Enemy were marching by the Mountains with four Regiments of Dragoons and some Battalions; upon which Major General *St. Remy* was ordered

Allies  
draw off  
from be-  
fore *Thou-  
lon*.

22.

23.

24.

August.

- to march to *Frejus*, with all the Grenadiers, to possess himself of the Post of *Esterelle*. Orders were sent the same Day to General *Regal*, who with some Regiments had been detach'd from the Body under General *Visconti*, to return into *Piedmont*. The Army on the 25th reach'd *Frejus*, where General *Feltz* join'd them; the Peasants inform'd them, that the abovementioned detachment of the Enemy had Orders to gain the Post of *Esterelle*.
25. On the 26th General *Feltz* marched with his Body towards *Cones*, and at 10 at Night the Infantry of the Left Wing follow'd him. The March was very troublesome by reason of the Woods and Defiles, where the Enemy might have found them Employment, but for the great Diligence of Baron *St. Remy*, who prevented them by posting himself there. The Peasants, who to the Number of 4 or 500 were got together, fired upon our Men, but they killed 20 of them, and took some others Prisoners; whom they afterwards set at Liberty, with a Message to the rest of their Country-men, that if they would not lay down their Arms; all should be put to Fire and Sword. The Night between the 26th and 27th, the Infantry that marched first reach'd the Post-House, situate on a Hill in the Woods, and at day break continued their March towards *Cones*, where all arriv'd in the Evening, with the Loss of only 4 or 5 Men, such good Precaution had been taken to defend them from the Enemy. They rested on the 28th at *Cones*, where the Couriers arriv'd, that his Royal Highness had dispatch'd to the *Hague* and *Berlin*, concerning the Command of the Army, and gave him an Account of his Envoy's Negotiations at both those Courts, to his Royal Highness's Satisfaction; but Lieutenant Colonel *Eben* was detach'd towards *Grace* with 300 Horse to observe the Enemy, and he possess'd himself of one of the Gates of that Place without any Difficulty, tho' the Burghers had taken Arms to oppose him. General *Feltz* march'd towards *Antibes* at the same time to block it up.
29. On the 29th the Army continued their March, and arrived at *Piot*. They came to *St. Lawrence* on the 30th. A Regiment of Dragoons that the Enemy had in *Antibes*, came out of the Place to attempt their
- Rear



Rear Guard, but found it impracticable ; because they were block'd up close by General *Feltes*, who retir'd after he had seen the whole Army safe past the *Var*, with his Body, consisting of the two Brigades of *Conigseck* and *Zumjungen*, two Regiments of Horse and Dragoons of *Saxe-Gotha*, and two Regiments of Hussars. He was order'd to march towards *Asteraine*, and the Army was about to follow him in several Columns. The Officer who commanded in the Castle of *St. Paul*, of which the Allies took possession at their Entrance into *Provence*, receiv'd Orders to blow it up, and rejoin us, which was executed accordingly. After which the Duke of *Savoy* with 42 Squadrons, and all the Grenadiers (the rest having pass'd that River) pass'd the *Var*, tho' the Marechal *Thesse* was no farther from him than *Cugne*, about a League distance, with fifty Companies of Grenadiers, and eight Regiments of Dragoons.

Army re-  
passes the  
*Var*.

The 1st of *September* the Army lay encamp'd on *Sept.* the other side of the River to rest themselves after such continued hard Marches ; and on the 2d. Orders were sent to the Garrison of *Nice*, to withdraw from that Port, and to join the Army, which the Duke of *Savoy* made a General Review of ; and having examin'd the Commissaries Rolls, found it to be diminish'd no more than 6000 Men, by the Sword, Sicknefs and Desertion. not including the Deserters that came from the Enemy. They continued their March, next day, when the Duke of *Savoy* left the Command of the Foreign Troops to Prince *Eugene*, and went with his own Forces and Retinue directly for *Turin*, to give Orders for further Reinforcements, and Necessaries for their Subsistence, and Prince *Eugene* with his Troops pass'd the *Coll de Tende* on the 14th, when he was given to understand that the M. de *Thesse* had been to visit *Villa Franca* and *Nice*, where he left in Garrison the Swiss Regiment of *Castelas*, consisting of three Battallions, and then went back to *Antibes*, having distributed his Infantry in *Provence*, *Dauphiny* and *Savoy*, and sent one part of his Cavalry to *Arles* to eat up the Forage laid up there,

Loss of the  
Allies in  
the Expe-  
dition to  
*Thoulon*.

August. there, and the rest to the Camp at Sablon in Dauphine.

Loss of

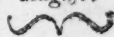
the French

As to the Loss of the Enemy in *Provence* by this Expedition, the *French* made it very inconsiderable; but by the Intelligence the Allies had, it amounted to 3400 Men, besides Sick and Wounded, and Deserters, which were computed at 4200 more. The Destruction of their Olive Trees and Vineyards, the Pillage of their Houses, and the Depredations committed on their Lands by both Armies, was said to be incredible, and the List of their Damages, an exact Survey of which was taken by Monsieur de *Grignan* the King's Intendant, amounted to no less a Sum than 21 Millions of Livres.

Thus ended the famous Expedition against *Thoulon*, which made so much Noise in the World, and from which the High Allies had such vast Expectations. Every Body spoke of it according to their respective Judgments or Inclinations, some blaming one Prince, some another; others again the Sea Operations: But whoever justly considers the Works and Power the Enemy had to defend it, must conclude it was impossible to be taken with twice the Force the Confederates had before it, without they could have arrived there sooner, which perhaps could not well be neither.

Be it as it will, we have no occasion to continue here any longer, and without recapitulating the Success of the Imperial Arms in *Naples*, it's a little unhappy after such good beginnings there, any Misunderstanding should arise so soon between the Vice-Roy and Count *Thaun*, the latter pretending to have the whole Direction of all Affairs Military, Independent of Count *Martinitz*; who claiming the same Powers which all Viceroy's of *Naples* are usually vested with, would have had the intire Management of Affairs, Military as well as Civil: This Dispute occasioned Messages, both to the Imperial Court at *Vienna* and to King *Charles* at *Barcelona*: The Court of *Vienna* were inclined to favour Count *Martinitz*; but his Catholick Majesty (who it should seem was all along against Count *Martinitz*'s having the Viceroyship of *Naples*, which he thought had better be put into the Hands of Car-

August.



Cardinal *Grimani*), settled the Matter, by actually sending a Commission to Count *Thaun*, appointing him to have the sole, intire and independent Command in all Military Affairs. A great many other things were trump'd up at this time in prejudice to the Viceroy's Administration of Civil Affairs, how true we cannot pretend to determine; 'tis certain that the Count at length left his Government (tho' it seems not the Favour of the Emperor his Master;) and that the Civil as well as Military Power in *Naples*, was, by the King of *Spain*, lodg'd in the Hands of Count *Thaun*, who still exercises the same.

On the other Hand, King *Philip* in *Spain*, having after the Battle of *Almanza*, reduced the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Aragon* under his Obedience, on the 29th of *June* put out a Royal Decree, by which he annulled all the Liberties, Laws and Customs of the said Kingdoms, and ordained, that for the future they should be govern'd according to the Laws of *Castile*, he found himself under a necessity of putting out another towards the beginning of this Month, importing, That whereas several Cities, Towns, Places, and Communities, as also a great Number of private Persons, both of the Clergy and Laity, especially the greatest part of the Nobility, Knights, *Infancons*, Gentlemen and Burghers, had given eminent Proofs of their Fidelity, suffering the Loss of their Estates and all sorts of Persecutions from the Rebels; the King having no Intention to confound the Innocent with the Guilty, declared, by that new Decree, that being thoroughly satisfied with the Fidelity of most of the Nobility, of some intire Towns, and of many private Persons, who, against their Wills, were oblig'd to yield to Force, he continued and maintain'd them in all their Privileges, Exemptions, Franchises and Liberties. granted by the Kings his Predecessors, or obtain'd by any other lawful Title, and order'd, that Letters of Confirmation should be made out for them. At the same time he declar'd, that the Decree of the 29th of *June* should remain in full Force for whatever was contain'd in it touching the new Form of Government, according to the Laws of *Castile*, as well because the different Laws and Cu-

June.  
29.K. Philip's  
Decree about  
*Valencia* and  
*Aragon*.

August.

stoms were in part the Cause of the past Troubles, as because the most proper Means to preserve Peace, and the Band of Civil Society, were the *Laws which his Majesty design'd to establish in all Spain*, in which the *Arragonians* and *Valencians* would find the greater Advantage, because the same Degree capacitated them to possess Employments and Dignities in *Castile*, with which some of them had already had their Fidelity rewarded.

King *Philip* was now Complimented from divers parts upon the Birth of his Son the Prince of *Asturias*, who was Born on the 25th of *August*, and divers Cities made Presents to the Prince; whereas on King *Charles's* Side, the Earl of *Galway* was oblig'd to quit the Banks of the *Segra*, upon the approach of the Duke of *Orleans*, and retir'd to *Belpuch*, on the Road between *Lerida* and *Barcelona*, where he was reinforc'd with several new rais'd Regiments of *Catalans*, and the old Regiments were recruited. The Duke of *Noailles* continued all this while in the Neighbourhood of *Gironne*; but the Count *de Noyelles*, who was there with a Flying Camp, had hinder'd the Enemy from attacking that Place, or invading the Country. But tho' the Duke of *Orleans* came off but blewly in an Ambush the Allies made for some of his Troops that made a Forage near *Belcayre*, King *Charles's* Army was so weak that upon the advance of the D. of *Orleans* with 18 Battallions and 50 Squadrons, to fight them, they retir'd over the Mountains 8 Leagues from their former Camp; and the Duke of *Orleans* fixed his Head Quarters at *Belpuch*. But being taken with a Fever, he was obliged to return on the 6th of *September* to *Balaguer*. He design'd to have form'd the Siege of *Lerida* on the 12th, but the great Rains that fell, and other Incidences protracting it till towards the end of this Month, we shall take no farther notice of it in this Place.

September.

We will leave King *Charles* to make all the Preparations he was able for the defence of *Lerida*, and Support of *Catalonia*, and return to *Naples*, where his Affairs in the main succeeded much better, and the whole Kingdom had submitted to him, except *Gaeta* and *Pescara*; the last of these Places was attacked by Colonel *Wallis*, who committed to Cap-

September.



tain *Huillier* the Care of the most advanc'd Post, with 220 Horse of the Regiment of Cuirassiers of *Caraffa*, 2 other Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 4 Cornets, 6 Sergeants and 12 Corporals, together with 300 arm'd Peasants of the Marquess *della Valle*; and for strengthening the Place the more closely, a small Fort was ordered to be rais'd a little above the Place, where the River *Pescara* falls into the Sea. The Fort was finish'd in two days and a Night, notwithstanding it was but within Musquet-shot of a Bastion of the Place. By this means all Communication with the Place, as well by Sea as by Land, being cut off, the Garrison offered to Capitulate on the 12th. whereupon the 13th at Day-break Count *Wallis* sent in the said Captain *Huillier* and another Captain as Hostages; and they staid in 3 Days and 2 Nights till an Account was taken of the Artillery, Ammunition and other Stores of War. On the 16th the Garrison march'd out with Arms and Baggage; and all the Horse and Dragoons, according to Agreement, delivered up their Horses, which, to the Number of 324, were sent away to *Naples*, to be employ'd towards mounting a new rais'd Regiment there. In the Evening of the same day the foresaid Captain was ordered to go with the Duke of *Attri*, who commanded the Enemy's Garrison in *Pescara*, and who had obtained Permission to go by Sea to his Lady at *Attri*, and to stay there a Month. The Imperialists having taken possession of the Place, the Soldiers that had been drawn out of the Regiments of *Neubourg*, *Pate* and *Vaubonne*, were order'd back to their respective Regiments; and those of the 2 first of those Regiments were commanded to take with them the Enemies Garrison, and conduct them to *Pozzuolo*; whence they were to be transported to *Sicily*, or to *Marseilles*, at their own Expence. In the Town of *Pescara* the Imperialists found 6 Cannon of 60 Pound Ball, 6 of 40, and 6 of 20, the rest being 12 small Iron Guns, and 1 Mortar: Of Powder and Cannon Bullets there were sufficient Stores for a long Service; but the Provisions were almost wholly consum'd.

*Pescara*  
taken by  
the Impe-  
rialists.  
16.

As for *Gasta*, the Direction of whose Siege Count *Taim* left to General *Wetzel*, that Officer ply'd it hard,



September.

hard, and having at length given Count *Thaun* Information that the Imperial Batteries firing incessantly Day and Night on the two outermost Fortifications of the Place, had made a Breach practicable for an Assault, he went post from *Naples* thither on the 26th, accompanied by General *Vaubonne*, and several other Officers ; but the Count finding at his Arrival that the Breach beforementioned was not sufficient, caus'd the Batteries to fire on to enlarge it : Which done, being unwilling to defer the Execution of his glorious Design any longer, with a noble Impatience he gave the necessary Orders for a general Assault, and made a proper Disposition of the Imperial Troops ; directing that the Horse should dismount and assist the Foot, putting them in Mind of the Glory of their Country, which fir'd both with a generous Emulation, and strictly charging them to do no harm to any of the Inhabitants and to preserve the Churches. The General had caus'd a new Battery to be rais'd over against St. *Augustino*, and to be pointed at the Land-Gate of the City ; (which Battery was design'dly finish'd before the Garrison should perceive it,) and commanded that the Troops should put themselves in Motion to storm at the Signal of the bursting of a Bomb. That Battery having done incredible Damage, the Troops made a Feint of assaulting the Intrenchments before the said Gate, and moved up as if determined to attempt to force them by Scalado ; but then retiring as if driven back by the Enemy's Fire, they left 1000 Men to face those Intrenchments, and all the rest immediately hasten'd to the Breach.

About 2 in the Afternoon the Imperial Troops began to advance at once in excellent Order towards the Breach. the Direction of the Attack being committed to General Baron *Wetzel*. The Grenadiers marched foremost, followed by Colonel *Thaun* with 500 Foot, supported by the General with all the rest of the Infantry ; and while they were mounting the Breach, the Besieged were kept in Alarm in their other Works by the aforesaid Men making a shew of being very busie with their Scaling-Ladders.

Though the Breach was very difficult to ascend, yet in a moment it was wholly covered with the Imperialists ;

September.

Imperialists; and notwithstanding the obstinate Resistance of the Besieged, who defended themselves with admirable Valour, they lodged themselves on the top of the Wall; just behind which, they found a strong Intrenchment fortify'd with a Ditch and Palisadoes, and defended by all the Musketry of the Garrison: But the Imperialists first gave them some Volleys of Shot, and then with an undaunted Resolution, Sword in Hand, leap'd down into the Ditch to attack them; who, terrify'd at so daring and unexpected an Action, retir'd, yet without falling into Disorder, rallied and fired frequently, till they were driven to the very midst of the City, where General *Vaubonne* was wounded with a Musquet-Ball. The Imperialists having cleared their Way so far, soon became Masters of the rest of the City, which General *Thaun* entered with the Foot at the same Breach. Signior *Caro*, Governor of the Place, was wounded at the Breach and taken Prisoner, and Signior *Pignatelli* with Signior *Guidici*, who had taken Sanctuary in 2 several Churches, were made Prisoners likewise; as were also a great Number of Officers and Persons of Quality besides the Soldiery. It was very remarkable, and yet suitable to the good Discipline of the Imperial Troops, that after they had beaten down all that stood in their Way, they did not the least hurt to any other sort of People, whom they met in great Numbers in every part of the City, which, in inevitable Consequence of the Action, was plundered, except only some few Houses, whose Possessors making present Application to General *Thaun* obtain'd Safeguards.

*Gaeta* taken by Storm.

3.

In the mean time the Marquess *de Villena*, or the Duke of *Escalona* (who is the same Person) formerly Viceroy for King *Philip V.* with divers Generals, 1500 Soldiers, and a great Number of Officers, retir'd into the Castle; which General *Thaun* approaching, sent in Colonel *Vehlen* to demand what it was he pretended to; and the Marquess beginning to insist upon military Honours and other Terms of Capitulation; the Colonel, without hearing him out, went back to make his report to General *Thaun*: Who having resolv'd upon such an Answer as the Marquess deserv'd, immediately let him know by a Messenger,

September.

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Thaun's  
Message  
to the D.  
of Escalona

senger, that he should send out one of his Officers; accordingly Don *Lorenzo Villa-Vicente* came out by his Order, and beginning a long Compliment, was interrupted by General *Thaun*, who told him, that he had sent for him to no other End than to carry back this Message to *Villena*, ' That he should instantly surrender at Mercy, or else he would hang him up with all the Generals, and all the rest that were with him in the Castle.

Castle  
surren-  
dred.

Don *Lorenzo* offering to reply, ' That there were many honourable Persons in the Place; General *Thaun* with Indignation answer'd, ' That as in the beginning of the Siege, when he requir'd them to deliver up the City, he had received for Answer, That they were all resolv'd to a Man to defend themselves to the last; whereupon he had sworn to take the Place no otherwise than by Assault, and had made good his Word as they saw; so he would most certainly keep his Word likewise in causing every one of them to be hang'd up, even those who thinking to deserve their Lives might desert from the Castle. With this Answer Don *Lorenzo Villa-vicente* return'd without offering to reply; and all that were in the Castle forthwith surrendred at Discretion.

In this Action all the Imperial Officers and Soldiers, as well Horse as Foot, gave Signal Proofs of their Bravery; and the Enemy no less, in defending themselves with great Valour, losing particularly a good Number of their Men in the blowing up of a Bastion by one of their own Matches. Of the Imperialists about 60 were killed outright, very many were wounded, and among these the General of the Horse *Vaubonne*, who died some time after, very much lamented. Of the Enemy above 200 were killed, and a great Number wounded, among the principal the Governor. This is as glorious an Action as has been performed in the whole Course of the War, since the Besieged had near as many Men to defend the Place, as were to attack it; for of the Imperialists employ'd in the Siege, there were no more than 3500 Men. The principal Prisoners taken in that City, and brought to *Naples*, were the Duke d'*Escalona*, the Duke of *Bisaccia*, and the

the Prince of *Celamarre*: The first of which was on Horseback in a very ordinary Habit, with his Beard grown long, and without Pistols or Sword; the other two were in a Coach; and the Domesticks of all three follow'd, 450 Horse march'd before them, 25 on each side of them, and 350 behind. Thus they were conducted to the Square of *St. Dominick*; and being expos'd there for some time to the View of the Publick, who throng'd thither in great Numbers, Count *Thaun*, who went into the Palace of the Duke of *Limarolla* with many of the Nobles and General Officers, called out from the Window to their Guard, to carry them to the Castle of *St. Elmo*. These Prisoners had all besought Count *Thaun* that they might be brought into *Naples* in the Night privately in a close Caleth; but that was refus'd, to shew the Publick the Falshood of a Report spread by the Partisans of *France*, that the Duke of *Escalona* had sold *Gaeta* to the Imperialists. *Gaeta*, which was very wealthy of it self, and made more so by a great quantity of rich Goods and Effects which several Persons had sent in thither for Security, was reduc'd to a miserable Condition, being intirely plunder'd and sack'd by the Troops.

We thought to have past over in silence the Difference that now arose between the Court of *Rome* and the Republick of *Venice*: But since it falls pretty directly in our way, it was an ancient Custom when the Pope himself officiated in the Chappel, for the Foreign Ministers to assist, as also the Princes of the Throne, who were understood to act in the Solemnity as Nobles of *Rome*; but there being now a-days no *Roman* who claims that Honour, but the Prince of *Colonna*, to whom Ambassadors formerly gave the Kiss, called the Salutation of Peace; a Distinction omitted for 16 Years past; the Pope being inclined to revive it, signify'd to the *Venetian* Ambassador, the only Minister then at *Rome* in a publick Character, that it would be expected, if he assisted at Chappel, to give the Salutation to the Prince of *Colonna*: But the Ambassador attending for some days at Mass, and not complying, the Pope forbid him to come and have any more Audience. The Ambassador having informed his Principals of

Differ-  
ence be-  
tween the  
Pope and  
*Venetians*.

*September.* it, on the 19th received certain Orders, pursuant to which he gave notice to all his Creditors to come and receive what he owed them by the 25th; and prepared to depart from *Rome* in Case he should not be invited to the Chappel which the Pope was to hold the 26th. At the same time Signior *Nani* had several Conferences with Cardinal *Ottoboni*, the Cardinals *de la Tremouille* and *Aquaviva*, and with the *Spanish* Ambassador. And 'twas said Cardinal *Tremouille* besought the Pope earnestly to agree to some Expedient for composing the Difference; but his Holiness was deaf to all Arguments of Moderation. Whereupon his Excellency left that City, having first by Direction from his Republick, visited the National Cardinals, the Cardinal *de la Tremouille*, and the Ambassador of *Spain*; and, without taking Leave of the Pope, went away to *Spoletto*, accompanied by the Cardinals *Colloreto*, *Ottoboni* and *Pruli*, *Venetians*; a vast Crowd of People got together to see him go, and the Ambassador having tarried for some time at *Spoletto*, at last retired to *Venice*.

*E. of Manchester's*  
publick  
Entry in-  
to *Venice*.

21.

This Matter lay in suspense for some time, tho' some would have this Difference to be a Grievance only, the better to cover a private League between the Parties and the Duke of *Tuscany*, of which no Particulars are yet come to light; and therefore let us now give a short Account of the Publick Entry of his Excellency the Earl of *Manchester*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Queen of *Great Britain* into *Venice* on the 21st, with an uncommon Magnificence; he being attended with 6 Pages in Crimson Velvet, and rich Gold Brocade Waistcoats of a green Ground, 16 Footmen in green Cloth, and four stately Gondola's gilt all over: The first of which representing the UNION of *England* and *Scotland*, contained above 30 Figures finely Carved. In the Morning his Excellency went to *Sancto Spirito*, an Island 5 Miles from the City (as Foreign Ministers in *England* go to *Greenwich* before they make their Entry) where he was met and welcom'd by Signior Cavaliero *Morosini*, formerly that Republick's Ambassador at *Rome*, and several other Nobles. The Compliments being over, his Excellency was by the Nobles conducted



ducted to his Palace, the principal Rooms whereof *September.*  
 were magnificently hung with the finest Crimson Velvet, and a Gold Fringe above a quarter of a Yard long in Festoons round about. In the Evening all the Persons of Quality and Distinction repair'd in Masques to the Ambassador's Palace, and were entertain'd till late in the Night with very good Musick, and all manner of Refreshments, as *Rosa-solis*, *Aqua fresca*, *Chocolate*, and the most exquisite Wines. At the same time his Excellency caused great Quantities of Bread and Wine to be distributed to the meaner sort of People, who crowded about his Palace, with loud Acclamations for the *Long Reign and Prosperity of the QUEEN of Great Britain, the EMPRESS of the Sea, and a Glorious CONQUEROR by Land.* The next Day Signior *Morosini*, and the other Nobles, waited on his Excellency, and conducted him, in the same State as before, to the Palace of *St. Mark*, where he had his first publick Audience of the Doge and Senate, to which abundance of Ladies, in Masques were admitted. In the Evening his Excellency gave another Magnificent Entertainment of Musick, Liquors and Sweat-meats to a great Number of Persons of both Sexes; and caused fine Fire-works to be let off; his Palace Windows being all the while lighted with abundance of Flambeaus.

From *Venice* we'll pass to *Piedmont*; we have already accounted for the Retreat of the Allies out of *Provence*; but to convince the World, and especially the Enemy, who gave out so many Stories of their Weakness and Desertion, that things were not near so bad with them; they rendezvous'd at *Scalengo* on the 14th, and on the 18th the Army being divided into two Bodies, Prince *Eugene* with one marched towards *Suza*, and the Duke of *Savoy* with the other to *la Perouse*, only to draw the Enemy to that Side, and favour the Siege of *Suza*. Prince *Eugene*, on his arrival before that Place, immediately possess'd himself of the Forts called *Catinat* and *la Brunette*, as also of the Town, the Enemy retiring part into the Castle, and part to *Exiles*. Prince *Eugene* receiving the necessary Artillery and Ammunition from *Turin* by the 24th, lost no time to attack the Castle. In

Allies be-  
 siege *Suza*  
 18.

*September.* the mean while the *French* Court being alarm'd at this Enterprize when they thought the Campaign over on that side, order'd Marshal *de Thesse* to draw together the Forces from *Provence* and *Dauphine*, and attempt to relieve the Place. But either the Difficulty of drawing together in time a Body sufficient for that Purpose, or the great Snows which fell and stopt up the Passes of the Mountains, or both, render'd that Attempt impracticable; so that on the 4th of *October* the Castle of *Suza* surrendred to Prince *Eugene*, the Garrison, which was reduc'd to 321 Soldiers and 30 Officers being made Prisoners at Discretion: Yet his Highness gave order that the Officers Equipage should not be taken from them. Great Stores were found in the Forts, Town and Castle, the Enemy having for some time made it a Place of Arms. This done, Prince *Eugene* went for *Turin* to confer with the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Troops were ordered to their Winter Quarters in *Piedmont*, the *Milanese*, &c.

Surrender'd Oct.  
4.

Proceedings of the  
Tribunal  
of *Neuf-  
chatel*.  
6.

The Campaign being closed in this manner in *Italy*, we have an opportunity to return to *Neufchatel*, where the dispute about Precedency being terminated, and the Expedient of their Non-Appearance in Person acquiesced in; the Tribunal met on the 6th. according to the last Adjournment, but did not enter upon the Claims of the several Competitors, because the Prince of *Conti*'s Lawyers open'd the Session by making Exceptions to Four of the Twelve Judges, which occasioned long Debates that took up the greatest part of the Day, and hindred them from doing any other Business. The Reason for excepting against Three of them was, because they were Judges when the Sentence was pass'd against the Prince of *Conti* in 1694, and therefore, as it was pretended, could not be thought Impartial in their Proceedings towards that Prince. The Fourth was excepted against because his Son was in the King of *Prussia*'s Service; and one of the former Three having likewise a Son-in-Law in that King's Service, it was urg'd as an additional Reason for the Exception that was made against him. When the Lawyers had pleaded on each side, the Four Judges that were excepted against, withdrew, and the remaining Eight, after

after a very little Debate, declared, That the having been a Judge when the Sentence in 1694 was given, was no sufficient ground of Exception; so that the Three were legally qualify'd to judge in the present Case. And as to the Reasons that were alledg'd against Two of them who had Sons in the King of *Prussia's* Service they were also laid aside next day, and the Judges admitted.

Now the Prince of *Conti* finding his Exceptions above-mentioned were thought of no Weight, his Council, in order to keep up his Pretensions, made a formal Protest against the whole Proceedings of the Court, and his Highness left that Place on the 10th. His Lawyers not having demanded that the Protest should be recorded, the Tribunal took Advantage of that Omission, and would neither enter it in their Register, or give Copies of the Instrument. The Protest was grounded on the four following Reasons; 1. That the Tribunal would not suffer his Highness to appear in Person, the better to support his Right. 2. That the Representatives of the City were not allow'd to follow their own Opinions, but were obliged to vote as the Council of the City should direct them. 3. That there were Judges in the Tribunal that had already decided the Question against him in 1694, And, 4thly, That the Foreign Barons and Vassals were excluded from assisting at the Tribunal, contrary to the ancient practice. As soon as the Prince of *Conti's* Council had read the Protest, he retir'd, and the Attorney-General, in behalf of the Sovereignty, protested against all the Prince's Allegations; as did likewise the Banderet (or Tribune) in the Name of the City and People. After this was transacted, the Court adjourn'd till next Morning, when, in due Form, his Highness's Protest was declared void, and the Pr. himself excluded from all further Claim. His Highness departed home very much dissatisfy'd with the *D. de Villeroy* and the *Marquess de Matignon*, who refus'd to joyn with him in desiring the redress of his pretended Grievances; but first he wrote the following Letter to the *Swiss* Cantons that were in Alliance with that Principality, to desire them not to recognize any other Title to his prejudice,

*Magnificent*

September.

P. of Con-  
ti's Letter  
to the  
Cantons.

7.

*Magnificent and Mighty Lords,*

**N**Othwithstanding all the Endeavours I have been able to make, to set forth my Right to this Principality, I could not succeed therein, thro' the same Obstacles, Intrigues and Cabals which I met with formerly, and which are sufficiently known to you: Therefore I am reduc'd to the necessity of making a Protestation, whereof the Copy will be annexed to these Presents. The Justice of my Cause is so well known as to convince you of the Wrong that is done me, and determine you to have no Regard to the unjust Acts already made, or that are actually making in this Country; supposing People may be so daring as to offer them unto you, and desire your Recognition. I hope on the contrary, and desire it most earnestly, that you will suspend the same till a more favourable time, when being in a better Condition to Act, and with better Success (*which may happen sooner than some imagine.*) I shall be in a Condition to obtain the real Possession of a State which does so justly belong to me. I shall preserve a lively Sense of your good Offices in this Respect, and after having assur'd you of my Gratitude, I will subscribe my self,

*Neuchâtel, Magnificent and Mighty Lords,*

Sept. 7.

*Your Good Neighbour,*

1707.

*Ally and Confederate**To do you Service,**Francis Lewis de Bourbon.*

On the 10th the Tribunal sat, and publick Notice was given, That all the Pretenders to the Succession might then lay in their Claims, and produce the Deeds on which they grounded their Titles. The first who appear'd were the Descendants of the House of Chalon, and are, the King of Prussia, and Prince of Montbelliard, Madam de Maille, and the Marquess de Allegré. After these, were heard the Persons who derived their Right from the House of Longueville, who were, the Prince of Carignan, Madam de Lesdiguières, and Monsieur de Matignon. Madam de Soissons made a separate Claim from the rest, as in-  
fisting

sitting on the Gift of Madam de Nemours. The Court was taken up several Days in reading the Instruments on which these several Competitors fixed their several Demands. And the last Day, on which there was a Court, they enter'd upon no other Business than giving Audience to a Deputy from the Catholick Cantons of *Solleure*, *Fribourg* and *Lucern*, who presented a Protest against the Authority of the Tribunal, and their Proceedings; both which were alledged to be insufficient, by reason the Vassals of those Cantons were excluded from assisting in them. The Attorney-General, in behalf of the Sovereignty and People, made a Counter-Protest: Whereupon the Tribunal pronounc'd the Protest of the Cantons null and void, and would not admit of its being registred. The Deputy was dismiss'd with no other Reply, than that they would send an Answer to his Principals in due time. At the same time the Canton of *Berne* communicated to the Three States a Letter they had received from the King of *Sweden*, recommending the King of *Prussia's* Pretensions to their Care, and the same was as follows.

September.  
Farther  
Proceed-  
ings of the  
Tribune.  
10.

CHARLES, &c.

'HAving been inform'd by publick Fame, That upon the Decease of the Dutcheß of *Nemours*, several Controversies were arisen about the County of *Neufchatel*, of which she had been possess'd, and the K. of *Prussia* having made clear to us, that the said County belongs to him, by a clear Title of Succession; and desir'd at the same time, that in order to have Right done him, we would interpose our Good Offices with your Republick, which being join'd in a strict Alliance with the State and City of *Neufchatel*, is justly reputed to have a great Interest with them. Wherefore, altho' we do not doubt, that consonant to your ancient Integrity, you will take such Measures, and give such Council to that Confederate State, as to you will seem Equitable, Just and Convenient; yet we could not be wanting to the Desires of a King, our Friend, with whom we are most strictly united, nor forbear acquainting you, That as we are heartily concerned for the Advancement of that Prince's Interest,

K. of Swe-  
den's Re-  
commen-  
datory  
Letter to  
the *Bern-  
ois* in fa-  
vour of  
the K. of  
*Prussia's*  
Claim to  
*Neufcha-  
tel*, Aug.  
14th.



September.

Interest, so, in particular, we wish him good Success on this Occasion; the rather because we are confident, That by that means Religion will be greatly secur'd in those Parts. It will therefore be very acceptable to us, who entertain all possible Benevolence towards you and your Republick, and whom we hereby commend to the Divine Protection, if we find that our Recommendation has been of any Weight with you for the Support of the King of Prussia's just Pretension. Given at the Camp at Alt-Ranstadt Aug. 15. 16. 1707.

C H A R L E S.

And lower, C. P I P E R.

If the *French* Faction and Pretenders were alarm'd at this Letter of his *Swedish* Majesty to the Canton of *Bern*, they were much more with that from him to the *French* King, to desire him not to interfere in the Business of *Neufchatel*: However, not to be wanting to themselves, and to debase all their Opponents as much as they could, the *French* Ambassador caus'd a Letter or Memorial to be deliver'd to the Council of State of *Neufchatel*, very reflective on the *Prussian* Ambassador, and Mr. *Stanyan*, Envoy Extraordinary of *Great Britain*; and the Style is so singular, that we shall insert it here at large.

Fr Am-  
bassador's  
Memorial  
to the  
Council of  
State of  
*Neufcha-  
tel*.

MESSIEURS,

YOU cannot but be sensible that the King, in regard to you, and for avoiding giving Umbrage to the Laudable *Helvetick* Body and their Allies, has been hitherto willing to leave the Affair of *Neufchatel* to be decided by the ordinary Methods, without declaring himself in favour of his most Serene Highness *Monseigneur* the Prince of *Conti*, or of any one of the *French* Pretenders. The same Considerations make his Majesty persist still in the same Sentiments; but he commands me to let you know, that he cannot see with Indifference that in *Neufchatel* People dare to be wanting to the Respect due to the Princes of his Blood: That altho' the new Title which the Elector of *Brandenburg* has taken some Years since, should be uni-  
versally

verſally own'd, and better ſettled than it is at *September*.  
 preſent; yet thoſe that ſhould have the Character  
 of Ambaſſadors from that Prince, ought not to  
 attempt to maintain ſo chimerical a Pretenſion,  
 as that which *Monſieur de Metternich* forms, likely  
 with a deſign to ſtart up a Difficulty on the firſt  
 Pretence he could think of. Therefore his Maſteſty  
 is perſwaded, that it becomes your Wiſdom and  
 Prudence, forthwith to take the neceſſary Mea-  
 ſures to hinder this Viſion of the Miniſter of *Brand-  
 enburg*, grounded on Malice or Ignorance, from  
 being carried further, becauſe if you neglect to  
 apply a ſpeedy remedy to it, he will be forc'd to  
 take Meaſures very oppoſite to the Sentiments of  
 Peace and Gentleneſs, which he has entertained  
 ſince the Affair of *Neuſchatel* has been in Agita-  
 tion. For notwithstanding the King perſeveres  
 ſtill, as to the bottom of that Buſineſs, in the ſame  
 Sentiments which he has had hitherto; he com-  
 mands me to acquaint you from him, that when  
 the Reſpect due to the Princes of his Blood is in-  
 trench'd upon, his Maſteſty is perſonally concern'd  
 in it, and will neglect nothing to procure that  
 they receive in all Places what is due to them.  
 As for me, *Mefſieurs*, I can no longer conceal the  
 ſurprize I have been in to ſee that you have ſuf-  
 fer'd *Mr. Stanian* to preſent you a Memorial, ſuch  
 as you have received from him, ſeeing it is full of  
 invectives againſt the Sacred Perſon of the King  
 my Maſter, with whom you have the Honour to  
 be in Alliance: The Regard I have for you has  
 been the only Reaſon that has hinder'd me from  
 acquainting his Maſteſty with it, being aſſured,  
 that for the future you will uſe more caution in  
 receiving the Memorials that ſhall be preſented to  
 you. I am, &c.

We ſhall not tarry to deſcant upon this ſcurri-  
 lous and luſting Memorial, which, in time, may be  
 answer'd by the Parties moſt concerned; but pro-  
 ceed to obſerve, that the Tribunal continued to  
 hear the Parties concern'd, and on the 30th of  
*September*, order'd that they ſhould produce all their  
 Proofs, without any Exception, by the 1ſt of *October*;  
 but

September. but the Advocates of the Duke of *Villeroy* and M. de *Matignon*, (to which M. de *Soissons* adher'd) made the following Protestation against the Proceedings of the Tribunal.

To Monsieur the Governor, and Messieurs of the Three States.

Messieurs,

D. de *Villeroy*, &c.  
Protest against the Proceedings of the Tribunal,  
October 1.

WE thought our selves oblig'd, as Heirs of the House of *Longueville*, to repair to *Neufchatel*, after the decease of the Dutcheß of *Nemours*, to succeed her in the Sovereignty she was possessed of, and which had belonged to that House these 250 Years since; therefore after having spent three whole Months in establishing the Rights of Blood, and opposing the Pretensions of a Foreign Family, we had cause to hope that our Reasons would be favourably received, and that there would remain no other Difficulty than that of deciding betwixt us the Prerogative of the Line and Proximity of the Degree: However, we see with Grief, that in Contempt of the most Sacred Laws, most inviolably observed in this State till now, it has been resolved to break the Course of the natural Succession, in order to make over to a Foreign Prince what lawfully belongs to us. If these Resolutions were less publick and less certain, we might still preserve some hope, in expectation of the Decision; but what has been transacted for some time past, puts the thing out of Question. We know all, too well the Springs and Movements that tend to assist the good Cause, and which, out of Regard to the Tribunal, we are not willing to explain. Nor will we repeat the Excess of Indulgence shewn to one of his Electoral Highness's Agents, who having had the Insolence publickly to threaten to cudgel one of the Advocates of the French Pretenders, in the very discharge of his Office, has only been Condemn'd, FOR GOOD REASONS, (these are the very Terms of the Sentence) to spare himself the Trouble of coming to the Tribunal. It would likewise be needless to complain of the Affectation, with which, after a Resolution

‘ solution unanimously taken in the City, the pre-<sup>September</sup>  
 ‘ tended Deputies of *Vallangin* were prompted and  
 ‘ encourag’d to appear in Court, to demand a speedy  
 ‘ Judgment at a Juncture which is thought favour-  
 ‘ able for the Party to which you are inclin’d. The  
 ‘ Motives of these Steps are plain enough : But what  
 ‘ demonstrates that there is a general Combination a-  
 ‘ gainst the Heirs of the Blood, is the Sentence you  
 ‘ pass’d Yesterday ; by which you oblige them to  
 ‘ produce instantly all their Restrictions in Proof,  
 ‘ upon pain of being excluded ; altho’ the Sentence  
 ‘ which immediately preceded that, imported only,  
 ‘ that they might do it that Day, without threat-  
 ‘ ning an Exclusion.

‘ A Hurry so little expected from your former  
 ‘ Judgments, permits us not to doubt that you de-  
 ‘ signed to confound in one and the same Day, and  
 ‘ by the same Act, the Restrictions in Proof of all  
 ‘ the Parties, in order to furnish his Electoral High-  
 ‘ ness with a Title against the Demand we have  
 ‘ form’d, for the separation of Causes ; and  
 ‘ which we have renew’d four several times be-  
 ‘ fore you, without your thinking fit to decree any  
 ‘ thing about it.

‘ All these Circumstances oblige us, tho’ with Re-  
 ‘ luctancy, not to acquiesce in your Sentence of  
 ‘ Yesterday ; for if we did, we should thereby con-  
 ‘ found our Rights with the Pretenders of the House  
 ‘ of *Chalons* ; and it concerns us as much to avoid  
 ‘ such a Confusion of Causes, as it may his Electoral  
 ‘ Highness to wish it ; the rather, because that Sen-  
 ‘ tence is not consonant to those of the 17th, 19th  
 ‘ and 23d of the same Month, by which the Heirs  
 ‘ of the House of *Longueville* have not been blended,  
 ‘ as to the giving in of those Titles, with those of  
 ‘ the House of *Chalons*.

‘ In this melancholly Condition, and not being  
 ‘ able to look upon this last Sentence otherwise than  
 ‘ as a Fetch to disannul the former, and insensibly  
 ‘ to involve us into a confusion of Actions, which  
 ‘ we have all along oppos’d ; and about which, not-  
 ‘ withstanding all our Instances, you never would  
 ‘ give a definitive Decree ; we see we have no o-  
 ‘ ther Measures to take than to withdraw, without  
 ‘ expecting

September. *W* expecting a final Judgment, in which we cannot but foresee, that the combin'd and begg'd Recommendations of several Powers will have a greater share than the ordinary Rules of Justice. But before we withdraw, we think we have just Grounds to protest, as we do hereby, in the best Form that can be, against the Sentence that was given Yesterday, as null; and against all such as shall for the future be given in Prejudice of our Rights: Deferring all those here present, to be Witnesses to our present Protestation, and to remember, that the Heirs of the House of *Longueville*, whose Ancestors have possessed for above 250 Years past, this Sovereignty, are oblig'd to retire, to make room for a Stranger: Requiring moreover, that this Protestation may be enter'd, and inserted in the Manual Register of the Three Estates. *Given at Neufchatel, Oct. 1. 1707.*

*‘ We Louis Nicolas of Neufville, Duke of Villeroy, on behalf of the Dutches Dowager of Lesdiguieres; and We James of Matignon, Knight of the King's Orders, empower the Sieurs Tetassan, and de Forr, our Advocates, to go this Day into the great Stove (or Hall) of the Castle of Neufchatel, to read, or cause to be read in full Assembly these present Protestations. Given the said first Day of October, 1707.*

Signed,

Lewis Nicolas de Neufville,  
*Duke of Villeroy, &c.*

James of Matignon.

As for this Protest, which was presently Counter-protested by the Attorney-General, and the Banderets, we shall hear more of it it may be hereafter, as well as of other Matters relating to this knotty Affair. Its now time we should come to a matter that made the High Allies very uneasy for some Months, viz. the Difference between the *Swede* and the Emperor; but the Articles of Accommodation which here follow, dispelled all their Fears, and therefore they cannot but be acceptable here.



The Instrument on the part of the Emperor.

WE JOSEPH, &c. make known, That some Complaints and Disputes have risen between us and the most Serene and Potent Prince CHARLES King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals [his whole Title] our most dear Cousin and Brother; We, for composing them, have, on our Part, sent to his Serenity our Illustrious and Noble Privy Councillor, Gentleman of our Bedchamber, Chancellor of our Kingdom of Bohemia, our Faithful and Beloved John Wenceslaus, Count Wratislaw of the Roman Empire, with full Power to agree and conclude the following Articles.

Article I.

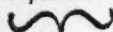
THE free Exercise of Religion, granted by the Peace of Osnabrug to the Princes, Counts, Barons and Nobles of Silesia, and to their Subjects, as also to the Cities, Suburbs and Villages adhering to the Confession of Ausburg, shall not only be preserved intire and unviolated; but likewise whatever Innovations shall appear to have been made, contrary to the genuine Sense of that Treaty, shall be amended by the following Methods.

The Emperor's Instrument of Accommodation with the Swede.

1. Whatever Churches and Schools in the Principalities of Lignitz, Brieg, Munsterberg and Oels, or in the City of Breslau, and other Cities, Suburbs and Villages, were after the Peace of Westphalia taken away, and either Consecrated to the Roman Catholick Worship, or only shut up, shall be put into the same Condition they were in at the time of the said Pacification, and with all the Rights, Privileges, Revenues, Lands and Effects belonging to them, be restor'd to those of the Augsburg Confession, within six Months at farthest, or sooner.

2. The Communities who have Churches built near the Towns of Sweeneytz, Faur, and Glogau, shall not only be at Liberty to maintain as many Ministers as are requisite to perform the Sacred Offices of Religion; but to have and found near those Churches, Schools for the Education of Children.

September.



3. ' In such Places where the publick Exercise of the Lutheran Religion is prohibited, none shall be hinder'd from performing Religious Worship peaceably and quietly in their own House, for themselves, their Children, Lodgers and Servants; or from sending their Children to Schools abroad of their own Religion, or having them taught by private Tutors at home. Nor shall any of the Lutheran Religion in *Silesia* be compell'd to be present at the Worship of the *Roman* Catholicks, to make use of their Schools, to embrace their Religion, or to send for any *Roman* Catholick Parish Priests, to perform the Ministerial Functions of Matrimony, Baptism, Burial, the Holy Communion, and the like; but every one shall be at Liberty on any of those Occasions to go to any neighbouring Place within or without *Silesia*, where the Lutheran Religion is openly exercis'd, paying to their own Parish Priest the settled customary Dues. Further, the Ministers of the Lutheran Religion shall not be hinder'd from visiting, when sent for, the Sick of their own Religion, dwelling under the Jurisdiction of the *Roman* Catholicks; nor from attending, comforting, or administering to Prisoners condemn'd to Dye.

4. ' The Nobility and others who dwell or have Estates in the Parishes of those of the Lutheran Persuasion, shall be oblig'd to pay to the Minister of the Lutheran Parish Church his Tythes, and other *Emoluments that come under the Name of Surplice Fees*. [*Reditus qui Stole Nomine veniunt.*]

5. ' Minors and Orphans of either Sex, or of what Condition soever, who are born of Lutheran Parents, shall not have Tutors or Guardians of a different Religion obtruded upon them: Much less shall these be allowed to put Minors into Monasteries, and instill into them the Principles of their Religion. And whereas Mothers have a natural Right to the Tuition and Education of their Children, it shall be lawful for them, in defect of Tutors or Guardians duly qualify'd, or when such are not appointed by their Husbands Wills, to chuse others of the Lutheran Religion to assist them in the Guardianship.

6. ' When

6. ' When a Suit is in Prosecution on Account of Religion, the President or Judge of an Inferior Court shall not proceed to a Decision, before the Person against whom the Action is brought, can carry it before the Supreme Regency of *Silesia*, or before his Sacred Imperial Majesty, and there try his Right. For which purpose the Estates professing the Lutheran Religion, shall be allowed to keep and maintain at their own Expence Deputies at the Imperial Court.

7. ' Causes Matrimonial and others that have relation to Religion, shall either not be cognizable by a *Roman* Catholick Consistory, or be adjudg'd according to the Canons admitted in the Lutheran Religion : But in those Principalities where at the time of the Peace of *Munster* were Consistories of the *Augsburg* Confession, Consistories shall be restor'd on the former Establishment, who shall take Cognizance of and decide such Causes, with a Saving in all Places to the Right of Appeal to the Sovereign.

8. ' For the future no Churches or Schools in the Cities, Suburbs and Villages throughout *Silesia*, where the Exercise of the Lutheran Religion is still retain'd, whether in the Gift of the Emperor, or of any other *Roman* Catholick Patron, shall be taken away; but with their Pastors and the Masters of Schools shall be preserv'd and protected. Likewise the Patrons of Churches shall enjoy their Right of nominating Pastors and Preceptors to Churches and Schools of the Lutheran Religion, nor shall they be hinder'd by the Opposition of *Roman* Catholicks having a joint Right of Patronage with them; which *Roman* Catholicks refusing or neglecting to declare themselves within the usual time, the Community or Publick shall be at Liberty to nominate fit Pastors of Churches, and Masters of Schools; yet without Diminution of the Right the Patron has in that Case.

9. ' The Nobility, Vassals, and Subjects of the Lutheran Religion, shall not be excluded from publick Offices, if they are capable of discharging them; nor shall they be hinder'd from selling  
Y 3 their

September.

their Estates, and leaving the Country when they please, as is expressly provided by the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

10. ' His Sacred Imperial Majesty shall not refuse ' Regard to the friendly Interpositions and Inter- ' cessions of his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, ' and of the Princes and States of the same Re- ' ligion, for the greater Freedom of the Exercise ' of Religion agreeable to the Treaty of *West- ' phalia*,

11. ' He shall also give Order in the usual Man- ' ner, that what is transacted and done by this A- ' greement shall not only be put in Execution ' within the time stipulated, but likewise all and ' singular the Articles contained therein be exactly ' and *bona fide* in all time observ'd and made good: ' Accordingly he does now and for ever give them ' the Force of a Law not to be infring'd by any ' contrary Orders or Commands. He likewise con- ' sents that the *Swedish* Minister be present at the Exe- ' cution, and have the Inspection of all that is tran- ' sacted in this Affair.

## ARTICLE II.

' His Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden* having in- ' timated that he has very much at Heart the Inter- ' rests of the most Serene House of *Holstein Gottorp*, ' his Sacred Imperial Majesty promises that when ' that Ducal House shall require it in a decent Man- ' ner, he will, after having well inform'd himself of ' that Affair, confirm within the Term of four ' Months the Agreement enter'd into by the Chap- ' ter of *Lubeck* in the Year 1647. to elect Bishops ' and Coadjutators out of that House for six Ge- ' nerations.

I. ' Moreover, he declares himself dispos'd to ' continue in the reigning House of *Holstein Gottorp*, ' the Right of Primogeniture introduc'd by an Or- ' dinance of Duke *John Adolphus* of the 9th of Ja- ' nuary 1608, inasmuch as it has been confirm'd by ' all the succeeding Emperors. So that he will not ' only confirm, in the best Form and Manner us'd ' in the Imperial Court, as well the forementio- ' ned Agreement as this Ordinance which has been ' so often corroborated, but will preserve in its full ' Force

Force the Right which the most Serene House of *Holstein Gottorp* has thereby acquired, and not suffer any thing ever to be decreed to the contrary.

ARTICLE III.

‘ His Sacred Imperial Majesty remits to his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden* all Subsidies of Men, Money, or other Aid, which he for his Provinces in *Germany* was bound to furnish, as well formerly as to the present War, wherein his Sacred Imperial Majesty and the Empire, are by Decree engag’d against *France* and its Adherents, and which during this War he might be obliged to furnish: On which Account his Sacred Imperial Majesty and his Successors shall not in any wise ever make any Demands of, or ~~see~~ any Disturbance to either the Kingdom of *Sweden*, or its Provinces in *Germany*: All other Engagements, besides this Remission, which his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden* now is or shall hereafter be under for those Provinces to his Sacred Imperial Majesty and the Empire, remaining firm.

ARTICLE IV.

‘ And to give the greater Force to these Promises, and the more certain Security that all and singular the Contents thereof shall be religiously and inviolably maintained; the Power is left to his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, of nominating and taking in such Guarantees as he shall think fit.

‘ In Testimony of all which, the Minister of his Sacred Imperial Majesty being vested with full Power, has confirm’d with his usual Seal the present Agreement sign’d with his own Hand, and has promis’d it shall be ratified by his Sacred Imperial Majesty within the Term of two Weeks to be reckon’d from this Day, and that he will duly deliver the Instrument of that Ratification. Given in the Royal Quarters at *Alt Rastad* the 1<sup>st</sup> Day of September 1707.

Sign’d,

WENCESLAUS

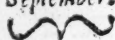
(L. S.)

Count de *Wratisslaw*.

Y 4

The





## The RATIFICATION.

WE being readily dispos'd, as well to confirm and consolidate the ancient Amity that is between us and the most Serene King and Kingdom of *Sweden*, as to cut off all Occasion of Animosity, do, by the Authority of these Presents, subscribed with our own Hand, and corroborated with our Imperial Seal, approve and ratifie the foregoing Articles, which we will exactly observe, and not suffer to be infring'd. *Given in our City of Vienna, the 6th Day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1707, the 18th of our Roman, the 20th of our Hungarian, and the 3d of our Bohemian Reign.*

JOSEPHUS

S.

H. Frederick. Gui. Schonborn.

By his Sacred Imperial Majesty's  
Express Command.

C. F. Cronsbruch.

The other Instrument delivered to the Imperial Minister on the Part of *Sweden*, is as follows:

WE CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of the *Swedes, Goths and Vandals*, Great Prince of *Finland*, &c. declare by these Presents, That the Most Serene and Potent Prince and Lord, JOSEPH Emperor of the *Romans*, &c. our most dear Brother, Cousin and Friend, having sent to our Head-Quarters the Illustrious *John Wenceslaus Count de Wratislaw*, &c. and by him compos'd the Differences that had accidentally happen'd between us, upon the Conditions mentioned in an Instrument signed the 1st of *September* last, by his said Minister, and delivered unto us: We, being no less ready to express our Antient and Firm Friendship with his Imperial Majesty, and the August House of *Austria*; and to remove all Occasions of Difference for the Future, have thought fit to declare our sincere Sentiments by these Presents.

ARTICLE

for the YEAR 1707.

329

September.

ARTICLE I.

'We shall not only wholly and inviolably observe the Peace of *Osnabrugh*, which shall be an Eternal and Common Law to us and his Sacred Imperial Majesty, and the Holy *Roman* Empire, but shall likewise maintain with his Sacred Imperial Majesty a pure and sincere Friendship; and seeing Satisfaction has been given us about the Differences that lately happen'd, we abolish, and will have to be buried in perpetual Oblivion, whatever has interven'd upon that Account.

ARTICLE II.

'We promise also to withdraw, without delay, our Forces, both Horse and Foot, out of *Silesia*, and other Hereditary Countries of the Emperor, as soon as the Ratification of his Sacred Imperial Majesty, of the Articles contain'd in the aforesaid Instrument, are deliver'd us, and that Orders are issued in a due Form for the punctual Execution of the same. And if we are oblig'd to continue with our Troops in *Silesia*, to expect the said Ratifications and Orders, they shall be supplied with Provisions; but we shall take Care to keep them under a good Discipline, and shall not suffer them to offer any kind of Violence to any.

ARTICLE III.

'But if, contrary to our Expectation, it should happen, that the Articles stipulated and agreed upon, are not executed and fully performed within the time mentioned, we reserve to our selves the Liberty to return with our Troops into *Silesia*, till the Execution of all the Things contained in those Articles are compleated. In Testimony whereof we have set our Hand and Royal Seal to this Instrument.

CHARLES.

(L. S.)

C. P I P E R.

In the Camp at  
Wolkowitz,  
Aug. 22. O. S.  
1707.

The above mentioned Imperial Ratification of the Convention, signed by Count *Wratislaw*, was deliver'd to the King of *Sweden* on the 12th, and that Prince  
was

September. was so well pleased with the Dispatch used at the Imperial Court in that Affair, that he resolved to quit *Silesia* immediately, and march into *Poland*; so that all his Forces were on the other side of the *Oder* by the 25th.

We have no Call at this time to *Hungary*, from whence General *Rabutin* was advancing with good Success to *Transilvania*; and the *Poles* were at a full stand now this Accommodation was made, let us therefore pass to the Upper *Rhine*: The Margrave of *Barceith*, who, upon the Death of Prince *Lewis of Baden*, had the chief Command of the Imperial Army, after some Sollicitation quitted it on the 3d, left the Command in writing to General *Thungen*, and in his absence to Count *Gronsfeldt*: In the mean time the Elector of *Hanover* having taken the Generallship of the Empire upon him; that Prince arriv'd at *Phillipsburgh* the 13th, and on the 15th at the Imperial Army at *Etlingen*, which was drawn up to receive him. His Electoral Highness view'd the two Lines and the Train of Artillery, consisting of 71 Pieces; and afterwards continued for some time on a rising Ground, while the Army made a Triple Discharge for his Reception. He was conducted afterwards to his Quarters by all the Generals; and in the Evening the Baron *de Thungen*, as General of the Infantry, and Count *Gronsfeldt*, as General of the Horse, waited upon their Generalissimo, to receive the Word. That Prince view'd the next Day, all the Posts about the Army, and gave several Orders for the better Discipline of the Troops, in which they were very much wanting. He held a Council of War, where in they debated three Points; 1. Whether the Army should attack the *French* before they had received all their Reinforcements. 2. Whether it was fitting, in case the first Proposal was not agreed upon, to pass the *Rhine*, and endeavour to attack the Lines of *Lauterburg*, as the best Expedient to oblige the *French* to repass that River: And, 3dly, Whether it was more adviseable to endeavour to secure some convenient Posts, in order to make a new Line for Covering the Country from the Invasion of the Enemy. The two former Points were resolved in the Negative; the *French* being already Superior to the

Elector of  
*Hanover*  
arrived in  
the Army

15.

the *Germans*, and the latter wanting Magazines to *September.*  
 subsist on the other side of the *Rhine*; and it was  
 resolved to work immediately on a Line from *Dax-*  
*lant* to *Etlingen*, and in the mean time to endeavour  
 to attack the Enemy in their separate Camp. Orders  
 were also sent to the Troops of *Franconia* and o-  
 thers, to hasten their March, as much as possible, to  
 reinforce the Army.

Now the Elector of *Hanover* being inform'd that *Germans*  
 the *French* had 7 Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, defeat the  
 encamp'd near *Offemburgh*, under the Command of *French*  
 Monsieur *de Vivans*, Lieutenant General, which were Detach-  
 to be joined by 16 Battallions, in order to retake ment at  
*Homberg*, and make a new Incurfion into *Swabia*, *Offemburg.*  
 on the other side of the *Danube*, his Electoral High- 24.  
 ness detach'd 1400 Men and 100 Grenadiers, to sur-  
 prize the Enemy, and made choice of Count *Mercy*  
 to command them, being a General of great Ex-  
 perience and Vigilance, and who had a perfect  
 knowledge of the Country. The Detachment march-  
 ed on the 19th from the Camp, with all possible  
 Secrecy; and, at the same time, some Troops were  
 ordered to make a Motion another way to deceive  
 the Spies of the Enemy. Count *Mercy* executed his  
 Orders with great Conduct, and on the 24th fell  
 upon Monsieur *de Vivans* by break of Day, and en-  
 tirely defeated him, killing 800 Men on the Spot,  
 and amongst them several Officers. As the *French*  
 knew nothing of the March of the *Germans*, they  
 had appointed that Day for a Forage, which faci-  
 litated their Defeat. Their General had much ado  
 to make his Escape through the Vineyards, and  
 his Men, finding themselves closely pursued, quit-  
 ted their Horses, to make their Escape along the  
 Hedges; so that the *Germans* brought away 4 Stan-  
 dards, 150 Prisoners, and near 1300 Horses; ha-  
 ving had only 2 Lieutenants and 30 private Men  
 killed. The *Germans* got a good Booty, and a-  
 mongst other Things, 5000 Pistoles in Specie, and  
 the Plate of Monsieur *de Vivans*; whose Detach-  
 ment was hardly defeated, when the Vanguard of  
 the Infantry, which was to join him that Day, ap-  
 peared in fight.

The

September.

The *French* would not own their Loss to be near so great, tho' they did the Defeat; however it were, the *Germans* seem'd to be inspired with a new Spirit by the presence of the brave Elector, to whom this good Conduct was justly attributed, and whose Authority began to restore Things to a much better Posture on that Side: And tho' the Marechal de *Villars*, by the return of the Detachments sent towards *Provence*, and other Reinforcements, was become much stronger than the Imperial Army, he could get no manner of Advantage against his Electoral Highness, nor as much as to revenge this Defeat for the rest of the Campaign.

There being an Adventure that hapned much about this time at the Court of King *Augustus* in *Saxony*, wherein a Subject of the Crown of *Great Britain* obtained much Honour; it will not be judged improper to recount it in this place: The King having ordered that the Diversion of shooting with Steel Cross-bows at a Bird of Wood planted on a Pole of about 200 Foot high, which formerly was Annual at *Dresden*, as it is in many other Places in *Germany*, should begin the 20th Instant; his Majesty repair'd to the Place about 11 in the Forenoon, where the Burghers of the Town were under Arms, and a Party of their Peasants dress'd in Antick Habits. After the Sport had lasted near two Hours, the King din'd in a Tent; and an Accident having hinder'd the Ambassador of *Denmark* from being at Table, the Envoys Extraordinary of the Emperor and Queen of *Great Britain* had the Honour to be on the King's Right and Left Hand. The Envoys of the States General and Elector *Palatine*, together with the principal Ministers of the Court, sat in their Places. As soon as Dinner was ended, the Sport was re-assum'd, and continued till the Evening; when part of the Bird still remaining, the Company met the next Day, and his Majesty and the Ministers din'd as before. There were 50 Persons who shot at the Mark, among whom his Majesty and the Imperial Envoy shew'd the greatest Address: Nevertheless it chanc'd that the *British* Envoy, by his Substitute (which the Laws of the Sport permit) shot down the last piece of the Bird, and by that means became

The *British* Envoy's Substitute wins the Prize in *Saxony*.



came King of the Solemnity. The Installation was *September.* refer'd to the Day following, when the Envoy was harangued in Verse by the Orator of the Sport, who concluded with the following Distick :

*Anglum Saxoniam tantis ornare Triumphis  
Nil mirum, prolem diligit illa suam.*

After this, a Gold Chain, on which were several Medals given by former Kings of the Sport, was put on him ; but by the King's Leave, was taken off, and plac'd on his Substitute, who was to be Viceroy for the Year ensuing. The Envoy was also presented with a handsome piece of gilt Plate, a Pair of Colours and a Garland, which in the Evening were brought in State to his Lodgings, some of the King's Servants attending the Envoy's Coach, which was followed by the Burghers and Peasants ; to whom, after they had given 3 Salvoes before his House, he made an handsome Present of Wine, with other Refreshments. At his Majesty's Dinner that Day, he was observed to be in very good Humour ; and as he, together with all the Company, seem'd much pleas'd that the Honour of the Entertainment had fallen upon her Majesty's Envoy, his Majesty treated him with a very affable Distinction ; and observ'd to him, That an Elector, an Electress, and Electoral Prince of Saxony, had been his Predecessors in that Dignity.

If we traverse part of *Germany* and pass into the *Netherlands*, we shall find the Campaign almost at an end, and all the Conduct and Activity of our Generals by Marches and Countermarches, and other Stratagems, could not procure them an Opportunity to besiege a Town, or fight the Enemy, therefore we'll pass to the *Hague*, where *M. Ducker*, Envoy Extraordinary of the Bishop of *Munster* and *Paderborn*, had his first Audience of the States, with the usual Ceremonies ; that is to say, two Deputies from the States fetch'd him from his House in the second Coach of State with 4 Horses, and being introduc'd to the Assembly, he was plac'd in an Elbow-Chair facing the President, and made a Speech in High *Dutch*, to this Effect,

*High*

September.

Munster  
Envoy's  
Speech to  
the States  
General.  
8.

High and Mighty Lords,

**H**IS Highness the Bishop and Prince of Munster and Paderborn, my Master, being at length (after infinite Traverses) in quiet Possession of his Bishoprick and Principality of Munster, was no sooner come into the Capital of his new Dominions to take the Reins of Government into his Hands, than he judg'd it his first and principal Business to inform your High Mightinesses of the happy success of his Election. Friendship, Neighbourhood, and a thousand other Reasons urg'd his Highness to it ; but besides those general Reasons, a Motive yet more powerful and cogent determin'd him not to defer it one Moment. That Motive is his Highness my Master's Acknowledgment of a Truth, well known to all the Potentates of Europe, that have Interest themselves in an Election so important in it self, and which may become more so by the Consequence it may produce. His Highness, I say, is sensible as well as all Europe, how much your High Mightinesses have contributed to the happy Success of that Affair, by your sincere, firm and effectual Friendship, and by your powerful Support. I will not offer in this Place an Enumeration of the many Circumstances that infinitely enhance the Value of the good Offices which your High Mightinesses have done his Highness my Master ; it shall suffice me to say that no Person can be ignorant that those Circumstances have only serv'd to acquire your High Mightinesses a Glory that will never end.

By giving his Highness such illustrious Proofs of your sincere Friendship, your High Mightinesses have secur'd an eternal Acknowledgment from him. He is perswaded I cannot possibly find Terms capable of expressing to your High Mightinesses, what he is resolv'd to do on all Occasions to shew his Gratitude worthily. But waiting till those so desired Occasions present, his Highness my Master has commanded me to give your High Mightinesses all imaginable Assurances that he will never forget what you have done for his Interests, and that he will take Care to acknowledge

ledge it in all Places and at all Times, not only *September*  
by a most sincere Friendship, but likewise by real  
Effects. Of this his Highness my Master intreats  
your High Mightinesses to be perfectly assured.  
After this nothing more remains than for me to  
desire in his Name and by his Order, the Conti-  
nuation of a Friendship so valuable, and at the  
same time so necessary for the Interest of the Com-  
mon Cause, and for the mutual Welfare of two so  
Neighbouring States.

As for me, High and Mighty Lords, I look up-  
on it as the greatest happiness that could ever be-  
fall me, that his Highness my Master has vouch-  
safed to choose me to have the Honour of decla-  
ring to this most Illustrious and Incomparable As-  
sembly the deep Sense of Gratitude which he will  
preserve all his Life; and I conclude with most  
humbly recommending my self to the Honour of  
your Favour.

To this Speech the President of the Assembly  
answered,

THAT their High Mightinesses were singularly *Presi-*  
well pleased to hear and see by him the *dent's An-*  
Effects of an Affair to which they so much con-  
tributed, and look'd with Amazement on all the  
Difficulties in it that had been surmounted: On the  
one Hand a Competitor, considerable not only for  
his Birth, but for being supported by the loftiest  
Potentates of *Europe*: On the other, the Arts and  
Intrigues made use of at the Court of *Rome*, to in-  
validate the lawful Election of *Munster*, and pre-  
vent its Confirmation. From all which it appear-  
ed not obscurely, what an Influence the Provi-  
dence of the Almighty had in that Affair, and  
therefore to him should be all the Honour.

Having nothing of Consequence to detain us any *October*  
longer in the *Netherlands*, suppose we should make  
a Voyage from thence into *Ireland*. We have be-  
fore mentioned the Adjournment of the Parliament  
to the 20th of *September*; but the Bills being not  
yet returned from *England*, there was little done by  
them

October.

Sept. 30.  
Irish Par-  
liament's  
Proceed-  
ings a-  
gainst Of-  
ficers of  
the Trea-  
sury.

them for the Remainder of that Month, only upon the last Day of it, one Mr. *Putland*, Officer of the Treasury was ordered into the Custody of the Sergeant at Arms, for having refused to lay before the Committee the rough Specie Books of the Treasury, and they voted, That he had, as far as in him lay, obstructed the Inquiry and Examination of the Matter relating to the Petition of *Thomas Gore*, *Simon Sherlock* and others: Not resting here, they resolved on the 6th, That Mr. *Putland* had illegally extorted great Sums of Money, upon Pretence of prompt Payment by the Treasury, upon several Cloathing Warrants, and that such Practises tended to the Prejudice of her Majesty's Service, the great decay of Trade, and the ruin of many Families in the Kingdom. *Nuttall*, his Clerk, came under the same Predicament with his Master, which last having notoriously betray'd the Trust reposed in him, was voted unfit to serve in any publick Employment in that Kingdom.

The Commons having ordered a Bill to be brought in in Relation to Mr. *Putland*, and those base Transactions in the Treasury; they were also willing to inspect into the Fees of the Collectors, and Patent Officers or their Deputies, in the several Ports of the Kingdom, and therefore they ordered a List of them should be laid before the Committee of Trade, as they related to the Coasting Trade; and having gone on successfully with the Affairs before them till the 23d. his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went into the House of Peers that day, with the usual Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for, his Excellency gave the Royal Assent to 'An Act for granting to her Majesty an Additional Duty on Beer, Ale, &c. An Act for the publick Registering of all Deeds, Conveyances and Wills that shall be made of any Honours, Mannors, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments. An Act to Explain and Amend an Act to prevent Papists being Solicitors. An Act for Explaining and Limiting the Privileges of Parliament. An Act for cleansing the Port of *Dublin*, &c. and some other Acts. Then his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houses of Parliament, which the Commons order'd to be enter'd

entered in the Journals of their House, and that an Address of Thanks should be presented to his Excellency. *October.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

'T is with great Satisfaction I have observ'd your Ld. Lieu-  
' Cheerfulness in the Prosecution of her Maje- tenant's  
' sty's Service in this Session of Parliament. Speech in  
the Par-  
liament.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

' BY Your Unanimity of Granting the necessary  
' Supplies for the Establishment, it appears you  
' had nothing more at Heart than her Majesty's Ser-  
' vice and the Common Safety: And I shall not be  
' wanting to represent to the Queen, your Zeal and  
' Affection, for her Majesty's Person and Go-  
' vernment.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

' I am very sensible how much your Application  
' has given Dispatch to the Publick Bills; and I must  
' desire the Continuance of it, that the Kingdom  
' may receive the Benefit of such Laws as are still  
' under your Consideration.

We should have observed before, that when the  
Speaker of the House of Commons presented the  
Bill of Supply, he made the following Speech to  
his Excellency;

*May it please your Excellency,*

' THE Commons, with extreme Satisfaction, Speaker's  
' present themselves before your Excellency, to Speech to  
' make a publick and grateful Acknowledgement the Lord  
' of the Great Blessings they Enjoy under her Maje- Lieuten-  
' sty's most Auspicious Reign; of which they count tant  
' it not the least to have Unanimity and Unity, in  
' Love and Affection towards themselves, so earnest-  
' ly recommended and inculcated from the Throne.

' Her Majesty's consummate Wisdom convinces  
' Her, that no People ever was or can be happy  
' without it; and her Goodness towards her Loyal  
' Subjects of this Kingdom, hath set over it a Person  
' who by a peculiar happiness of Temper, and the  
Z healing



October.



' healing Influence of his own Example, is most likely to bring so desirable a Work to perfection.

' How great are the Obligations this Nation lies under to their Gracious Sovereign, who at a time when Affairs of the last Importance and Difficulty, are in Agitation in another Kingdom, Vouchsafes (for the Good of this) to deprive her self of your Excellency's Advice and Attendance in Council, where, with universal Satisfaction and Applause, you happily preside.

' May your Excellency's Administration here redound as much to your Honour; may it create as many Admirers of your Indefatigable Application of Mind, Wise Conduct, and Watchfulness for the Good of the Publick, as your Negotiations in Foreign Parts, and faithful Discharge of other Weighty and Honourable Trusts, have already done.

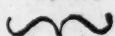
' This the whole Kingdom heartily wish, and assuredly promise themselves.

' And I beg leave to say, That as it is of great Benefit to the Publick, that the Commons have been able to Detect and Redress several of the Grievances, under which Multitudes have Suffer'd, by Exorbitant Deductions out of Payments made by Under-Officers in the Treasury: So it is for the Honour of your Excellency's Government, that a Practice so pernicious, and so long used, hath been brought to Light, and Remedied under your Excellency's Administration.

*May it please your Excellency,*

' The Commons have chearfully and unanimously Granted an Aid to her Majesty, by passing a Bill, Entituled, An Act for Granting to her Majesty an Additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, Callicoets, Linnens, Muslins, and other Goods and Merchandizes.

Next Day a Report coming from the Committee of the whole House, who were to consider of the State of the Nation, they Resolved, ' That it was the Opinion of that Committee, that the Privy Council of that Kingdom had assumed a Power of hearing and determining the Right of Magistrates



'strates of Corporations, not within the new Rules;  
'and that their any way intermeddling in such E-  
'lections, or making any Order relating to the  
'Right or Possession of the Office of Magistrates in  
'Corporations, not within the new Rules, retaining  
'any Petition or Cause relating thereto, was Arbi-  
'trary, Illegal, and of dangerous Consequence to  
'the Parliamentary Constitution of this Kingdom.  
Secondly, 'That it was the Opinion of the Com-  
'mittee, that on preferring any Petition to the  
'Council Board of that Kingdom, complaining of  
'the undue Election or Return of any Magistrate  
'or other Officer of any Corporation within the  
'new Rules, it was the Indispensible Duty of the Pri-  
'vy Council to hear and determine the Right of such  
'Election before they approved of the Magistrate or  
'Officers of such Corporation; and that the denial  
'thereof was Arbitrary and Illegal. To which Re-  
'solutions the Questions being put, the House did  
agree without any Amendment.

The Commons on the 29th came to an unani-  
mous Resolution, 'That it would greatly conduce  
'to the relief of the Poor, and to the Good of that  
'Kingdom, that the Inhabitants thereof should use  
'no other than the Manufactures of that Kingdom,  
'in their Apparel and the Furniture of their Hou-  
'ses, and all the Members mutually engaged their  
'Honours to each other, that they would conform  
'to the said Resolution: And then having come to  
several other Resolutions relating to the making,  
dressing and dying of Cloaths, as also to Measures  
of Bays, Cloaths, &c. the same Day they presented  
the following Address to his Excellency the Lord  
Lieutenant, in thanks for his last Speech.

*May it please your Excellency,*

'WE, the Knights, Citizens and Burghers in Parlia-  
'Parliament assembled, do return your Ex-  
'cellency our most humble Thanks for your most  
'excellent Speech from the Throne to both Hou-  
'ses of Parliament.

'Her Majesty's faithful Commons have nothing  
'more at Heart than her Majesty's Service, and the  
'Common Safety of the Protestant Interest of this

Lieute-  
nant.

29.

October.



Kingdom, which are so interwoven that what strikes at the one, necessarily proves prejudicial to the other.

We crave leave to take this Opportunity of assuring your Excellency, that we shall in all Instances endeavour to deserve the Continuance of your Excellency's Favour, in representing our Zeal and Affection for the Person and Government of the best of Queens.

And we shall (as hitherto we have with the utmost Application) give dispatch to the publick Affairs still before us, that the Kingdom may receive the Benefit of those many good Bills your Excellency has been pleased to transmit into Great Britain.

We gratefully acknowledge her Majesty's tender regard of our Welfare, in placing your Excellency over us, whose prudent and equal Administration hath justly raised in us the highest Esteem for your Excellency's Person and Government.

Having received this Address, the Lord Lieutenant was pleased to return the following Answer to the Commons;

Gentlemen,

Id. Lieutenant's  
Answer.

MY Duty to her Majesty, and Satisfaction in your Prosperity, will always be a sufficient Inducement for me to use my best Endeavours, and am always pleased when 'tis agreeable to you, and therefore thank you for this Address.

Passes divers Acts.

Next Day the Lord Lieutenant went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz. An Act for the further Encouragement and Improvement of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufacture. An Act for the Amendment of the Law, and the better Advancement of Justice. An Act for Explaining and Amending the several Acts against Tories, Robbers and Rapperies. An Act for the continuing and perpetuating divers Laws and Statutes heretofore Temporary; and for amending the Law in relation to Butter Casks. An Act to empower Justices of the Peace to terminate Disputes

October.



Disputes about Servants Wages, and to oblige Masters to pay the same; and to punish Idle and Disorderly Servants. An Act to prevent the Disorders that may happen by the marching of Soldiers, and for providing Carriages for the Baggage of Soldiers in their march. An Act to supply the Defects, and for the better Execution of an Act, intituled, An Act for the avoiding of privacy and Secret Outlawries of her Majesty's Subjects, in personal Actions. An Act for the more effectual preventing the taking away and Marrying Children against the Wills of their Parents and Guardians. An Act for suppressing Lotteries and Gaming Tables. An Act for the Encouraging the Exportation of Corn. An Act for settling and preserving a publick Library for ever in the House for that purpose, built by his Grace, *Narcissus*, *Ld.* Archbishop of *Armagh*, on part of the Ground belonging to the Archbishop of *Dublin's* Palace, near the City of *Dublin*; and to seven other private Acts. Then his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houses of Parliament;

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

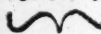
IT is with very great Satisfaction that I now put an end to this Session of Parliament, wherein you have conducted all Affairs with due regard to the Crown, and in it the Good of your Country; and I cannot doubt but you have a grateful Sense of the many good Laws the Queen has now given you.

*Ld. Lieutenant's Speech in Parliament.*  
30.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

Before we part, I cannot but observe among all the Qualifications with which her Majesty is Endowed; her Subjects have been most eminently Blest by her Majesty's Vigilance, Moderation and Justice; and by practicing them in several Stations, the first will prevent all Foreign Attempts, the second by healing your Divisions will strengthen the Protestant Interest, and secure your Peace at Home; and by the good Administration of Justice, you will suppress Profaneness and Immorality, and altogether make a Flourishing and Happy People, to which end I earnestly recommend them.

October.



After which the Lord Chancellor, by his Excellency's Command, Prorogued them to *Thursday* the 6th of *May* next.

Sir Thomas  
Hardy tri-  
ed.

We have no farther occasion to stay in *Ireland*, and the first thing that occurs to us on the Coast of *Britain* is, that Sir *Thomas Hardy* being ordered to Convey a Fleet of Merchant Ships, part of their way to *Lisbon*, and not attacking 6 *French* Men of War he met with in his passage: He was try'd for it at *Portsmouth*; but it appearing to the Board that he punctually follow'd his Instructions, and might, by attacking the Enemy, have put the Merchant Ships in danger, he was honourably acquitted. This Trial was afterwards ordered to be laid before the Parliament, and about the same time a Complaint made to the House of Lords by Mr. *Fesse*, Master of a Ship that came from the *Canaries*, for refusing him sailing Orders from *Plimouth* to *Portsmouth*, which is still depending before their Lordships.

*Lisbon*  
Convoy  
attack'd.

Let Sir *Thomas*, who has the Reputation of being one of the best Sailors in the Navy, fare as well as he can, the Convoy for *Lisbon* came off but blewly at this time; the Fleet consisted of about 130 Sail, under the Care of her Majesty's Ships the *Cumberland*, *Devonshire*, *Royal Oak*, *Chester* and *Ruby*; they put out from *Plymouth* on the 9th, and next day fell in with the *Dunkirk* and *Brest* Squadron, consisting of 14 Sail, and no doubt lying in wait for them: The Men of War, to give the Merchant Ships the better opportunity to escape, engaged the Enemy, and fought very obstinately for some time; but the *Cumberland* having lost her Masts and being overpower'd, was taken, so were also the *Ruby* and *Chester*; the *Devonshire* was chased by 7 Ships together, bravely maintained a running Fight against them all; but at last blew up, and most of the Men were lost. The *Royal Oak* lost her Boltsprit, but escaped, and got safe to *King'sale* in *Ireland*. The Merchant Ships escaped pretty well, but so did not the Council at the Admiralty-Board, who were strangely censur'd by the Vulgar; and most People cry'd out, *Treachery*, *Treachery*. This Misadventure happening a little before the Sitting of the Parliament, it was impossible but some Inquiry should be made into it, as well as

Complaints





Complaints brought by the Merchants concerned in this Fleet, and those that Traffick'd to *Russia*, who had been Sufferers the last Summer by the like, or greater Misfortunes. The Enemy, not without some Reason, made a mighty boast of this Action, and 'twas reported they extended their Vanity to that degree, that when the Captive Men of War were brought into *Brest* Harbour, they cry'd aloud, and in a way of Ridicule, *Make room for the Masters of the Sea*: But if they had remembred what happen'd to themselves at *la Hogue*, *Vigo* and *Gibraltar*, they must have shew'd more Modesty, and less Indiscretion might have serv'd their turn.

We come now to another more fatal Disaster on the liquid Element; which was this, the *Salisbury*, *Antelope*, *Hampshire* and *Charles* Galley, sailing from *Plymouth* to cruise, put into *Scilly*, on the 22d at 4 a Clock in the Afternoon: That Night they heard the firing of Guns of Ships in Distress; and next day had an Account, that *Sir Cloudefly Shovel* with about 20 Sail of Men of War coming from the *Streights*, having made an Observation the 21st, lay by the 22d from 12 to about 6 in the Afternoon, the Weather being very hazy; but then the Wind coming up fresh at S. S. W. they steering E. by N. supposing they had the Channel open, were some of them upon the Rocks to the Westward of *Scilly* before they were aware, about 8 at Night. Of the Association not a Man was saved; *Sir Cloudefly* was taken up stripp'd, and buried in the Sand the 23d. On Inquiry made by the Boats of the *Salisbury* and *Antelope*: it was discover'd (either on occasion of a Dispute between those who stripp'd *Sir Cloudefly* (as some say) or on a Person's asking the Man who buried him, Whether he had taken up a large Corps (as say others) where he was laid? Being taken out of the Ground again, the Earth wash'd off, he appear'd as fresh as if alive, tho' he had lain interr'd from the 23d to the 26th, on which Day he was brought on board the *Salisbury* and Embowell'd, in order to be brought to *London*. The Captain and 24 Men of the *Firebrand* Fireship were saved, as were also the Crew of the *Phoenix*. But the *Romney* and *Eagle* Men of War, with their Crews, were lost with the

*Sir Cloudefly Shovel* lost.  
22.

*October.* *Association*; which last had only time to fire but one Gun. Several Stories were trump'd up in Disreputation of Sir *Cloudestly's* Conduct and Experience upon this fatal Occasion; the best Reason, and that indeed which has all the Face of Justice imaginable, is what I had from a Person of Integrity, who was at that time on board Sir *John Norris*, whose Ship was very near the Admiral, is this; the Fleet usually sails with some light Frigats ahead, but unhappily the day before the Admiral descrying two Ships at a distance, ordered the two Frigats he had with him to give chase to them, as is commonly practised; so that the *Association* was the foremost Ship now, and the first that went to the bottom.

As for the Parliament of *Great Britain*, though by her Majesty's Proclamation they were to meet on the 23d instant, yet not sitting to do Business till next Month; we pass now into *Portugal*, where we find the weakness of our Allies but too manifest, to our Sorrow; they were so far from being able to recover *Serpa* and *Moura*, that they now lost *Ciudad Rodrigo*: For the Marquess *de Bay* having pressed the Siege of it for several Days, and reduced it to Extremity, sent a Trumpet to the Governor, with a Summons to Surrender, requiring an Answer in three hours; whereupon the Governor called a Council of all the Officers, who met in the Castle, to debate upon the Subject. In the mean time the Marquess *de Bay* ordered 400 Men to attempt the Breach, who came to the Wall without being discovered, and finding but a small Body to oppose them, forc'd the Passage and enter'd the Town, having put to the Sword about 50 or 60 common Soldiers in the first fury of the Assault. They were quickly followed and supported by fresh Detachments from the *Spanish* Army, who obliged the Governor and Officers, with the Garrison that was left, to surrender at Discretion. This Action, according to the Representation of the *Portuguese* Officers, very much reflected on the Honour of the Marquess *de Bay*, who attack'd them before the time was expired, which he had allow'd them for an Answer to his Demand. The *Portuguese* would have encountered farther Losses, but that the Autumnal Rains began to

*Spaniards*  
recover  
*Ciudad*  
*Rodrigo.*

to fall. To remedy the ill State of their Affairs, the King held frequent Councils with his Ministers, wherein they told us, it was resolved to augment the Forces that were to act in the Spring on that Side, to 12000 Foot, and 2000 Horse and Dragoons; and to render them more serviceable, they were to be put under a more exact Discipline than heretofore. That the Generals were to review all the Troops in their Winter Quarters, and examine the subaltern Officers, to know whether they were fit for their respective Posts.

If we travel from hence to the other side of Spain, we shall still find our Allies on the losing part; we have before mentioned the Duke of Orleans his Preparations for the Siege of *Lerida*, before which Place the Trenches were open'd in the Night between the 2d and 3d, and the Approaches carried on with so much vigour that on the 9th the *French* begun in the Morning to batter the Town with Eleven 24 Pounders, and Eight 16 Pounders, and to make their Approaches by the Sap, which they carried on the 11th to 20 Fathom of the Breach of the Counterguard, which cover'd the Wall. Next day they continued the Sap towards the Angle of the said Counterguard, and their Batteries fired with so much success, that on the 12th they storm'd the Breach, and lodg'd themselves thereon, with the loss only of 50 Men killed and wounded. The Garrison quitted the Town that Day, and retir'd into the Castle, and on the 13th the *French* Troops march'd thereinto, and on the 14th plunder'd it, because the Garrison having not demanded any Capitulation before they were Masters of the Breach, the Town was look'd upon as if it had been taken by Storm.

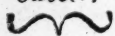
The Prince *Henry* of *Darmstat* sent a Trumpeter on the 13th to the Duke of *Orleans*, to desire him that the Town might be well used; but that Prince had no regard to that Request, and sent him Word, That seeing those he had left in the Town had assisted him in the Defence thereof, he might receive them into the Castle.

On the 15th the Duke of *Orleans* took a view of the Fortifications of the Castle which is scituate on a high Rock of a difficult Access, and on the 16th he opened

D. of Orleans be-  
siegues *Le-  
rida.*

2.

October.



opened the Trenches, and notwithstanding the Difficulty of the Ground, carried the same so far, that they were preparing a Battery within half a Musket-shot from the Tower, which cover'd the Flank of a Bastion. They made another Battery in the Town; but the same being too much exposed to the Fire of the Garrison, they could not make any use of it. The Troops attacked in the Night between the 20th and 21st, one of the two Houses the Garrison had fortified near the Castle, and beat them from thence; but they were soon beat again from that Post, which the Defendants quitted after having burnt the House, that the *French* might not lodge themselves therein. Prince *Henry* used all the Conduct and Diligence in the World to maintain the Castle as long as possible; and this Month spent quite out before the Enemy could make much more progress in the Siege, and therefore we'll leave those Parts for the present; and King *Charles III.* with longing impatience to wait for Succours from *Italy*, whither we are now Bound.

Regulations made by the Viceroy of *Naples*.

*Naples* we find intirely reduc'd under that Prince's Obedience, and the Fees of the Lords of that Kingdom who had not taken the Oaths to the Government, were about to be Confiscated; but Count *Thaun*, the new Viceroy, thought fit to suppress the Tribunal appointed to take Cognizance of all Persons suspected of Disaffection to the Government; and relying intirely on the Fidelity of the *Neapolitans* to King *Charles*, caus'd the Palisadoes that were planted in the Avenues to the Palace to be taken away: But declar'd at the same time, that if any Insurrection should be attempted, he would punish severely all that should be concern'd in it. His Excellency likewise ordered, that all Prisoners for a Debt under 30 Ducats should be set at Liberty, and not be molested by their Creditors.

As for Military Affairs we meet with nothing on this Side; the Armies in this Kingdom, as well as in *Piedmont*, *Lombardy* and other Parts, being gone to their Winter Quarters, and so we will resume the Affairs of *Neufchatel*, about which little Sovereignty there was no small Contest. We need not repeat what has been already said upon this Head, but proceed

ceed to the Particulars of the further Contests, which, tho' somewhat prolix, ought not to be omitted; for notwithstanding the Principality is of it self not considerable, its of the highest Consequence to *Europe*, whether a *French* Man or some other was to have it. We shall begin with what the *French* Ambassador *M. Puisieux* did, who sending his Secretary *St. Colombe* to *Neufchatel*, he deliver'd to the Governor the following Letter to be communicated by him to the Three Estates.

Messieurs,

YOU ought to be sensible that the King my Master has kept an exact Impartiality, as long as his Majesty believed you had no other thoughts than to decide the Dispute to the Succession of *Neufchatel* in favour of one of his Subjects, who only have a legal Claim thereunto; and that you would not deviate in the course of this Affair from your ancient Custom and Practice. But the King being informed, that the decision of this Affair, according to Law, is no longer the Matter in Consideration with you; that the Opinion of every Judge is fore-judg'd by the Party they have almost openly espoused, that the Respect due every where to Tribunals, wherein Justice is administered, is violated; and that the *French* Competitors, or those employ'd by them, are hardly secure therein. The King, I say, informed of all these Particulars, commands me to repair to *Neufchatel*, to signify his Intentions; his Majesty did not know when he dispatch'd the last Express I have received, that you had in some manner forced the greatest part of the *French* Pretenders to abandon their Cause; that you refused to examine the lawful Rights of the House of *Longueville* on the County of *Neufchatel* separately from those the House of *Chalons* pretends to have thereunto. and that you were as resolv'd to give the 17th Instant, the Investiture of that Principality to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. These last Reasons hinder'd me from repairing thither, that I might not be witness of the crying Injustice, to which your Conduct since the Death of the Dutches of *Nemours* gives cause

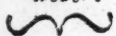
*M. Puisieux's* Letter to the *Neufchate-lois*.

10.

to



o Rober.



to believe you are intirely dispos'd. However, I will not conceal from you part of what the King commands me to tell you, reserving to acquaint you more at large by word of Mouth with the rest, if you grant to the *French* Competitors a sufficient delay, which I desire for them in the Name of the King, whereby they may be enabled to return to pursue their Right, and if you will assure me, that you will examine the validity of their Rights separately from those pretended by the House of *Chalons*.

The King commands me to tell you, that the good Opinion he had of your Equity and Prudence did not permit him to believe, that the Offers and Promises of a Prince who is his Enemy, and less still the oblique ways, which have been publicly us'd to get Votes in an Affair of Judicature, would have been capable to engage you to commit in favour of the latter, such an Act of Injustice to the prejudice of his Majesty's Subjects; that having for a long course of Years enjoy'd the Advantages you found in his Service, and in the Trade you have with the Kingdom of *France*, he thought you were too sensible of your own Interest to give away all these Advantages without any Necessity; that he can hardly perswade himself that you would prefer a Protection as remote as uncertain, to the Advantages you have hitherto received from the Neighbourhood of *France*; that he owns, that the Advices he has some time since received, give him cause to think, that you suffer your selves to be seduc'd by deceitful Offers; that in order to be satisfied with the Truth thereof, he has commanded me to repair to *Neuschatel*, and exactly inform him of the true Dispositions wherein I shall find you; that you are to look upon that Order as an effect of the ancient Affection his Majesty does still preserve for your State; that the said Affection will not receive any Alteration, if his Majesty understands by my Letters, that your Conduct is answerable to the Sentiments he always had for you; that if he is oblig'd to depart from the same, he knows very well what course he is to take; and it will be no less easie for him to avenge himself, than

than it has been easie hitherto for him to give you *October.*  
Proofs of his Affection.



' I can therefore assure you, Messieurs, that the  
' Intention of his Most Christian Majesty, is to  
' make use of all means he shall find convenient to  
' do himself Justice for the wrong you shall do his  
' Subjects, without any consideration or regard  
' whatever ; that he has given Orders to forbid all  
' Commerce between your State and *France*, and that  
' he will afterwards make you more sensibly feel the  
' effects of his Resentment.

' The King's Intentions, which I discover here unto  
' you, ought to dissipate the Reports the Partisans  
' of his Enemies affect to spread abroad to perswade  
' People, that his Majesty look'd with a perfect Indif-  
' ference upon the Decision of the Succession of *Neuf-*  
' *chatel*. I can assure you, that they gave out falsely,  
' that the begg'd Recommendation of the King of  
' *Sweden*, and the Regard he has for the laudable  
' Protestant Cantons, hinder him from crossing and  
' annulling the Pretensions of the Elector of *Bran-*  
' *denburgh*. The consequences will but too much  
' convince you of the contrary, if you do not grant  
' the delay that I desire of you on the part of the  
' King my Master ; and if you do not his Subjects  
' Justice, which is lawfully due unto them, and  
' no Impartial Tribunal would deny. I desire you  
' therefore, Messieurs, seriously to weigh the Con-  
' tents of this Memorial, to return a speedy An-  
' swer thereto, and suffer your selves no longer to  
' be deluded by the vain hopes the Enemies of  
' the King my Master give you, seeing they can  
' have no other end than to draw upon you some  
' Misfortunes, which you cannot avoid, if you do  
' not prevent them by a Conduct more regular, and  
' more agreeable to Justice.

Soluthurn, Oct. 10.

P U I S I E U X.

1707.

Now the Governor summoned extraordinarily the  
Three Estates on the 12th, and communicated un-  
to them this threatening Letter, which was read in upon this  
their Assembly ; but after some Debates, they re-  
solved that no Innovation should be made in the  
Sentence

Proceed-  
ings of

the States  
Letter.

12.

October.

Sentence given on the 1st, and that no delay should be granted before the 17th, when they would meet and consider whether the Letter should be publickly read in the Assembly or no, and what Answer should be returned thereunto. About the same time all the Commonalties of the Country of *Vallengin* resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, that they would suffer no other delay, that they would maintain the Liberty of the Sovereign Tribunal of the Three States, and venture their Lives and Fortunes for it. Matters appear'd yet favourable enough in respect to the King of *Prussia*, and the High Allies, and the Envoys of *Great Britain* and *Holland* laid hold of every Opportunity to oppose the *French* Designs, and finding this Letter of *Puisieux's* administred a good handle for them to expose him; they, on the 17th, presented the following long, but ingenious Memorial to the States;

Gentlemen,

HER Majesty of *Great Britain*, and their High Mightinesses having given us very express Orders carefully to watch for your safety, and repeat to you the positive Assurances of their Protection, as often as you may stand in need of it; 'Tis our Duty to give you fresh Proofs of their Sincere Affection in the present Juncture, in which the Ambassador of *France* uses you with so much Haughtiness and Indignity, and in which he labours to divert you from the Administration of Justice by that heap of Threats that are contained in his Memorial.

British and  
Dutch En-  
voys Me-  
morial a-  
gainst M.  
*Puisieux* a-  
bout *Neuf-*  
*chatel*.

17.

Altho' nothing can be more Outragious, Unjust and contrary to the Engagements of *France*, than that Memorial, you ought indeed to be offended, but not surprized at it; for on this Occasion the Minister of *France* does but follow the constant Method he has practis'd in all his Negotiations in *Switzerland*: 'Tis grown into a habit with him to insult, without either Reserve or Regard, all Persons of most eminent Merit or Distinction in this Nation, who loving their Country and Religion, courageously oppose the dangerous Designs of *France* against their Liberty: Such Persons, ac-

cording



cording to his Opinion, are ill Patriots, or seduc'd by Foreign Powers, or hurried on by a Passion capable of ruining their Country; and he likewise determines, that such of the laudable Cantons that will not fall into the Snares he lays for them, and blindly follow the Desires of *France*, are courting their own Ruin, by exposing themselves to his King's Just Resentment; but the World is already so used to that Cant, that his Injurious Reflections upon private Persons serve only to establish their Reputation, and shew that their Integrity is Proof against all Assaults. As to his Menaces, no Man of Sense takes now any more notice of them; and tho' he had less to negotiate with you, than with the rest of *Switzerland*, yet you have seen so many Contradictions in many things he has at divers times told you, that you ought no more to mind his Harangues than the other parts of the laudable *Helvetic* Body do. Doubtless you sufficiently remember all the Sights he put upon you in the Year 1699, and the Haughtiness with which he threatened you at every Turn. The Troops of *France*, he pretended, were ready to enter into the Heart of your State, in case you should not grant to the Prince of *Conti* the new Tribunal he demanded. But being Men of Courage as you are, you did not suffer your selves to be frightened by Threats void of all Justice. When they saw your Firmness, they let you alone, and the Prince of *Conti* withdrew.

Some time after the Affair of the Minister *Girard* happen'd; it was not the Marquess *de Puiseux* alone that spoke in his behalf, for the *French* King himself wrote to the laudable Evangelick Cantons, that except you did forthwith restore that Minister, he would send back the Prince of *Conti* to this Country, to set again on foot the Pretension that had occasion'd such violent Commotions amongst you. Nothing could be more positive than the Menaces contain'd in that Letter, and in all those that were dispers'd in the Name of *France*: But when they saw you were not in the least intimidated thereby, they were silent, and gave you no farther Disturbance.

Nevertheless,

October.

‘ Nevertheless, *France* was not then engaged, as she now is, in a War so dangerous to her. On the contrary, she was at the highest top of her Grandeur and Power: But as she sufficiently foresaw, that her ambitious Designs upon the Monarchy of *Spain* would suddenly involve her in a new War, she was wiser than to put her Threats in Execution, which might have added to the Enemies she was going to draw upon her self, if not all the laudable *Helvetick* Body, at least all Protestant *Swisserland*: She too plainly saw the Dangers to which such a Conjunction would expose her.

‘ If the *French* King’s positive Threats against you, had no Consequence at that time, those of his Ambassador will have much less at this Juncture, when *France* is distracted by such pressing Perplexities, when she sees her Ambition and Haughtiness have arm’d almost all *Europe* against her; and that God has, on so many signal Occasions, blessed the just Arms of the High Allies. Moreover, if you consider, Gentlemen, the *French* Ambassador’s Conduct since the Death of the Dutchess of *Nemours*, you will find that he sometimes contradicts himself, sometimes the Court, which sufficiently shews, how little Notice ought to be taken of what he says.

‘ The Letter he sent the 14th of *July*, to the four Cantons in League with your State, and which some of them took care speedily to communicate to you, did even threaten you with Contribution, and several other Calamities, in case you did not acknowledge one of the *French* Pretenders for your Sovereign. But seeing how little you regarded so unjust a Threat, and that so preposterous an Imperiousness, instead of intimidating Men of your firmness, serv’d only to exasperate you, he wrote a Letter to the Governour, which was sufficiently made publick, in which, in a very moderate stile, he explain’d that which had been sent to the Cantons, and gave it a quite different Construction from what it visibly had; and the *Sieur de la Closure*, in the Memorial he has deliver’d to you, affirms, That the *French* Ambassador’s Letter is so



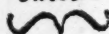
far from containing Threats, that it shews you the Regard and Affections his King has for you.

‘Certainly nothing can be more ridiculous than the *Sieur de la Clojure*’s Suggestion in that respect. For, can any sensible Man look upon the *Marquess de Puisieux*’s Letter in the manner the Resident of *Geneva* would have it construed? But however, we see thereby the evident Contradiction between the Memorial delivered to you by the *Sieur de la Clojure*, by order of the Court; and the *Marquess de Puisieux*’s Letter to the laudable Cantons in League with this State.

‘You likewise remember the *French Ambassador*’s outrageous Threats against you, upon your suffering, as he pretended, ‘That any Body durst be wanting in the Respect due to the Princes of his King’s Blood. And endeavouring to make you answerable for the Competition about Precedency between his Excellency the Count of *Metternich*, Ambassador of his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, and the Prince of *Conti*, the *Marquess de Puisieux* told you, ‘That if you neglected speedily to remedy the same, his King would be oblig’d to take Measures quite opposite to the Thoughts of Peace and Lenity he had always had in relation to the Affairs of *Neufchatel*; adding, it was by his Orders he told you, that when you were wanting in the Respect due to the Princes of his Blood, his Majesty was personally concerned therein, and that he would use all means to procure them in all Places the Honour due to them.

‘According to the plain and unquestionable Sense of that Letter, the King of *France* was upon the point of making use of open Force in your Territories to oblige his Excellency the Count of *Metternich*, to yield the Precedency to the Prince of *Conti*, if you your selves did not decide it against the just Pretensions of his *Prussian* Majesty’s Ambassador.

‘You made, Gentlemen, no manner of Account of a Menace so ill grounded, and your wise Regulation in that Respect has been quite opposite to what the *Marquess de Puisieux* would despotically have exacted from you: You know that the Court



# A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

of France, instead of embracing the Marquess de *Puiseux's* violent Sentiments, which, in the meantime he gave out, in the Name of the King his Master, and as the immediate result of his Orders have entirely approved your Conduct in that Particular; and even the *Sieur de la Closure* has positively told you as much in the Name of his Master.

But, Gentlemen, here is something more. The *French King* himself has lately written to the four Cantons in Alliance with this State; and his Letter dated the 5th is as follows,

Fr. King's  
Letter to  
the States  
of Neuf-  
chatel.

5.

**L**EWIS, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre. Most dear Friends, Allies and Confederates: The particular Alliance which you have with the City and State of *Neufchatel*, will not let us make a Doubt of your giving Attention to what passes between the Pretenders to that Country. We knowing that our Subjects only have the true Right to that Succession, assure ourselves, that being so equitable as you are, you will readily use your good Offices to exclude those whose Pretension is not founded on any sufficient Title. We leave it to your Penetration to judge of the Calamities they might one Day draw upon that State, should they become Masters of it, and we are persuaded you will employ all your Care to hinder it. Whereupon we assure you of the continuance of the same good Will which we have always born towards you. We pray God, &c.  
*Written at Fontainbleau the 5th of October in the Year of Grace 1707, and of our Reign the 65th.*

LOUIS.

Colbert.

Let the Marquess de *Puiseux* reconcile, if he can, the Letter of the King his Master with the outrageous and virulent Memorial he has lately delivered to you.

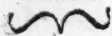
Consider, Gentlemen, that altho' this Letter of the *French King*, which is so opposite to the Violences with which his Minister threatens you, and which only slightly glances upon future and distant

Dangers,

Dangers, should be as harsh as the Marquess de Puiseux's Memorial, yet you would have no reasonable Ground to be alarm'd at it. For it would only be the meer result of the repeated and pressing Sollicitations of the *French* Pretenders, to whom they would give this Satisfaction of interposing for them with some Air of Vigour. There are few among you but know the Design that was laid at the House of one of them, to procure threatening Letters from Court to you. 'Tis even known that the desired Letter was drawn up here, and by whom. The very hour at which the Courier set out to carry it to Court, is known likewise. Nor are we ignorant that in hopes of causing Distraction and Confusion among you, and of stopping the free Course of Justice, they begg'd as a Favour of the *French* King, that he would be pleased to make, in behalf of his Subjects, some steps that might strike Terror among the People. The same Pretender, at whose House this Letter was contrived (it's Monsieur de Matignon we mean) as well as his Agents and Creatures, has endeavour'd to suggest every where abundance of Chimerical Fears; and judging of your Courage by his own Weakness, which he has plainly shewn by his Departure, and the Road he has taken, he thought that Menaces would make the like Impressions with you as they would have made upon, his Mind. The strict Relation he has with one of the principal Ministers at the *French* Court being well known, it ought not to have been surprizing, if with earnest Supplications he had by his means obtain'd a pretty sharp Letter. These are a sort of Experiments which the *French* Court makes at all Adventures, and which have no farther Consequence than according to the weakness of People in believing that they may be attended with any Reality.

Not only all the *French* Pretenders have own'd the Sovereignty of your Tribunal, as well as the *Sieur de Closure* in the Memorial he has deliver'd to you, but the *French* King himself has solemnly acknowledged the same. For Monsieur Amelot, his former Ambassador, having sent hither the

October.



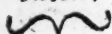
‘ *Sieur de la Boulaye*, gave him a Memorial dated the 25th of *February* 1698, sign’d with his own Hand, and which was delivered to *Messieurs Sinner* and *Willtrading*, Deputies of the laudable Cantons of *Bern*, whereby he declares, ‘ That his Majesty designed to let the Law and the Tribunals have their free course for the Decision of the Differences that might arise from the several Pretensions upon *Neufchatel*, that his Majesty having prescribed himself that Rule, had reason to expect that the Cantons in League with *Neufchatel*, would, in that regard, continue in the same Indifference, since they had no Inspection nor Superiority over that Country. And afterwards the King did write the 13th of *March* in the same Year, to the laudable Canton of *Bern*, a Letter of the same Tenour with his Ambassador’s Memorial, and which convincingly proves that it was deliver’d by his Order. And indeed, by what Title would *France* arrogate to her self the Power of regulating your Tribunal? Had this Country ever any Dependence upon that Kingdom? How can *France* dictate Rules to Judges that are in no manner subject to her? And what would he say, if any Power should pretend to give Laws to her Tribunals, and regulate their Decisions either with respect to their Order, or the bottom of the Affair?

‘ You have, Gentlemen, always with reason, looked upon the Sovereign Tribunal of the Three States as what is most dear to you, and most necessary for your Preservation. But the *Marquess de Puiseux* will now extinguish it with despotick Authority: He would have you grant to the *French Pretenders*, who have deserted their Cause, a sufficient delay, in order to return and sue their Claims; that is to say, as much time as they shall demand. He would have you oblige your selves to cause the Pretensions of the House of *Longueville* to be judg’d separately from those of the House of *Chalons*; and in order to obey him, entirely to subvert the Rules of your Judicatory; and besides, he would be assur’d that you will chuse none but a *French Pretender*. ’Tis on these Conditions only you can preserve his King’s Benevolence: But if you

' you fail herein, the prohibition of your Com-  
 ' merce is already ordain'd, and nothing shall hin-  
 ' der *France* from revenging her self openly on you.  
 ' Neither the King of *Sweden's* Recommendations,  
 ' nor any Regard for the laudable Protestant Can-  
 ' tons shall shelter you from her Vengeance. Who  
 ' can read, without Indignation, so unjust and vain  
 ' Menaces? Will the Court of *France*, who see the  
 ' Abyss of Miseries into which they have plung'd  
 ' that Kingdom, by the little Regard they had for  
 ' their Neighbours, and the Oppressions they have  
 ' made them undergo, for ever suffer their Ministers  
 ' with so much Imperiousness to make use of Threats  
 ' as soon as their Will is not follow'd? Have you not  
 ' sufficiently convinc'd them, that the courageous  
 ' Love you have for your Religion, Rights, Liber-  
 ' ties and Privileges, is too deeply rooted in your  
 ' Hearts, as that you should be deterr'd from it by  
 ' any Threats? Has not the Experience of what is  
 ' past sufficiently evidenc'd your Firmness? The  
 ' Fruits you have reap'd from it are a sure Earnest  
 ' of the Advantages that will accrue to you from it.  
 ' Do they not see with how much Affection and Cor-  
 ' diality the Republick of *Bern* is ready to perform  
 ' whatever their Engagements and Alliances with  
 ' them exact from them? And they almost daily  
 ' give you the repeated Assurances of it in as posi-  
 ' tive a manner as you can desire. Is not all Pro-  
 ' testant *Switzerland* concerned in your Fate, and in  
 ' the Preservation of your Religion and Liberties?  
 ' And can it be believ'd that *France*, in her present  
 ' Circumstances, will add that powerful Body to the  
 ' many Enemies her Ambition has rais'd against  
 ' her? Does she not know that the *Burgundians*, your  
 ' Neighbours, have not been able to use themselves  
 ' to that severe Slavery, to which they have been  
 ' reduced, and that they will embrace with Plea-  
 ' sure and Eagerness any Opportunities of shaking  
 ' off a Yoke which is so insupportable to them?  
 ' what Troops would she make use of to insult you?  
 ' Those employed against his Royal Highness the  
 ' Duke of *Savoy*? But they could not hinder the  
 ' taking of *Suza* in their Sight, and the Garrison's  
 ' being made Prisoners of War: And the way is



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now open for the same Army which has driven the French out of *Italy*, to come through *Savoy* and support you as soon as Occasion shall require. You know that the posture of Affairs in *Germany* is intirely changed. That the French, who at the beginning of the Campaign had there some Advantage, find it pretty difficult to maintain themselves there, and that 13 of their Squadrons have been lately entirely defeated. Nothing is more false than the pretended Detachment, which, as the French Emissaries give out, is coming from *Germany* to the County of *Burgundy*, in order to support the French Pretenders: but if such a thing should happen, the Army of the Empire would in that case approach *Switzerland*, to be near at Hand to support you; and you may, Gentlemen, be perswaded, that should *France*, contrary to all Probability, and her most visible Interests, abandon her self to her unjust Passion against you, her Majesty. the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their High Mightinesses would furnish both to the laudable Protestant Cantons, and to you Supplies either of Money, Officers, Troops, or such as could be desir'd; and that they would assist you all in such a manner as you should think most consistent with your Interest and your Situation, and that with all the Expedition which those Powers so zealous for Religion, the Publick Good, and the Safety of *Europe*, know so happily how to employ, when the Preservation of Religion, and the Support of the Oppress'd are in question.

We do not mention to you the Succours his Majesty the King of *Prussia* would immediately procure for you by his Money, his Alliances with the Princes of the Empire that are your Neighbours, and by his own Troops; and even he has Eight Thousand Men of the best Infantry at Hand, who in 7 Days may be on the Frontiers of the Country of *Vaux*. You may easily judge that he would not omit any thing towards supporting his own Subjects, and defending a Country which should be attack'd only for having done him Justice.

But

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‘ But altho’ we here solemnly and pursuant to our Orders, do renew to you the Assurances of most effectual, real, and speedy Succours on the behalf of her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their High Mightinesses, and that you may safely and soundly depend upon them, if you should stand in need of them; yet we may plainly see that such a Case will not happen. For all the Threats that have been used against you, have certainly no other tendency than to try if by that means you may be divorc’d from your true Interests, and the Administration of Justice: And be perswaded, that all the Efforts that are now made to distract you, will cease, and that Tranquillity will be perfectly restor’d among you, as soon as you shall have acknowledged his *Prussian* Majesty for your Sovereign, pursuant to his Rights.

‘ Your Repose will be the more secure, because *France* cannot attack you without an open Violation of her Alliances with the laudable *Helvetic* Body, of which you have always been a Part, and without destroying a Neutrality so necessary to her Safety. The King of *Prussia* having already declar’d, and solemnly oblig’d himself, that he did no ways pretend to recede from that Neutrality, in reference to the Counties of *Neuchâtel* and *Valangin*, and that he consents it should be constantly observed in the same Manner, and with the same Exactness as the laudable Canton of *Bern* observes it, and will not the *French* King, to whom all possible Security shall be given in that respect, (seeing by that means the County of *Burgundy* is for ever cover’d on this Side, and his Kingdom in a Condition to reap all the Advantages it has hitherto drawn from the Counties of *Neuchâtel* and *Valangin*) be glad to see things settled in such a manner as may give him no Umbrage?

‘ *France*, ’tis suggested, will not perhaps make an open War, but only put the Country under Contribution. What does such a Suggestion mean? Is not the putting a Country under Contribution making War against it? And can she go about such an Attempt without drawing upon her

*October.* self a War with the laudable Canton of *Bern*, by reason of your Alliances and *Comburger*ship. All Protestant *Switzerland* would joyn with them, and consequently *France* could not enter upon those Measures, without undoing her self, considering the dangerous Circumstances she is in. And would not the County of *Burgundy* be obliged to reimburse, with Interest, the Contributions that should be imposed upon you, and which might be extended infinitely farther than your Country? You ought to be the more secure in that respect, because his Excellency the Count de *Metternich*, in the Quality of Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, will, if it be thought necessary, engage himself to repay to you all the Contributions you shall be obliged to pay to *France*, and indemnify all private Persons for the Losses they shall sustain from her. And as to the Prohibition of your Commerce, wherewith you are so much threatned, we have already shewn you, not only that *France* cannot do it with Justice, but that even such a Prohibition would at this Juncture cause but very little Inconveniency in your State; besides, that *France*, who would suffer by it infinitely more than you, and from whom, by way of Reprisal, you might stop most of her Effects that pass over your Lake, would first be weary of it, and would soon sollicite the Restoration of Free Trade.

Upon the whole Matter, you may easily judge, Gentlemen, what little Regard you ought to have for the frivolous Menaces of the *French* Minister, and you ought to consider besides, that should they produce the Effect he desires, it would be his constant practise to make use, at every turn, of this means to oblige you to do any thing he should exact from you. If the Town and People of *Neuchatel* would preserve their ancient Liberties and Privileges, he would decide them to be unjust and chimerical; with the same Assurance he makes the like Determination concerning the Rights of his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, and would despotically ordain you to wave them; otherwise the King his Master, he says, should

' should be oblig'd to support a Prince, his Sub-  
 ' ject, against the Enterprizes of his disobedient  
 ' People; and *France* would be as ready to fur-  
 ' nish him with Means to abolish your Privileges,  
 ' as she was not long ago to give Troops to the  
 ' Prince of *Montbeliard*, on the like Occasion. If  
 ' the Preservation of your Spiritual Liberties was in  
 ' Question, it would be decided, that the *French*  
 ' King cannot tolerate them, because they might  
 ' serve to entertain Heresie in his Kingdom: This  
 ' was the Phrase they us'd in reference to *Orange*; a  
 ' Precedent which can never be deeply enough  
 ' engraven in your Minds. Have you not seen his  
 ' Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy* compell'd by  
 ' *France* to drive those of our Religion out of the  
 ' Valley of *Lucern*, and to have Foreign Troops  
 ' employ'd in his own Territories, for extirpa-  
 ' ting Subjects that were so faithful to him, and  
 ' with whom he was so well satisfied? Indeed, that  
 ' Great Prince, having afterwards, by his invincible  
 ' Courage, withdrawn himself from that Depen-  
 ' dency, to which *France* endeavour'd to subject  
 ' him, has restor'd such of those poor People that  
 ' did not perish by the Arms of that Power, to their  
 ' Country and Estates. We have seen a Duke of *Bou-*  
 ' *illon*, Sovereign Prince of *Sedan*, a Sovereignty dis-  
 ' tinct and separate from the Kingdom of *France*,  
 ' seiz'd for Matters that did not regard his Principa-  
 ' lity, but solely concern'd him, as being by his Birth  
 ' a Subject of the *French* King. Nor could he get  
 ' out of Prison but by surrendering his Sovereignty to  
 ' the Crown of *France*: And *Sedan*, that City so fa-  
 ' mous for its Zeal for Religion, for its excellent  
 ' Preachers and Professors, and the Concourse of so  
 ' many young Scholars that repair'd thither to be  
 ' instructed, sees at present its Temples demolish'd,  
 ' its Inhabitants dispers'd, and such of them as staid  
 ' behind oblig'd to profess the Catholick Religion.  
 ' Can any among you, that has a Zeal for his Re-  
 ' ligion, but be struck by all these Examples? And  
 ' who among you can doubt but that all these Efforts  
 ' which the Minister of *France* makes to hinder you  
 ' from administering Justice freely, and to obtain De-  
 ' lays, which will involve you in the most dangerous  
 ' : Distractions,

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“ Distractions, aim at the overturning of our Religion and your Liberty? And who again among you can deny, that if the Menaces used against you should now produce a slackning in your Resolutions, but that they will continue to make use, with an unsupportable Imperiousness, of the same means until they have entirely brought you under the Yoke.

“ But to make some particular Reflections on the Delay demanded of you, we desire you to consider, that in a Law case, 'tis an indispensable Duty to follow the forms of the Process, without suffering your selves to be diverted from them; and that you can grant no Delay at the Instances of the *French* Ambassador, (who is so far from having a Right to set up here as he does for an Umpire, that he cannot even be look'd upon as a Party concern'd) without reversing the former Judgments of your Tribunal; without giving the King of *Prussia* a just cause of Complaint, and consequently to his High Allies, who so seriously concern themselves in his behalf: For in short, we must freely tell you, that her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their High Mightinesses will look upon such a Delay as a piece of Complaisance for *France*, which would be absolutely opposite to Justice; and they would be sensibly affected if you should have more Regard for the unjust and violent Demands of the *French* Ambassador, than for the affectionate Remonstrances of their Ministers, and For their Oppositions.

“ Moreover, all the Delays you might grant, will never satisfy the *French* Ambassador, unless you not only permit that Pretenders, who have fore-judg'd themselves, that have deserted their Cause, and have made use of such injurious Protests against you, come in again against all the Rules of Justice, to sue their Claims; but likewise unless you decide in favour of a *French* Pretender: For the *Marquess de Puiseux* explains himself clearly enough about it, so as to leave you no room to doubt it. If you will not do all that, the Delay which is demanded of you, and which may occasion numberless Troubles, Misfortunes and Divisions among



'mong you, without contenting the *French* Ambassador, will only render his Proceedings more vehement and outrageous. Therefore is it not much better for you, by deciding the Affair as speedily as the Consideration of the Right will admit, to be certain of your Fate, than to leave it any longer doubtful by so preposterous and dangerous a Complaisance?

'We hope, Gentlemen, you will do us the Justice to believe, that having an entire Regard for you, we have seen, with sensible Grief, and with true Indignation, the outrageous manner in which the *French* Ambassador treats you. Does he think that because he is honoured with the Character of a Publick Minister, he is allowed so unjustly, and with so much Violence, to accuse your Sovereign Tribunal of open Partiality? Of having done nothing but crying Injustices since the Death of the Dutcheß of *Nemours*? Of having suffered themselves to be led by Cabals? Of judging no more according to the Laws? And to say, that the Judges were no more known than by the Party they had openly embraced? There is no Person in the State but who ought to resent such an Affront offered, without any Ground, to a Sovereign Tribunal.

'All the Sentences the Three Estates have given to that of the 30th of *September*, have been accepted by all the *French* Pretenders, who remained here after the Prince of *Conti*'s Departure, and they have, in all Places, commended the Wisdom and Justice of the same. But because some of the *French* Pretenders, (who found the former Sentences so wise) have been pleas'd suddenly to cross the Cudgels, desert their Cause, and complain in the most odious Terms, of the Sentence of the 30th, which, however, was but a Confirmation of that of the 27th, which they had accepted, and to which they had adhered: The Marquess *de Pui-sieux*, instead of disallowing so irregular a Conduct, does still go beyond them; advances that the Tribunal has done nothing but crying Injustice since the Death of the Dutcheß of *Nemours*; and, without any reserve, and against open Truth, uses the most violent Expressions against the Reputation  
' of

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of Men of Honour, and by the most heinous Accusations endeavours to prostitute to the whole World the Judges of a Sovereign State. We still repeat it, What Person in *Neufchatel* can see such a thing, without Indignation, and without being transported with the most lively Resentment? In particular, What does the Marquess *de Puiseux* mean by those Cabals, by which he pretends the Judges have suffer'd themselves to be led? If their Integrity had not been Proof against all Temptations, and they had been capable of suffering themselves to be seduced by Cabals, Monsieur *de Matignon*, had, long before now, been Prince of *Neufchatel*; for by this time, every Body knows what Measures had long before been taken in *France* to supply his ill-grounded Pretensions. 'Tis known that the *Quietus* of some of the Judges was already drawn up; because the Court of *France* was too well acquainted with their Firmness, to hope to dispose of them according to their Wishes; and if the Dutches of *Nemours* had fallen one day later into the desperate Disease that carried her off, the thing had certainly been done.

Thereupon, *Bouret* came hither, that Man who during the Life of the Dutches of *Nemours*, was the Sovereign Dispenser of all her Favours, and made no other Use of them than to raise Creatures, and strengthen the Party he should espouse: He took up his Lodgings in the Castle, and from thence has been the great Director of all the Intrigues of *M. de Matignon*. What Dependance may not such a Man expect to have here, who had for so long a time dispos'd of all the Principal Places of the State?

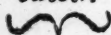
During the Prince of *Conti's* stay here, the *Sieur de la Clojure* has acted with a great deal of Reservedness and Indifference, and has observed a sort of Neutrality between the *French* Pretenders; but immediately upon the Prince of *Conti's* Departure, he has been observed to act with great Violence, and has openly declared for Monsieur *de Matignon*, insomuch that even the Duke of *Villeroy* has complained to several among you of this immoderate Partiality of the *Sieur de la Clojure*.

'sure. The Governor of *Pontarlier* has made no  
'Scruple to say, that he came hither to support the  
'Interests of the said *Monsieur de Matignon*, and  
'that he had Orders from a Minister, to whom he  
'cannot deny any thing, to use therein his utmost  
'Endeavours; and 'tis sufficiently known how  
'large his Offers were to the private Persons he la-  
'bour'd to bring into the same Interest. But no-  
'thing of all this having been able to divert up-  
'right Judges, such as are the Gentlemen of the  
'Three States, from an exact Administration of Ju-  
'stice, *Monsieur de Matignon*, seeing their Incorrump-  
'tibility, is indeed gone away, but, at the same time,  
'has taken with his Friends all the Measures he has  
'thought most proper to trouble your State, and  
'cause Distraction among you; and you have seen  
'the Steps that have been made pursuant to those  
'Measures, in order to bring about so pernicious a  
'Design.

'The Prince of *Conti*, who, by the eminent Qua-  
'lities he is Master of, has gain'd a general Esteem  
'through all *Europe*, has since his Departure, acted  
'in a Manner worthy of his great Spirit; for see-  
'ing that his Pretensions could not take Place, he has  
'waved his Suit, without making any Effort in  
'*France* to trouble your Repose; and the Duke of  
'*Villeroy* has made it appear in all his Proceedings  
'and Discourses, that he knew how to abandon,  
'with a good Grace, a Pretension that proved ill-  
'grounded; and that he had no design to cast you  
'into Perplexities or Trouble. But certainly *Mon-*  
'sieur *de Matignon* has not acted in the same  
'manner.

'We cannot, before we conclude, forbear shew-  
'ing our Surprize, that the Marquess *de Puisieux*  
'should bring the Affair of the *Sieur de Normandie*  
'again upon the Stage. We were silent as to the  
'Memorial deliver'd to you by the *Sieur de la Clo-*  
'sure, on that Subject, because we saw very well  
'that he was altogether ignorant of the Rights of  
'Ambassadors, and we thought it would be use-  
'less for him to be instructed therein. But is the  
'Marquess *de Puisieux*, who has so long been an  
'Ambassador, ignorant that there is no Tribunal,  
'that

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‘ that arrogates to it self the Right of exercising  
 ‘ Justice over Persons that belong to a Minister ho-  
 ‘ noured with that Character? Does he not know  
 ‘ that when the Court of *Rome* will in the least  
 ‘ strike at the Privileges and Prerogatives of Am-  
 ‘ bassadors, those of the Powers at War amongst  
 ‘ themselves always unite in such a case, in order  
 ‘ joynly to oppose it? Would he permit that Per-  
 ‘ sons of his House should be punished by others  
 ‘ than himself, for want of Respect to Magistrates?  
 ‘ Can he deny but that the Count *de Metternich*  
 ‘ has given sufficient Satisfaction to the Gentlemen of  
 ‘ the three States, not only by publickly disowning  
 ‘ the *Sieur de Normandie*; but even by causing him  
 ‘ immediately to leave the County of *Neufchatel*?  
 ‘ And lastly, does he not know, that if it be true,  
 ‘ that the *Sieur de Normandie* has suffered himself to  
 ‘ be transported by a very blameable and very dis-  
 ‘ respectful Passion, ’tis true likewise, that he was  
 ‘ highly provoked by the *Sieur Tribolet*’s repeated  
 ‘ Petulancy.

‘ We had, Gentlemen, been less prolix in this  
 ‘ Memorial, had we not been sensibly affected with  
 ‘ the injurious and outrageous Manner in which you  
 ‘ are treated. We shall end with renewing to you  
 ‘ the positive Assurances of the High Protection of  
 ‘ her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of  
 ‘ their High Mightinesses, by promising you, in  
 ‘ their Names, all the necessary Succours for main-  
 ‘ taining you against the Oppression of *France*, when  
 ‘ you shall stand in need of them; by exciting  
 ‘ you to Resolution and Union among your selves;  
 ‘ by Conjuring you, as you love your selves, not  
 ‘ to be diverted, by any Threat, from the Paths  
 ‘ of Justice; and by exhorting you carefully to  
 ‘ avoid the Snares that are laid for you, by the  
 ‘ demand of Delays; for ’tis thereby that they  
 ‘ pretend to put your Country into Confusion;  
 ‘ divide you amongst your selves; strike Terror in-  
 ‘ to the People; and have an Opportunity to form  
 ‘ all manner of Cabals among you, and draw you  
 ‘ into Disputes and Debates, that may occasion  
 ‘ your Ruin.

‘ We

for the YEAR 1707.

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October.

‘ We beseech God to inspire you with the most proper Resolutions for your own Preservation, and that of our Holy Religion ; and we desire you to be fully perswaded, that we will eagerly seek all Opportunities to give you Proofs of our Respect for you. Given at Neufchatel, this 6th of October, 1707.

A. STANYAN.

J. LOVYS RUNCKELL.

In the mean time that this Memorial was hatching against Monsieur *Puisieux*, that Minister found it necessary he should appear in Person at *Neufchatel*; he arrived there on the 15th, and because the Town would not show him more respect than they had done to the Count *de Metternich*, Ambassador of *Prussia*, he declared that he would not be treated with any Ceremony, dispatched immediately after his Arrival, a Courier to the *French* Court; and in the Afternoon the Council of State waited upon him, and were very well received. The Council of the Town waited an hour after upon his Excellency, but instead of a civil Reception, they told us, they met with very undecent Language: However it was, all the Commonalties of that Country, two or three excepted, having sent their Deputies to *Neufchatel* on the 16th, they were invited by the Governor to the Castle, where the *French* Ambassador was; and that Minister and the Governor used all possible Arguments to perswade them from joining with the Town, but to no purpose. *Puisieux* after that sent one after another for the Judges of the Tribunal, whom he suspected to be in the Interest of the King of *Prussia*, and endeavoured first to gain them by Promises, and then to frighten them with haughty Menaces, but all in vain. On the 17th he presented a Memorial to the Council of State, and to the Council of the Town, the Substance of which was, ‘ That he might have deferred his coming to *Neuf-* ‘ *chatel*, tho’ he had receiv’d his Master’s Orders for ‘ it till they had granted the Delay he had demand- ‘ ed in his Name, in favour of the *French* Pretenders, ‘ and given sufficient Assurance to weigh the Merits ‘ of their Rights, separately from those which were ‘ obtruded

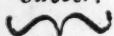
*French*  
Ambassa-  
dor at  
*Neufchatel*

Substance  
of the *Fr.*  
Ambassa-  
dor’s Me-  
morial.

17.



October.



obtruded by the Head of the House of *Chalons*; but that the new Orders sent him, upon Information given him of the Protestations, with which the said Pretenders had been oblig'd to content themselves, both by reason of the Irregular and Partial Proceedings of the Tribunal, and of the Practices and Cabals that had been carried on to reduce them to that sad Necessity, were so precise; that no Consideration was able to supersede them or stop the Execution of them. That they ought however to look upon them as a remainder of Regard, which his Majesty was still willing to preserve for their State; to the end, that being timely, and by him inform'd of his Majesty's Intentions, which were agreeable to Justice and Equity, they might have no pretence of Complaint, if, against his own Inclination, he found himself oblig'd to come to Extremities, which they could not prevent, but by a thorough Change of their Way of Proceeding till that Time; and by doing full Justice to the *French* Pretenders, whose unquestionable Right did absolutely quash the Vain and Chimerical Pretensions of a Prince, who was his Majesty's Enemy. That 'twas plain, he repos'd his Confidence on the Support which the Concurrence of his Allies gave to an Ambitious Project, as contrary to his Majesty's Interest, as fatal to the Happiness and Tranquility of that State; on the *Interposition and Influence of a Potentate who flatter'd himself thereby to heighten his Credit and Authority*; on the Sums he lavished away, and the Favours he promis'd, of which his Manifesto made a pompous Enumeration, rather than any shadow of Right, that might give him Hopes to succeed in it by lawful Ways. For tho' 'twas not his present Business to discuss his Pretension, yet he thought he might say in general, that it had no other Foundation but the Fancy of those who had put that Project in his Head, and in particular of some Persons, who finding themselves long before engaged by the Pensions they had received, and the Favours that had been promis'd them, had a Mind to consummate their Work at the Expence of the Repose and Happiness of their Country,

without

without any regard to Justice, or the most Inviolable Laws.

Then coming to Expostulations, he said, What can be more extraordinary than to see at present the Elector of *Brandenburgh* among the Pretenders to the Principality of *Neufchatel*? Has he any Title or Claim to the Succession of the Dutchess of *Nemours*, whose Ancestors have peaceably enjoy'd this State for near three Ages past? Is not the Right he pretends to the late King *William* of *England* still undecided, and even contested in relation to the Territories situated in the *Low-Countries* by the States-General, who nevertheless assist him by their Offices and Interpositions? Does not he himself own, that he is an absolute Stranger to the House of *Chalons*, whose Rights he pretends to administer? In fine, what can one say of his pretending to obtain by Right of Inalienability, an Estate which he cannot claim, but by supposing it to be Alienable, since 'tis only from the Will and Testament of *Renatus* of *Nassau*, in favour of *William* his Cousin, who never had a share in the Blood of the House of *Chalons*, that he forms the Colour of his vain Pretension? These are, continued he, so evident Contradictions, that they cannot be reconcil'd but in the Head of Men hurried away by Passion, Cabal or Interest; and without examining the questions of Alienability, or Inalienability, or explaining in what manner this State may be bestow'd among the *French* Pretenders, the King having always entertain'd, and still preserving an intire Impartiality in that respect; may not I with Confidence say, that 'tis with design to impose upon the Religion of Simple, Credulous, and in these Matters, Unskill'd Men; to abuse the facility of People, and to deceive Justice it self, that so sacred a Name is made use of to consummate such a Work? This said, he declar'd, he would content himself for the present with insisting on the Memorial which had been presented to them from him on the 11th Instant, both in relation to the sufficient Delay he demanded in the Name and by Order of his Majesty, in favour of the *French* Pretenders, and the separation of the Claims of

October.

the House of *Chalons* from those of the House of *Longueville*. But if, contrary to his Expectation, it should fall out that their Answer should not be conformable to it, and the Prepossession which had appear'd in favour of the Elector of *Brandenburg* should yet blind them so far as to prefer him before such of the *French* Pretenders as should be found to have the best Title to the Succession of *Neufchatel*; he had still fresh Orders from his Majesty to assure them, that as he could not look upon such a Conduct but as a formal Declaration against his Interests in so lawful a Demand, so nothing should be able to stop the Effects of his Indignation, or save them from the just Vengeance he propos'd to exercise. That he could not persuade himself that they could hear with Indifference the Motives of his Majesty's Resentments, deliver'd by his Ambassador, and the Impression thereof ought to be the more lively, because all the World knew how easie it would be for him to put them in Execution.

That the Love they ought to have for their Country, and for the Repose and Tranquility of the State; the Reflections they would not fail to make on what they might fear or hope from his Majesty; the Conveniencies of so useful and advantageous a Neighbourhood; the Testimonies he had hitherto given them of the Honour of his Good-will should be more than sufficient Motives to determine their Choice: But that if to this be added the Concerns several Persons among them had express'd at different times, upon the withdrawing of the *French* Pretenders, and of the knowledge they could not but have of the Justice of their Claims, so agreeable to his Majesty's Intentions, that all these Considerations would not suffer them to doubt of the favourable Dispositions which he should find during his stay at *Neufchatel* for the full Execution of the same; at which rate only they could merit the Continuation of the said Good-will.

Answer'd  
by the British  
and  
Dutch En-  
voys.

This Bullying Memorial could not go unanswered by the *English* and *Dutch* Envoys, who next day set forth before the States, 'That tho' Passion and Violence were inseparable from the Ministers of *France*, who, where ever they were, arrogated to themselves

themselves the Right of Commanding with an absolute Power, it could not however have been imagin'd, that amongst a Free Nation they would have play'd such mad Pranks as *Puiseux* had done, in sending for several among them to his own House, to load them with opprobrious Names and Menaces; that never any Minister prostituted his Character at this rate? Were ever Judges of a Sovereign State treated so unworthily? And that if those Menaces should make any other Impression on their Minds than such as ought to result from a just Resentment of resolute Men who were tender of their Honour; and if after all this they should grant a Delay which was so unjust in it self; the whole Liberty of their Tribunal, would be extinguish'd, and by his Violences the *French* Ambassador would assume a Right to put fresh Affronts daily upon them; and to treat a Nation, absolutely independent upon *France*, with more Haughtiness and Violence than he would dare to shew to the very Subjects of his King, tho' that Nation was brought under a dismal Slavery. And that whereas her *Britannick* Majesty and their High Mightinesses were fully resolv'd to maintain all their Engagements with the King of *Prussia*, and could not look upon the Delay, tho' never so short, granted to the *French* Ambassador, but as extorted by Violence: They must be obliged to concert just Measures with the King of *Prussia*, to maintain his Rights against the *French* Incroachments upon them. And they resolutely opposed, in the Name of their respective Sovereigns, whatever the *French* Ambassador, who had nothing to do to interpose in that Affair, would exact from them, as being unjust things which they could no ways grant, without affording just Matter of Complaint to the King of *Prussia*, the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the States-General. The King of *Prussia's* Grand Allies, having thus stickled stoutly for his Interest, and his own Ambassador growing apprehensive lest the Menaces of *France* to raise Contributions and ravage the Country, might intimidate the People, and work them at last into a Compliance with the *French* Demands, he put forth a Declaration on the Twenty First,

*October.*  
 Declarati-  
 on of the  
*Prussian*  
 Ambassa-  
 dor to the  
*Neuschate-*  
*lois* about  
 making  
 Reparati-  
 on for  
 Contribu-  
 tions, &c.

21.

‘ That in Case it should happen contrary to all ap-  
 pearance, that Contributions should be demanded  
 on the part of *France* of any Person of the Coun-  
 try of *Neuschatel* and of *Valangin*, or that any At-  
 tempt should be made on their Effects, or on any  
 thing that belonged to them, whether by Seizure,  
 Pillage, Burning, or otherwise, he engaged to re-  
 imburse all the Contributions that private Persons  
 or Communities should be obliged to pay, and to  
 make good to them all the Losses in general they  
 might suffer : And that however things might hap-  
 pen, he would take all convenient and necessary  
 Measures to secure that Country intirely from all  
 Insult.

We shall but just mention in this Place the Par-  
 tiality of the *Frenchified* Governor and Council of  
 State, who by their Ceremoniale would not allow  
 the same Honours to the *British* Envoy, as they did  
 to the *French*, for which the former refused to have  
 any Audience at all ; however, the Three Estates  
 were stanch in their Proceedings, and having exa-  
 mined the *French* Ambassador’s Memorial, they en-  
 tred an order in their Register on the 19th, import-  
 ing, ‘ That they were highly concerned to see the  
 harsh and hard Expressions contain’d in that Me-  
 morial, and that the Conditions on which a De-  
 lay was desir’d were contrary to, and an Attempt  
 against the Authority and Liberty of that Sovereign  
 and independant Tribunal, the Rights and  
 Competency whereof, they were oblig’d both by  
 Duty and their Oath to maintain. And that con-  
 sidering the formal Oppositions made on the Part  
 of some of the High and Illustrious Pretenders, the  
 said Gentlemen of the Three States, in order to  
 follow the judiciary Way, and the Course of the  
 Cause, the Proceedings being already finish’d, de-  
 clar’d, that they adjourn’d themselves to *Monday*  
 following, when they would begin to proceed to  
 the Reading of the said Proceedings, that the con-  
 tending Parties might plead on the same, and draw  
 their Conclusions. But as to the Demand made  
 on the Part of his most Serene Highness the Prince  
 of *Montbelliard*, the said Three States found the  
 same ill grounded, reserving, however, to the

Resolati-  
 on of the  
 States of  
*Neuschatel*  
 12.



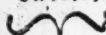
' said Prince, the Faculty, if he had any just Cause of Recusation, to propose the same to the Audience.

October.

The States met on the 24th, but upon the producing of two Letters, one from the Prince of *Nassau Siegen*, and the other from the young Prince of *Montjoye*, the Tribunal was put off to the next Day, while the *French* Ambassador having written to the four Cantons allied to *Neufchatel*, to desire them to join with him in his Demand of a Delay; the Canton of *Bern* return'd a mortifying Answer to that Minister; importing, ' That far from prescribing Rules to the Sovereign Tribunal of *Neufchatel*, they had nothing else in view, than to support its Liberty and Authority; and maintain all its Sentences, conformable to their Alliance and *Comburger*ship. The same Canton wrote to the other three, to hinder them from joyning with the Ambassador of *France* in his Demand, representing it as a thing intirely injurious to the Liberty of a Sovereign Tribunal. On the 25th the States met, and notwithstanding the Intrigues of the Governour and his Faction, order'd that the Proceedings should be read, and they begun to do it accordingly. Next Day Monsieur *Molondin*, the Governour, and his Party, renewed their Intrigues to prevent the continuation of the reading of the Proceedings of the Tribunal, which took up some time; and the Partisans of the King of *Prussia* designing to regain it, caused the Clock to be put back. The Governour expected impatiently that it should strike 12, the usual Hour of the Court's raising; and perceiving by his Watch that some Trick had been us'd therein, he got up in a great Passion, and said, That that was only a Trick fit for School-boys, and declar'd, that he adjourn'd the States to the 29th, past several Reflections on the Council of the Town, and retired with his Friends, notwithstanding he was desir'd to continue in the Assembly. The 4 Chief Magistrates met in the Afternoon to reprimand him for his presuming to adjourn the Assembly; and as he pretended he had done nothing but what he had a Right to do, the Council of the Town, and the Deputies of the Commonalties were summon'd the 27th to consider how to oppose those dangerous Pre-

Their farther Proceedings, 24, &c.

October.



tensions of the Governor, who had the Day before desired the Town to withdraw the Garrison from the Castle as useleſs ; but inſtead of having any regard thereunto, they order'd the Captain of the Guard to take more Men in to ſtand on his Guard, and examine all Perſons coming in, and he was likewiſe forbidden to eat with the Governor.

The 26th the Marqueſs *de Puſſieux* receiving a Pacquet from Court, upon reading his Letters, was obſerved to be very mute, and ſet out next Morning with all his Attendants, without leaving any Memorial, or ſaying a Word to any Perſon. Madam *de Mailly* went away at the ſame time in great hurry too for *Pontarlier* ; thence to proceed with the Duke *de Villeroy* and the Marqueſs *de Matignon*, who by the ſame Courier had Orders to return to Court.

In the Interim the States met on the 29th, and the Governor produc'd the Proteſtations of Madam *de Mailly* and Monſieur *de Allegre*, which were declar'd void, as well as that delivered on the Part of the Prince of *Montbeliard* ; and then proceeded to the continuation of the Proceedings of the Court ; the Governor pretended once more to adjourn the Aſſembly by his own Authority ; but the Banderet of the Town, and the Advocate of his *Prussian* Maſteſty oppoſed the ſame, whereupon the States being retired into the Chamber of Conſultation, reſolv'd to adjourn themſelves to the 31ſt, as they did by a Sentence, which was pronounc'd in open Court.

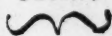
Governor  
of Neuſ-  
chatel ab-  
dicates

29.

The Governor believing that this was an Invaſion of his Prerogative, ſtood up in the Aſſembly, reſign'd his Place, and quitted the Aſſembly. He ground'd his Abdication upon the ſlight put upon his Character, and the Liberty taken by the States to adjourn themſelves without his Advice ; and laſtly, upon the Menaces made by ſome inconfiderate People, that they would oblige him with Cannon Balls to remove from the Caſtle. The Council of State met immediately after, and ſent to deſire Monſieur *Molondin* to aſſiſt therein ; whereupon he repaired thither, and renew'd his Abdication, without hearkning to the Reaſons that were alledged to perſwade him to continue in his Place. He ſent back the ſame Day the

Great

October.



Great Seal to the Chancellor, and the 30th set out with his Family for *Solothurn*. The Council of State being informed of his Retreat, met the 30th, and appointed Monsieur *Triboulet*, a Counsellor, to preside in the Assembly in the room of Monsieur *Molandin*. On the 31st the States met again, and after reading several Deeds and other things, the Advocates of the King of *Prussia* and the Prince of *Cavignan* spoke in behalf of their respective Clients, and showed a great deal of Learning and Eloquence, and the Tribunal adjourned to the 3d of *November*, at what time we shall hear of the final determination of this Affair, in favour of the King of *Prussia*; but how far the Resentments of *France* may be carried upon it, time must discover.

The Armies in the *Netherlands* being able to do nothing on either side, but to watch one another, Small The Duke of *Marlborough* leaves that of the Allies Congress about the beginning of *October*; and after having had at *Franckfort*. several Conferences and Consultations with the Deputies of the States at the *Hague*, he set out for *Germany*, in order to concert Matters with the Electors of *Mentz* and *Hanover* for a more successful Campaign next Year. We shall not accompany his Grace in all the Stages of his Journey. *Franckfort* was the Place of Congress where the two Electors arrived on the 20th, the Duke of *Marlborough* next Day, and Count *Wratislaw*, the Imperial Plenipotentiary, on the 27th. The Result of this solemn Meeting is yet a secret; the Duke on the 29th set out for the *Hague*, and the same Day the Elector of *Hanover* returned to the Army, visited the new Lines on the 31st, and finding the *French* Army were repassing the *Rhine* in order to go into Winter Quarters in *Alsatia*, and the *Fransche Comte*; he ordered the Lines to be forthwith finished, that his Army might do the like,

In the mean time, and even before the forementioned Conferences were held at *Franckfort*, several Deputies of the Imperial Circles having attended the Elector in a Conference, his Electoral Highness was pleas'd to lay before them the following Propositions.

October.

Proposals  
of the E.  
of Hano-  
ver to the  
Imperial  
Circles  
Deputies.

I. ' That effectual Care be taken, that the whole Body of the Troops be quarter'd as near as possible to the present Camp for the ensuing Winter, and by that means lie in a Readiness to oppose any new Irruption of the Enemy.

II. ' That the Circles provide for that End, Quarters, Subsistence and Forage : and make necessary Magazines for the Service of the next Year ; by the want of which they have suffer'd great Inconveniencies this last Campaign.

III. ' That they would immediately go into Methods for throwing up new Lines in as many Places as shall appear necessary ; for which his Electoral Highness desir'd to be furnish'd with four thousand Pioneers, who may lie ready with proper Instruments to work on the aforesaid Lines in the Winter Season, whenever the Weather will permit.

IV. ' That the Circles would please to provide at their own Expence, Forage for the *Saxon* Troops, and also for a Regiment of Horse belonging to his *Prussian* Majesty, a Regiment of the Duke of *Wolfenbuttel* ; a Regiment of Foot of the Bishop of *Munster* ; one Regiment of Foot, and two of Horse of his Electoral Highness : All which Troops being sent in by their respective Princes, besides their appointed Quota, it is thought reasonable that they should be subsisted at the Expence of the Circles. His Electoral Highness is sensible that the Circles have already agreed to this Article ; but their methods of Supply having prov'd deficient, he offers to their Consideration, Whether it would not be a good Expedient to appropriate for that Service part of the Tax call'd the *Roman Months*.

V. ' That the Circles contract with Persons capable of furnishing the Army for the future with Forage and Provisions at a reasonable Rate.

VI. ' His Electoral Highness earnestly recommends to the Circles, That the Recruits of each Circle may be rais'd with such Expedition as to pass in Review in *February* next at farthest, and that all the Regiments may be compleat at that time ; it being of the last Importance that the

: opening

opening of the next Campaign may be early in the Year.

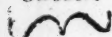
VII. His Electoral Highness presses the Circles, in regard to their common Safety, to furnish the Chest or Bank for the War with a hundred thousand Rixdollars above their Quota; the said Bank being at present in a very low Condition.

There seem'd at this time to be a better disposition in the Diet of the Empire to carry on the War with Vigour under the Elector's Conduct than that of the Generals that went before, and as they were regardless of the other Proposals of his Electoral Highness, they more particularly took the Business of the Money, the Sinews of War, into their Consideration, and at last came to this Resolution; That it being propos'd to consider in that Diet, that the utmost Necessity requir'd for carrying on the Military Operations on the Upper *Rhine*, where the Army of the Empire under the Command of his Electoral Highness of *Hanover* was considerably increas'd, that a Sum of Money should be levied by the whole Empire, proportion'd among the Circles, and speedily be brought in, for enabling his Electoral Highness to put his Designs in Execution; and his Electoral Highness having desir'd that the said Sum might be 200000 Rixdollars; the said Proposition being debated, it was represent'd, that by the Resolution of the Diet pass'd the 11th of *May* 1704, every Circle stood already charg'd at a certain Rate for every Horseman and Foot Soldier which they were to furnish as their Contingent, and that the Sum so charg'd amounted to more than 200000 Rixdollars now demanded. The three Colleges came thereupon to a Resolution, That the foresaid ratify'd Resolution of the Diet should be put in Execution, and that agreeable thereto the Circles of the Empire should each furnish their due Proportion of the said Sum of 200000 Rixdollars, and send it to the Imperial City of *Franckfort* within a Month (without fail) after the Imperial Ratification of the present Resolution. And whereas the disposal of

Resolutions of the Diet of the Empire about Money.



October.



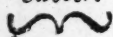
of that Sum for the Service of the Empire, was intirely left to the Discretion of his Electoral Highness of *Hanover*; the foresaid Imperial City had no more to do than according to the Orders of his said Electoral Highness only, to pay out the Money for the Military Service, keeping a regular and due Account of the several Disbursements. And that his Imperial Majesty was hereby most humbly besought, on the Part of the Empire, to be most graciously pleased, seeing the Affair would admit of Delay, to issue with all Expedition his requisite Imperial Orders to the several Circles; to the end that within the foresaid Term of 4 Weeks every Circle might pay in their Dividend to the Imperial City of *Franckfort*, and receive Discharges for the same: And forasmuch as this was a common and pressing Affair, no State of the Empire should on any Pretence be exempted from furnishing its Contingent; the rather seeing the present state of things and the common Service required that the Empire should with more than ordinary Vigour exert it self to furnish towards the War its Proportion of Troops, &c.

But lest the Diet should flag, and not put this Resolution heartily in Execution, as well as other important Services incumbent on them, for the more effectual carrying on of the Common Cause: As soon as the Duke of *Marlborough*, upon his return to the *Hague*, had communicated to the States General what passed in the Conferences at *Franckfort*, and that their Deputies had had several Conferences with the Ministers of the Emperor, their High Mightinesses resolved to use all possible means to engage the Empire to make greater Efforts for the future than they have done heretofore; and in order thereunto they writ a pressing Letter to the Dyet, which deserv'd their most serious Attention, and the same was to this effect;

States General's  
Letter to  
the Dyet.

THEir High Mightinesses represent in the first Place, that the Campaign being now at an end, it is of absolute necessity before all other things, that all the High Allies in general, and every one of them in particular, should exert all their

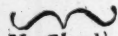
' their Strength, and make in due time such Prepa-  
 ' rations, that they may carry on the War the next  
 ' Campaign on all Sides with all imaginable Vigour,  
 ' and take Care they may be no where prevented by  
 ' the Enemy. That their High Mightinesses con-  
 ' sidering that this War was begun, and has been  
 ' carried on for maintaining and preserving the Li-  
 ' berty of all *Europe* in general, and of every Prince  
 ' and State in particular, against the Exorbitant  
 ' Power of *France*, who had seized upon the whole  
 ' *Spanish* Monarchy, have from the beginning of the  
 ' said Common War, made greater Efforts than  
 ' could be desired or expected from them in Reason  
 ' and Equity, or by virtue of their Alliances. That  
 ' notwithstanding through those great Efforts their  
 ' Power is much weakened, yet they are willing, and  
 ' entirely and heartily disposed to continue with the  
 ' same Vigour and Zeal, duly considering the ab-  
 ' solute necessity thereof, to make all possible Efforts  
 ' to conclude this War with Honour and Safety, and  
 ' obtain the Aim and End for which it was begun,  
 ' in hopes and expectation that every one of their  
 ' High Allies will do the same, and chiefly that the  
 ' Common Cause shall on the side of the Emperor  
 ' and Empire, be heartily and with more reali-  
 ' ty and vigour helped and carried on than hereto-  
 ' fore. That their High Mightinesses (and the other  
 ' Allies) have reason to complain, that while they  
 ' have made greater Efforts, they have on the con-  
 ' trary on the side of the Emperor and Empire di-  
 ' minished theirs, are fallen into a Numness and  
 ' Lethargy, except those Circles and States whose  
 ' Territories are exposed to the Enemy, which ha-  
 ' ving suffered more than the rest, and therefore had  
 ' a better pretence of excuse, have however in a  
 ' most Glorious manner exerted themselves above  
 ' the rest. That this deficiency of Troops, and the  
 ' delays and difficulties of bringing the Imperial Ar-  
 ' my into the Field in the Spring, are the chief cause  
 ' of the Misfortunes which beset the Empire in the  
 ' Beginning and Process of the last Campaign, by  
 ' the Invasion of the Enemy, whereby the Empire  
 ' was again brought into the utmost Danger, and the  
 ' consequences whereof would have proved more  
 ' fatal,

*October.*

fatal, had not the Diversion occasioned by the Expedition into *Provence* reduc'd the Enemy to the necessity of retiring. That their High Mightinesses having jointly with her Majesty of *Great Britain* taken into their Service 5000 *Saxons*, sent them to reinforce the Imperial Army, upon the earnest Instances that were made unto them, to testifie thereby their constant Affection for the Empire, and the Members thereof; but that there was so little done on the side of the Empire it self, that Posterity will not believe, that while the Enemy had penetrated with an Army into *Germany*, the great Extremities of the States, whose Territories were ruin'd by the Enemy, nor the visible and imminent danger the rest of the Empire was expos'd to, should not have been able to move all the Members of so powerful a Body as *Germany*, and induce them to contribute with all convenient Diligence, towards freeing themselves from those Extremities and Dangers, and that the Deliberations of the Dyet of the Empire for a whole Summer in so pressing a Danger, should have had no other effect than forming a Resolution to furnish 200000 Rixdollars for the Military Chest for the Operations of War, and that it should be yet uncertain, whether the said Sum shall be all paid in, while the Enemies have rais'd several Millions in the Empire by Contributions, which would have been better employ'd for the defence of their Country, and to protect them against those Vexations. That it being impossible to change what is past, their High Mightinesses hope that the difficulties and danger the Empire has laboured under the last Summer, will rouse up the States and Members of the Empire, and especially those who are more powerful, and oblige them to take such Precautions, that they may not fall again into the same, to the ruin of themselves, and the Detriment of the Common Cause; and that therefore they will not only send their respective Quota's, according to the Constitutions of the Empire, with all convenient speed, but also that they will take care to reinforce the Army of the Empire, by taking into their Service the *Saxon* Cavalry offer'd them

' them by King *Augustus*, which are ready at hand,  
 ' and other Troops, provide the Military Chest,  
 ' Artillery and other things that are requisite to ena-  
 ' ble the Army to act with Vigour. That the said  
 ' Diet of the Empire shall be desired to make the  
 ' necessary Preparations for these Ends, that the Ef-  
 ' fect may answer the Resolution; and that all things  
 ' may be put into such a readiness against the begin-  
 ' ning of the next Spring, that the Enemy, who  
 ' make all possible Efforts for the next Campaign,  
 ' may not have an opportunity, through the want  
 ' of those necessary Preparations, to execute their  
 ' Designs with a greater Force than ever, and by  
 ' preventing the Allies, get new Advantages over  
 ' them; but on the contrary, that all and every one  
 ' of the Allies contributing their utmost for the  
 ' Good of the Common Cause, wherein they are  
 ' wanting on the parts of the Emperor and the Em-  
 ' pire; the Enemy may be so vigorously attacked in  
 ' all Parts, that after the expence of so much Blood  
 ' and Treasure, they may be reduced to such Terms  
 ' as may procure a Lasting and Honourable Peace.  
 ' That their High Mightinesses, as it has been al-  
 ' ready said, will contribute their utmost to that  
 ' great Work, but expect the like from his Imperial  
 ' Majesty and the Empire, seeing they are oblig'd to  
 ' it by their Alliances and Common Interest; and  
 ' lastly, that if these things are not performed, their  
 ' High Mightinesses protest against all the ill Conse-  
 ' quences thereof.

We shall leave the Diet to pause upon this Letter  
 of their High Mightinesses, and observe that the  
*Hungarian* Malecontents being neither able to do any  
 thing this Campaign in the Field, nor by their Am-  
 bassador Count *Berezini* to bring the Czar and the  
*Polish* Grandees to accept their Proposals, and enter  
 into Measures against the Emperor; their Affairs at  
 present seem'd to be at a stand, while there were great  
 Rejoycings at *Vienna* on the 6th for the compleat Re-  
 duction of *Naples*, by the taking of *Gaeta*, which  
 Day was likewise pitch'd upon for declaring the  
 Princess *Elizabeth* of *Wolsebuttel* Queen of *Spain*,  
 and accordingly the Marquess *del Vasto*, Ambassador  
 Extraordinary

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 K. Charles  
 III's Mar-  
 riage de-  
 clar'd.  
 16.

Extraordinary of his Catholick Majesty, and Count *Galbes*, Envoy Extraordinary of the same Prince, had Audience of that Princess, complimented her on her Marriage, and presented the rich Jewel sent to her by his Majesty; among which was the Picture of that Prince, set with Diamonds of great Value, which the Empress-Dowager set upon her Breast with her own Hand. The Persons of Quality of both Sexes were admitted afterwards to the Honour of Kissing her Hand. That Princess Dined in Publick with the Imperial Family, but had no other Distinction than an Elbow-Chair. Notwithstanding these outward Rejoicings, it was the common Vogue at this time, that there were great Cabals and Intrigues amongst their Ministers, who made three Factions, and had all very Great People at their Head: That the First endeavour'd to persuade the Emperor, That Count *Trautson* might preside in all the Councils and Conferences as Great Master of the Court; but that there might be no other Alteration in the several Employments of the other Ministers, and that all things might continue as they were before the Resignation of the Prince of *Salm*. That the Second Party endeavour'd to dispose his Imperial Majesty to appoint the Cardinal of *Lemberg* to exercise the Dignity of First Minister, with a sufficient Authority, but not to give him the Title thereof: And that a Third Faction, foreseeing the Inconveniencies of the Projects of the two former, would fain obtain that the Prince of *Salm* might continue in his former Post, as the only way to preserve a good Understanding among the Ministers; which at length was agreed to.

It may be remember'd, that there is some Account given toward the beginning of this History, of the Cession of some Territories in *Italy* belonging to the *Milaneze*, &c. to the Duke of *Savoy*, in Consideration of the great Constancy and Merit of that Magnanimous Prince, in respect to the Common Cause: This Cession having been performed but in part, the Particulars whereof we have already given; it will not be amiss to insert here the following Memorial of *M. de Mellaredé*, Minister of *Savoy* to the Emperor; and the rather, since it shews what those Articles of  
 the



the said Treaty were, that remain'd to be perform'd.

October.

Envoy of  
Savoy's  
Memorial  
to the Em-  
peror for  
the full  
Execution  
of the Ces-  
sion to his  
Master.

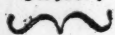
1. 'HIS Imperial Majesty has by the 6th Article of the Treaty of the 8th of November, 1703. yielded and made over to his Royal Highness that part of the *Montferrat* of which the Dukes of *Mantua* had the Investiture, and by the 11th Article oblig'd himself to give him the full and actual Possession thereof, as well as of other Territories which were to be yielded to him as fast as they should be reduc'd.

2. 'His Royal Highness demands, in Consequence of the said Treaty, to be put into actual and full Possession of the said Part of the *Montferrat*; and because it is necessary previously to publish the Ban against the Duke of *Mantua*, his Royal Highness insists that the said Ban be published; which depends solely on the Emperor, seeing the Electors, whose Concurrence it was thought proper to ask, have all given their Consent; which alone is all at most that the Emperor believed he ought to procure, that of the College of Princes being not at all necessary. There is no want of Instances and Authorities to prove, that the Duke of *Mantua* being neither a Member nor a State of the Empire, but only a Vassal, the Emperor can by his sole Authority put him under the Ban of the Empire. The Peace of *Osnabrug*, which regulates in what Cases the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire ought to concur, with their Suffrages or with their Consent, in the Deliberations, makes no mention of the Ban against the Vassals of the Empire; but only provides, that the first Diet should settle the Manner and Order requisite to be observed, in putting one or more States under the Ban; Now the Duke of *Mantua* not being a State of the Empire; but only a Vassal of it, the College of Princes cannot in his Case pretend to a Right to give their Consent to the Publication of the Ban against him, by Virtue of the Tenour of the said Peace.

3. 'The said Princes and States have, in Fact, never claim'd a Right to give their Consent, but when it concern'd a State or a City of the Empire that had Session in a Circle, and that then the Execution

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‘ of the Ban should be in that Circle wherein they had Session. ’Tis in this Manner they explain’d themselves in the Remarks they made in 1663, on the 28th Article of the *Leopoldine* Capitulation; which clearly prove that they made no Pretension with respect to Vassals, but only with respect to those that have Session in the Circles; and their Design in that, was, to maintain each other from being subjected to the Judgment of a single Person, to prevent the Diminution of the States of the Empire, and the Wars that ordinarily follow the putting the Ban in Execution.

4. ‘ So that the College of Princes having never started such a Pretention with regard to Vassals, the King of *Sweden*, who seeks only to maintain the Right of that College, will not make a Grievance of this Matter, nor form a Pretention upon it; the rather because it is not within the Tenour of the Peace of *Osnabrug* made with *Sweden*, which had only in View the States of the Empire and the Tranquility of *Germany*, that might have been disturb’d by the Publication of the Bans against *Frederick* Elector *Palatine*, and the Princes and States of the Empire his Adherents.

5. ‘ If the Consent of the Electors had been ask’d, ’twas Over-caution, and what the Emperor was not oblig’d to do, for the Reasons alledged above; nor ought that to prejudice his Royal Highness, or retard the Execution of the Treaty.

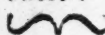
6. ‘ ’Tis said likewise, that his Royal Highness ought to be satisfied at present with the Possession of the *Montferrat*, and to allow Time for Publishing the Ban when the Imperial Court shall not have those Suspicions they have now. ’Tis answer’d, that there is a great Difference between Managing an Estate and Possessing of it; between having the Administration, and having the Possession of it; between acting in another’s Name, and acting in one’s own. ’Tis true his Royal Highness has the Management of the *Montferrat*, but ’tis only as Administrator, and in the Name of his Imperial Majesty; he is not in Possession, nor does he act in his own Name; and hence it is that the Subjects do not adhere to him without Reserve, as they would, did they

they see themselves irrevocably subjected to his Sovereignty; they still retain some Affection for the Duke of *Mantua*, seeing he is not depriv'd of the Dutchy; and this breeds great Inconveniences in the Government, and in the political Administration, especially in a Country where the People are so Factious as they are in that.

7. ' The second Demand of his Royal Highness, is, to be put immediately into Possession *seu quasi*, of the Right, or Exercise of the Right belonging to the State of *Milan*, either by Dependence, or by any other Title whatsoever, on the Fees (or Fiefs) of the Country of *Langués*, specified in the Grant of the Eighth of February 1690; which Right, and Exercise of Right, were yielded and made over to his Royal Highness by the 12th Article of the Treaty of Nov. 8. 1703.

8. ' There is no fair Pretence for retarding and deferring the Execution of this Article, which depends only on an Order from his Imperial Majesty independent of the College of Electors and of that of Princes; and against which no Political Reason has been objected, as was against the Publication of the Ban against the Duke of *Mantua*.

9. ' And yet, to retard the Execution of this Article, an Interpretation contrary to the Text has been offer'd to be put upon it. When the Earl of *Manchester*, by Order of the Queen of *Great Britain*, made Instances for its being perform'd, Answer was return'd to the Memorial he presented to his Imperial Majesty, that the Dutchy of *Milan* has no Right nor Jurisdiction over the Fees mention'd in the Grant of 1690, which only confers on his Royal Highness a Right to acquire those Fees, and provides that the Emperor should give Order that the Ministers deputed by the State of *Milan* should make no Opposition, when the Acquisitions should be made in due manner conformably to the Terms of the said Grant of 1690, which 'tis endeavour'd to confound with the Cession made by the Treaty.



# A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

10. ' But there needs no more than to read the 12th Article of the said Treaty, to see that this Answer is contrary to the Tenour of the said Article, which contains three Heads.

11. ' By the first, the Emperor confirms the Grant he made the 8th of *February* 1690. to his Royal Highness, whom he thereby empowers to acquire Vassals, or to agree with them about the mean Sovereignty of the Fees nominated in the said Grant.

12. ' By the second, his Imperial Majesty yields and makes over to his Royal Highness all the Right, or Exercise of Right that might belong to the State of *Milan*, by Dependence or any other Title whatsoever, on the said Fees.

13. ' By the third, the Emperor balances the Sum which his Royal Highness might be indebted to him for that Grant, with the Debt which the Imperial Commissaries might owe to his Royal Highness in the preceding War.

14. ' The second Head of the Article for the Execution of which we are arguing, has nothing common with the first. If by the first his Imperial Majesty confirms the Grant which vests his Royal Highness with a Power or Right of acquiring the Fees of *Langués*, 'tis independant of the Right the State of *Milan* may have on those Fees. His Royal Highness has paid the Price or Value of that Power: And because the State of *Milan* had Rights of Adherence or of Dependence on most of those Fees which render'd useless to his Royal Highness the Power he had acquir'd by the Grant of 1690, his Imperial Majesty yielded and made over to him, by the second Head of the said Article, the Right, or Exercise of Right which the State of *Milan* might have on those Fees. Now the Price or Value of this Right or Exercise of a Right, and also of other Cessions made to him by his Imperial Majesty, was the Sacrifice which his Royal Highness made of his Person and Dominions, and the Cessions and Renunciations which he made by the 14th Article of the Treaty. A Price which is become inestimable, by the great Advantages which the Emperor and his most august House have

reaped

reaped from the Firmness and Adherence of  
his Royal Highness to their Interest, and to their  
Service.

15. ' If the State of *Milan* has no Right to the  
said Fees, the less Difficulty ought to be made of  
putting his Royal Highness into Possession *seu quasi*,  
of the Right, or the Exercise of Right that he  
may have: Because in that Case he would have  
nothing given him. But it being evident that  
the State of *Milan* has really Rights and Exer-  
cise of Rights, on the said Fees, it has been ur-  
ged, that they might be only abusive (or *usurp'd.*)

16. ' It cannot be believ'd that this new Objection  
can be approv'd by his Imperial Majesty; because  
'tis equally injurious to his Glory and to his Au-  
thority. In the first Place to his Glory and great  
Equity, because of Consequence it would render  
illusory a Cession made by him to a Prince who  
has sacrific'd all for him, and who has merited so  
highly by what he has done for his Service. And  
if the Emperor of glorious Memory yielded and  
made over this Right to his Royal Highness at the  
time the Treaty was agreed, that is to say, at a  
time when 'twas doubtful whether he might re-  
ceive the Advantages he has done since? Would it  
not be a stain to the Glory of his Imperial Majesty  
to endeavour to elude the Execution of that Ces-  
sion, after the great Advantages he has receiv'd by  
the inviolable Adherence of his Royal Highness to  
his Service? Would it not be to give away at un-  
certainty, and resume at certainty? Would it not  
be to withdraw his Engagements after the Benefit  
receiv'd? And to retain at once both the Price and  
the Thing? This, neither his Imperial Majesty's  
Glory nor his Equity can allow.

17. ' Nor will his Authority permit it: For, sup-  
posing it true, as 'tis not, that the Right which the  
State of *Milan* may have on the said Fees is abu-  
sive, it would cease to be so by his Imperial Ma-  
jesty's yielding and making it over to his Royal  
Highness. For it can no otherwise be abusive, than  
because the Fees, being dependent on the Empire,  
his suppos'd the Consent of the Emperor was neces-  
sary to authorize the Right which the State of *Mi-*



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lan has on those Fees; the Abuse therefore has ceas'd  
 by his Imperial Majesty's yielding and transferring  
 to his Royal Highness the said Right, which by  
 that means he has approv'd and authoriz'd, and  
 purg'd it of all Abuse might have been in it. Be-  
 sides, the Emperor has not only made over the  
 Right, but has made over the Exercise of the Right,  
 which is the *quasi* Possession it self; and which his  
 Royal Highness might take, without other Order  
 than by virtue of the Treaty. Yet the better to  
 shew his Respect for his Imperial Majesty, he de-  
 mands an Order, which is worth considering; as  
 also whether it be not derogatory to the Authority  
 of the Emperor to refuse such an Order; and  
 whether that be not to constrain his Royal High-  
 ness to make use of the Right which he has ac-  
 quir'd by his Treary, contrary to his Inclination,  
 and contrary to the respectful Deference which he  
 has for his Imperial Majesty, from whom he would  
 willingly receive what the deceas'd Emperor has  
 already given him.

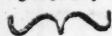
18. To justify the delay of giving the Order  
 demanded by his Royal Highness, 'tis further sup-  
 pos'd, That the Emperor has only made over to  
 him the Right which the State of *Milan* might  
 have to acquire the said Fees: This Supposition  
 is so contrary to the Text of the 12th Article of  
 the Treaty, that 'tis hard to imagine how it could  
 be offer'd: However, to give a quick dispatch to  
 this new Difficulty, we put this Dilemma; either  
 the State of *Milan* has no other Right than this of  
 acquiring the Fees of *Langues* in Question, or it has  
 others; if it have only the Right of acquiring,  
 why is so much Difficulty made to give Order for  
 putting his Royal Highness into the *quasi* Posses-  
 sion of it, who has already the Right by the Grant  
 of 1690 to acquire those Fees preferably to any o-  
 ther Potentate? And if the State of *Milan* has any  
 other Rights, why is it endeavour'd to limit them  
 to that of acquiring, contrary to the Text of the  
 Treaty, which makes over all Rights or Exercise  
 of Rights that the State of *Milan* may have by  
 Dependence on any other Title whatsoever? Had  
 the Proposers of this Objection given themselves

' the Trouble of considering these Words of the Treaty, *Sive a pendentia sive alio quocunque titulo*, they would not certainly have attempted to limit the transferr'd Right to the Right of acquiring.

19. ' To excuse this delay, 'tis urg'd likewise, that the State of *Milan* has made Opposition to the Execution of this Article; and that the Reasons of that State, which have been order'd to be transmitted with all speed to the Imperial Court, ought to be heard. His Royal Highness did not expect this new Opposition; he could not foresee that any hearing would be given to Persons that have no manner of Interest, as the State of *Milan*; whether the Ministers of that State act by Order of King *Charles III.* which is not credible, nor (in plain Terms) true; or whether they act as the Body of the State independant of the King's Orders: For, if they act by Order of his Catholick Majesty, which in reality they do not, his Ratification of the Treaty destroys at once the Opposition they make; and if they act for the Body of the State independant of the King's Orders, and by a Power given them by that Body to oppose the Execution of a Contract and a Cession made by his Imperial Majesty, and ratify'd by his Catholick Majesty their Sovereigns; how great is their Territory to pretend to question their Actions, contradict their Promises, and oppose their Will! Let them say therefore whatever their Passion suggests, they shall not be answer'd on the Part of his Royal Highness, who cannot believe that his Imperial Majesty will hearken to his Subjects who seek only to destroy his Engagements.

20. ' 'Tis urg'd, lastly, in Opposition to the Execution of this Article of the Treaty, that as the Emperor cannot make worse the Condition of Vassals, so neither can he subject them to a Prince without their Consent. It would be easie to produce Arguments and Authorities sufficient to prove, that the Emperor can grant the mean Sovereignty to a Prince, especially to one who is a State of the Empire, over immediate Vassals who live at distance from the Imperial Court, without their

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Consent, and even against their Mind, to maintain Peace, which is often disturb'd in distant Parts by the Oppression laid on the Subjects, which frequently causes Rebellions, and by want of Justice, which is the Source of Disorders. Examples are not wanting of like Concessions; but 'tis sufficient to mention that which (for the fore-said Reasons) the Emperor *Maximilian* made the first of April 1503 to *Philibert* Duke of *Savoy*, of the mean Sovereignty of the Counties of *Coconato* and *Radicata*, of which some Vassals refusing to take an Oath to the Duke, the Emperor commanded them to do it on pain of his Indignation, and of Deprivation of their Fees, by Letters Patents of the 10th of September 1504.

21. But in this Case the business is not to give any new Right to his Royal Highness over the Territories of *Langues*, 'tis only to put him into the *quasi* Possession of the Right which the Dukes of *Milan* have exercis'd over them and their Estates, which is not making worse the Condition of the Vassals, but maintaining it such as it is: That is to say, if they are under Adherence to the Dukes of *Milan*, that Adherence is transferr'd to his Royal Highness; if the Dukes of *Milan* exercis'd Jurisdiction over them, or have given them Investiture, the Exercise of that Right is yielded to his Royal Highness, who demands no more than to be put into the *quasi* Possession of the Right, or of the Exercise of the Right that might belong to the Duke of *Milan*, the same having been made over to him by his Imperial Majesty.

22. We answer besides, That it would be making worse the Condition of the Vassals of the said Territories of *Langues*, to allow the State of *Milan* the Right or Exercise of Right it has had till now, seeing those Territories have no further Concern with that State, from which they can no longer receive the Succours and Assistances they did formerly, nor supply themselves from thence with Corn and other things necessary for subsisting the Inhabitants, whose barren Country can furnish them but for a few Months. The Provinces from whence they had those Provisions, are

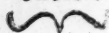
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‘ at present subjected to his Royal Highness: And it  
 ‘ may be truly said, That as the principal Motives  
 ‘ of the Dependence or Adherence of those Vassals  
 ‘ to the Dukes of *Milan*, were the Proximity of  
 ‘ their Country to the Territories of the Duke, from  
 ‘ whence they might receive Succour in time of  
 ‘ War, and Subsistence and Justice at all times; so  
 ‘ that Proximity having ceas’d, by the Cession of  
 ‘ the Provinces of the State of *Milan* that border on  
 ‘ their Country, the Motives of their Adherences  
 ‘ and Dependences are transferr’d to the Possessor of  
 ‘ the said Provinces, namely, to his Royal High-  
 ‘ ness; within whose Dominions the Territories of  
 ‘ *Langues* being enclos’d, neither the Vassals nor  
 ‘ the Country can expect Succour and Subsistence  
 ‘ but from his Royal Highness; but would be de-  
 ‘ priv’d thereof, had he not the Right or Exercise of  
 ‘ the Right that might belong to the State of *Milan*:  
 ‘ And thus indeed their Condition would be made  
 ‘ worse, but is far from being become so by the Ces-  
 ‘ sion made to his Royal Highness.

23. ‘ Can it be doubted that all these Motives  
 ‘ were not examin’d and weigh’d at the making of  
 ‘ the Treaty, and that Regard was not had to the  
 ‘ Utility of the Vassals and Territories of *Langues*,  
 ‘ as well as to the Honorary Part of his Royal High-  
 ‘ ness? It would be an Aspersion on the Memory of  
 ‘ his Imperial Majesty deceas’d, to say that this Ces-  
 ‘ sion was made without knowing what was yielded.  
 ‘ For upon never so little Reflection none will de-  
 ‘ ny, that the Emperor, in making over to his Roy-  
 ‘ al Highness the *Alexandrin* and the *Montferrat*, be-  
 ‘ tween which the said Territories of *Langues* are  
 ‘ enclos’d, could not consult the benefit of those Ter-  
 ‘ ritories without yielding also to him the Right  
 ‘ and Exercise of Right which the State of *Milan*  
 ‘ had over them. Besides, these Territories having  
 ‘ always been a Place of Refuge to the Malefactors,  
 ‘ Assassins and Robbers of *Piedmont*, of the *Montfer-  
 rat*, and of the State of *Milan*, who have perpetu-  
 ‘ ally disturb’d the Security and publick Tranqui-  
 ‘ lity of the Provinces bordering on the said Terri-  
 ‘ tories, that alone was a sufficient Motive to the  
 ‘ Equity and Justice of his late Imperial Majesty to

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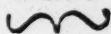


yield this Right to his Royal Highness; and ought to be one to the great Equity and Clemency of his Imperial Majesty now gloriously reigning to make over the said Right to his Royal Highness, had not the Cession of it to him been made by the Treaty: Much more ought it to prevail with him to give Order for his being put into the *quasi* Possession of it, in Execution of that Treaty.

24. And therefore under no Pretext can the Order be refus'd which his Royal Highness demands, for putting into possession *seu quasi* of the Right or of the Exercise of the Right that might belong to the Duke of *Milan* on the Territories of *Langued*; without giving occasion to have it thought, that the Execution of the Treaty has been delay'd without Cause, not only with respect to this Head, but likewise to others; and without necessitating his Royal Highness to make use of the Right he has acquir'd by the Treaty, which transfers to him the *quasi* Possession of the Right on the Territories of *Langued*, as well as the Right it self.

25. The third Demand of his Royal Highness, is that the Equivalent of *Vigevinasco* be forthwith regulated, conformably to the 2d Article of the secret Articles, and that he be put into Possession of that Equivalent. As it was his Imperial Majesty who yielded to his Royal Highness that Equivalent, and transferr'd to him the Propriety of the Demesnes and of the Jurisdiction thereto belonging, not so much in the Quality of Emperor as in that of Head of the most August House of *Austria*, at a time when he had acquir'd that Right by the Death of King *Charles II.* of *Spain* Duke of *Milan*; so likewise 'tis from his Imperial Majesty alone that his Royal Highness will receive that Equivalent, and execute in this Point, as well as in all the rest, the Treaty between him and his Imperial Majesty, with whom he had the Honour to make it: For the executing of a Contract ought to be perform'd with the Person that contracted. Besides, 'tis needless to have the Consent of his Catholick Majesty King *Charles III.* after the Ratification he has given of the Treaty which has produced





‘duc’d such essential Advantages in his Favour, and which has contributed to the acquisition of his Dominions principally in *Italy*. Moreover, ’tis to be consider’d, that the Equivalent of *Vigevinasco*, as well as the other Provinces and Territories made over to his Royal Highness, were Dismember’d from the State of *Milan* by the Treaty, from which time they have no longer been accounted Members of the said State of *Milan*; and consequently there is no need of the Consent of his Catholick Majesty to regulate the Equivalent. We may even venture to say, that the Motives which induc’d the deceased Emperor to declare in the 13th Article of the Treaty, that it was of great Importance that the House and Dominions of *Savoy* should be always united in Interest with the Emperor and Empire, ought to be very cogent with the Emperor to give solely his own Order for regulating the Equivalent, and putting his Royal Highness into Possession of it, it being his Interest that his Royal Highness, should hold all of him; and ’tis of his Imperial Majesty that he will hold all that is made over to him, and is resolv’d not to relinquish him.

26. ‘His Royal Highness demands in the fourth Place, the Investitures of the *Montferrat*, and of the Provinces, Territories and Rights transferr’d from the State of *Milan*, agreeable to the 16th Article of the Treaty: And that in the mean time the Minutes (or Draught) of them be settled, to the end they may be in a readiness to be made out in Form as soon as the Ban against the Duke of *Mantua* shall be publish’d. His Royal Highness persuades himself his Imperial Majesty will give Orders that the Preamble of the said Investiture be conformable to that of the Treaty, and that a Recital may therein be made succinctly of the Effects of the Treaty, for the greater Honour of his Royal Highness, and for an Eternal Monument of his Sacrifices, his Firmness, and his inviolable adherence to the Interest of his Imperial Majesty, and of his most august House.

27. ‘His

27. ' His Royal Highness flatters himself likewise, that his Imperial Majesty will not suffer to be inserted in the Investitures, as has been done in the Minutes communicated to his Envoy Extraordinary, the Clause and Condition *sive qua non* express'd in the 19th Article of the Treaty; nor only because 'tis needless to insert it in the Investitures, seeing those Investitures refer to the Treaty, and 'tis an Axiom in Law, that *relatum intelligitur cum omnibus suis qualitatibus esse in referente*, but chiefly in Consideration of his Royal Highness's Firmness that was proof against all Adversities and Temptations, his unexampled Constancy, and his inviolable adherence to the Interests of his Imperial Majesty, who most assuredly will not offer him so essential an Injury, as to signify in a perpetual Title, that he made a doubt of them after so many Trials, so many Proofs, and to transmit to Posterity that doubt which would tarnish his own Glory, as well as that of his Royal Highness: For there is a mighty difference between the present Time and that wherein the Treaty was made; then 'twas only hop'd that the Union and Adherence of his Royal Highness to the Emperor's Interests would produce great Advantages, now those Advantages have been receiv'd, are enjoy'd, and more are continually coming in.

28. ' Besides, 'tis intended not to insert the other Articles of the Treaty; and the Reason alledg'd for it is, that it is contrary to the Stile of the Chancery, and that 'tis sufficient to refer to the Treaty: Now for that very Reason, for others parallel, and also for those intimated above, the foresaid 19th Article ought not to be inserted in the Investitures.

29. ' Lastly, his Royal Highness demands, That his Imperial Majesty will be pleas'd to give Order that he may be satisfied for the very considerable Advances he has made for maintaing the Imperial Troops; Advances that amount to very near 8 Millions of Livres of *Piemont*, for which his Royal Highness has been oblig'd to engage some of the principal Rights of his Crown at excessive Interest. 'Tis true, his Imperial Majesty return'd

Answer

Answer to the Memorial of the Earl of *Manchester*, *October.*  
 that his Royal Highness should be reimburs'd,  
 and that he had sent Order to Prince *Eugene* to  
 find Expedients to pay him : But 'tis well known,  
 that the Revenues of the State of *Milan* not being  
 sufficient to defray the Charge and Maintenance  
 of the Imperial Army, 'tis impossible for Prince  
*Eugene* to find means to pay his Royal Highness ;  
 who hopes his Imperial Majesty will not let him  
 stand engag'd for Debts that he contracted solely to  
 maintain his Troops.

30. He flatters himself likewise, that all the Difficulties which have hitherto been made, will not  
 avail to divert the just and upright Intentions of  
 his Imperial Majesty towards him ; nor to put off  
 any longer the Execution of the Treaty, which he  
 had the Goodness to assure the Ministers of his Royal  
 Highness, he would cause to be performed out of  
 hand ; and that he would give Directions to his  
 Ministers, that all those Difficulties should be suppressed, that none should be raised for the future,  
 and that his Royal Highness should be satisfied in  
 all his Demands.

The Factions already mentioned at the Imperial Court, did not run so high but that this Memorial was taken into serious Consideration, and the Emperor having held a great Council on the 20th, to which all his Ministers were summoned, it was resolved, after a long Consultation, to give his Royal Highness full Satisfaction ; and the Resolutions were sent by an Express to *Turin*. *Emperor resolves to satisfy the D. of Savoy.*

The Emperor all this while was not forgetful of putting the Treaty with the *Swede* in Execution ; but we shall not enter at present upon that matter, but hasten to *Great Britain*, where the Parliament for the united Kingdom sate the first time at *Westminster*, to whom her Majesty made the following most gracious Speech. *November 6.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

IT is with all humble Thankfulness to Almighty God, and entire Satisfaction to my self, that I meet

*Queen's Speech to the Parliament of Great Britain.*

November. meet you here in this first Parliament of Great Britain, not doubting but you come with Hearts prepar'd, as mine is, to make this Union so prosperous as may answer the well grounded Hopes of all my good Subjects, and the reasonable Apprehensions of our Enemies.

'To this end, nothing is so immediately material, as to convince as soon as possible, both our Friends and our Enemies, that the uniting of our Interests has not only improv'd our Abilities, but our Resolutions also, to prosecute this just and necessary War, till we obtain a safe and honourable Peace for our selves, and for our Allies.

'In so great and extensive a War as this is, many things may be usefully undertaken which are not fit to be communicated before-hand: The Attempt upon *Thoulon* was of this Nature, and though it had not wholly its desir'd Effect, has nevertheless been attended with many great and obvious Advantages to the Common Cause in this Year, and has made our way more easie, I hope, to greater in the next.

'As the *French* have gain'd ground upon us in *Spain*, so they have been wholly driven out of *Italy*, by which it is become more easie for all the Allies to join their Assistance next Year for enabling the King of *Spain* to recover his Affairs in that Kingdom, and to reduce the whole *Spanish* Monarchy to his Obedience.

'The weakness and ill Posture of Affairs upon the *Rhine*, in the beginning of the Year, has given an Opportunity to the *French* to make themselves stronger in all other Parts, but this Defect seems in a very promising way of being fully remedied against next Campaign, by the Conduct and Authority of the Elector of *Hanover*, whose seasonable Acceptance of that Command has strengthen'd and oblig'd the whole Confederacy.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

'The just Application of the Sums given me by former Parliaments, the plain Necessity of continuing this War, the reasonable Prospect of putting a good End to it, if we be not wanting to our selves,

and

‘ and the Honour of the first Parliament of *Great November.*  
 ‘ *Britain*, are, I make no doubt, sufficient Arguments  
 ‘ to incite you to provide the necessary Supplies  
 ‘ which I am oblig’d to desire of you for the ensuing  
 ‘ Campaign in all Parts, and particularly for the  
 ‘ timely Support of the King of *Spain*, and the ma-  
 ‘ king good our Treaty with *Portugal*; as also for  
 ‘ strengthening the Confederate Army under the Com-  
 ‘ mand of the Duke of *Savoy*; all which Services I  
 ‘ don’t doubt but you will think so necessary, that  
 ‘ they ought not to be neglected, even though  
 ‘ they should require an Augmentation.

‘ The Sums already expended in this War have  
 ‘ been very great, and they are sufficient Proofs how  
 ‘ well satisfied my Subjects have always been with  
 ‘ the Ends of my Government, of which I am so  
 ‘ sensible, as never to ask any Supplies from them,  
 ‘ but what are absolutely necessary for the Preserva-  
 ‘ tion of Religion and Liberty, I look upon it  
 ‘ as my great Happiness that I have not the least  
 ‘ Interest separate from that of all my good Subjects.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

‘ In a Work so great and new in its kind as that  
 ‘ of the Union, it is impossible but that some Doubts  
 ‘ and Difficulties must have arisen, which however,  
 ‘ I hope, are so far overcome, as to have defeated  
 ‘ the Designs of those who would have made use of  
 ‘ that Handle to foment Disturbances.

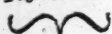
‘ There are several Matters expressly made lia-  
 ‘ ble by the Articles of the Union, to the Conside-  
 ‘ ration of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, which,  
 ‘ together with such others, as may reasonably pro-  
 ‘ duce those Advantages, that, with due Care, must  
 ‘ certainly arise from that Treaty, I earnestly recom-  
 ‘ mend to your serious Consideration.

‘ On my Part nothing shall be wanting to procure  
 ‘ to my People all the Blessings which can follow  
 ‘ from this happy Circumstance of my Reign, and to  
 ‘ extinguish by all proper means the least occasions  
 ‘ of Jealousie, that either the Civil or Religious  
 ‘ Rights of any Part of this my United Kingdom  
 ‘ can suffer by the Consequences of this Union.

‘ Such



November.



‘ Such a Suggestion shall never in my Time have any Foundation, how restless soever our Enemies may be in their Endeavours and Artifices to disturb our Peace and Happiness, those great and valuable Blessings cannot but be always secure to us, if we heartily endeavour to confirm and improve our present Union: I hope therefore you will suffer nothing to prevail with you to disunite among yourselves, or abate your Zeal in opposing the Common Enemy.

The Lords pausing upon her Majesty’s Speech, the Commons forthwith resolved upon an Address of Thanks to her Majesty, which was this that follows;

Commons  
Address

12.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

WE, your Majesty’s most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament Assembled, do, with all Thankfulness and Humility, acknowledge the Divine Goodness, in making your Majesty the Glorious Instrument of uniting your two Kingdoms.

‘ And we shall never be wanting in our Duty to your Majesty, and the Trust repos’d in us by those we represent, as not to embrace all Occasions of Confirming and Improving the Advantages of this happy Union.

‘ As this cannot fail to strengthen your Majesty’s Government at Home, and answer the well-grounded Hopes of your Good Subjects; so your Faithful Commons are resolv’d to exert the united Strength of this Island in such a manner as shall make it a Terror to your Enemies.

‘ The Elector of *Hanover* being at the Head of the Army on the *Rhine*, gives us the greatest hopes of Success on that Side from his Conduct and Authority.

‘ And tho’ your Majesty’s Great and Wise Designs for the Advantage of this Nation, and the Good of the Common Cause, have not had all the desired Effects in the last Campaign, yet we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that no Disappointments shall discourage us from making our utmost Efforts to enable

enable your Majesty, in Conjunction with your *November.*  
 Allies. to reduce the whole *Spanish* Monarchy to  
 the Obedience of the King of *Spain*, to make good  
 the Treaty with *Portugal*, and to strengthen the  
 Confederate Army under the Command of the  
 Duke of *Savoy*.

Your Majesty has shewn, throughout the whole  
 Course of your Reign, that you have no Interest  
 separate from that of your People; who have been  
 so sensible of the many Blessings they have enjoy'd  
 under your Administration, as never to be wanting  
 on all Occasions to express their Gratitude to the  
 best of Queens.

And we, your united Commons of this Parlia-  
 ment, do faithfully promise your Majesty, that we  
 will proceed upon Publick Business with Unanimity  
 and Dispatch, and give such effectual Supplies as  
 may carry on the War with Vigour, and by the  
 Blessing of God upon your Majesty's Arms, obtain  
 an honourable and lasting Peace.

To this Address her Majesty answer'd to this  
 Effect;

Gentlemen,

I Thank you very kindly for this Address: The Queen's  
 Desires you express of taking all Occasions to Answer.  
 improve the Advantages of our happy Union are  
 extremely agreeable to me. As you cannot give me a  
 more sensible Proof of your Loyalty and Affection to  
 me and my Government, than by your Assurances  
 of supporting me effectually in a vigorous prosecu-  
 tion of the War: So I make no doubt but these As-  
 surances will have their due Weight abroad, and  
 be of the greatest Advantage imaginable to the  
 Common Cause.

If from so publick an Address and Answer we come  
 to the Case of a private Person: There was one Mr. *Asgil*  
*John Asgil*, a Member of the House of Commons, expell'd.  
 who at the opening of this Sessions of Parliament was  
 unhappily laid under Execution in the Fleet Prison;  
 and his Adversary, Mr. *Holland*, a *Staffordshire* Gen-  
 tleman being apprehensive least he might plead his  
 Priviledge,

*November.* Priviledge, he petition'd the House that he might not be allow'd it, till he had made just Satisfaction for the Debt he owed him. Now the House having appointed a Committee to examine this Affair, and Mr. *Asgil* having some Years before published a Pamphlet, entitul'd, 'An Argument proving, that according to the Covenant of Eternal Life revealed in the Scriptures, Men may be translated from hence to Eternal Life, without passing through Death. This, instead of the matter of Priviledge, was wisely made a handle to expel him the House; which when Mr. *Asgil*, who was then in the House, saw would unavoidably befall him, he went out, and by a Stratagem made his escape from those that lay in wait for him at the Door.

Resoluzion about  
Members  
incapable  
to sit.

In the mean time, and indeed at the beginning of the Sessions, the House came to this grand Resolution, 'That every Person, who by an Act of the the first Session of the last Parliament, Entituled, 'An Act for the better Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession of the Crown of *England* in the Protestant Line (relating to disabling of several Officers to sit in Parliament) was disabled from and after the Dissolution or Determination of the said Parliament, to Sit or Vote as a Member of the House of Commons in any Parliament to be thereafter holden, was by vertue of the said Act incapable of Sitting or Voting as a Member of that House in this present Parliament.

The Commons at the same time went roundly to work with the Supplies, so far and as soon as the States of the Accounts of several Offices, and other matters could be laid before them and examined; they rejected a Motion to bring in a Bill to repeal the Game Act made last Year; vindicated the Privileges of their own Members, and having Addressed the Queen to order her Attorney-General to enter a

*Noli prosequi* granted about  
*Scotch*  
Goods Imported.

*Noli prosequi*, to discharge the several Informations exhibited in the Court of Exchequer, relating to Goods Imported into *Scotland* before the first of May last; her Majesty answer'd, 'She was very well pleased with what the House of Commons had done in that Matter, and she would give Directions

rections according as was designed by their Ad-  
drefs.

November.



The Month being concluded with Affairs of this kind in *Britain*; the Winter Season is no Bar to us to travel into Foreign Parts. In *Spain* the Duke of *Orleans* press'd the Siege of the Castle of *Lerida* very hard, which was very bravely defended by Prince *Henry* of *Hesse*, but was forced at last to surrender, and the Garrison having held out for a Month together after the taking of the Town, beat a Parley on the 11th. and capitulated the same Day. They deliver'd up the Gate on the 12th, and march'd out the 14th through the Breach with all the Marks of Honour, and 4 Pieces of Cannon, to be conducted to the Army at *Las Borjas*. They consisted of 1000 Men, besides the Sick and Wounded, and the Duke of *Orleans* complimented very much Prince *Henry* of *Darmstat* on his brave Defence, and presented him with Two Pieces of Cannon and a Mortar: But his Royal Highness caus'd Major-General *Wilks* to be seiz'd, as a Reprisal for some ill Treatment made, as they pretended, to Brigadier Don *Joseph de Chaves*. However, he had leave to march off upon his Parole. This done, and the Duke of *Orleans* having put his Troops into Winter-Quarters between the *Cinca* and *Segra*; and along the *Ebro* up to *Saragossa*, set out for *Madrid*, as we must for some other Parts of *Europe*, if we would meet with any thing material to go on with our History.

Castle of  
*Lerida* taken by the  
French.

King *Charles III.* being thus more weaken'd by the loss of *Lerida*, which open'd a Gap into his most Loyal Province of *Catalonia*, we cannot yet expect that *Naples*, but newly reduc'd under his Obedience, should be able to contribute much towards his Relief, and therefore having observed that Nine *Sicilian* Vessels had made an attempt to surprize the small Town of *Squillace* in *Calabria* in vain, let us see whether there is any thing done for that Prince elsewhere; and all of moment we can meet with is, that the *Palatine* Troops in *Italy* in the Service of Great *Britain* and *Holland* were now on the march to *Final* and *Genoa* to embark for *Catalonia*, and they were to make 7200 effective Men. The Infantry were to embark first, and the Cavalry to be transported thither in *January*.

*November.* *nuary.* The Regiment of *Bonesana* raised in the *Milaneze*, was also to be transported thither, with some Imperial Regiments. But King *Charles* shall not be regaled with a Review of these Troops as soon as he expected.

Let us now proceed to the final Determination of the Succession to the Principality of *Neufchatel*, of which so much has already been spoken: We have shew'd before the Disinclination most of the People had to any of the *French* Pretenders, not only upon the account of their Religion, but undoubtedly also for fear of their Privileges, upon which they had just reason to apprehend sad Inroachments from that side: Whereas they entertain'd quite different Sentiments of his *Prussian* Majesty, and their Principality was no sooner become vacant by the Death of the Dutcheß of *Nemours*, but they propos'd the general Articles to that Prince for their whole State.

Articles  
of the  
*Neufchate-*  
*lois* to the  
King of  
*Prussia.*

‘ I. THAT RELIGION shall be inviolably preserv'd and maintain'd in the State it is in at present, without making any Innovation therein. And for that end.

‘ 1st, That, according to what was regulated at the beginning of the Reformation, the sole Exercise of the PROTESTANT RELIGION shall be perform'd in the whole State, except in the Parishes of *Landeron* and *Cressier*: But the Prince, or the Person representing him, shall have the liberty to perform the private and particular Exercise of their Religion, in the Place of their usual Residence, for themselves, their Families, and Domesticks.

‘ 2dly, That the Order of the Ecclesiastical Discipline shall be maintain'd, according to the Custom hitherto used, both in the Consistories, and the Assembly of Ministers: That the said Assembly shall freely enjoy all their Rights, and particularly that, which they have, and are in Possession of, to choose, suspend, dispose and change the Ministers, and without hindrance to decide matters concerning the holy Ministry: and when by the mutual Consent of the said Assembly, and of the People of any Place of this State, it shall be thought fit to erect any new Church, upon any Fund whatsoever, the

‘ Sovereign



‘Sovereign shall be obliged to give Assent to, and *November.*  
‘authorize the same, as soon as desir’d.

3dly, ‘The Revenues of the Church, being, since  
‘the Reformation in the Sovereign’s Hands, and  
‘there being several Places in this State, where, for  
‘want of Funds, the Edification of the People can-  
‘not be provided for : It shall be agreed, That an  
‘Annual Sum shall be rais’d on those Revenues,  
‘which shall be constantly apply’d to Religious Uses,  
‘where necessity shall require, both in the Town  
‘and the rest of the State.

4thly, ‘That no Person shall be permitted to set-  
‘tle in a Place, where a Religion different from his  
‘is profess’d : That if a Protestant has a mind to  
‘turn Roman Catholick, he shall go and live in a  
‘Roman Catholick Parish, and the Roman Catho-  
‘licks that shall become Protestants, shall reside in a  
‘Protestant Parish ; and that neither Party shall se-  
‘duce, or take away, each other’s Children to make  
‘them embrace another Religion.

5thly, That in all the Protestant Places of this  
‘State, the Offices, and Employments, shall be be-  
‘stow’d on Protestants : And the Places and Offices  
‘in the Castellany of *Landeron*, shall be given to  
‘Roman Catholicks.

II. ‘That all Persons that are not natural born Sub-  
‘jects of this Country, altho’ they should be natu-  
‘raliz’d, or born of naturaliz’d Parents before their  
‘Naturalization, shall, for the future, and for ever,  
‘be declar’d incapable of possessing in his State, any  
‘Employment, either Civil, Military, or Ecclesiastick,  
‘in any manner, or under any pretence what-  
‘soever : Which Incapacity shall extend to the natu-  
‘ral born Subjects of this State, who may have set-  
‘tled in another Country, or bound themselves, by  
‘any Office or Place, to any other Prince or State :  
‘Provided, that the Place of Governor be formally  
‘excepted from this Article ; and that the same shall  
‘not prejudice the Rights the Assembly of Ministers  
‘enjoys, and has ever exercis’d, of calling Ministers  
‘from other Places, in case of necessity.

III. ‘That, according as has been expressly inserte d  
‘in the Charter of Franchises, both of the City and  
‘Burghers of *Neuchatel*, and the Burghers of *Va-*  
*langin*,

November.

labin, the Subjects of the State may freely go out of the Country, to travel, or otherwise; and even serve in the Wars, provided they do not serve a Prince or State, with whom the Prince, as Sovereign of *Neufchatel*, shall be at War; as has been constantly practised of old. But nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for any, to raise or list Soldiers, in this State, without the requisite Allowance and Permission. Moreover, according to the express and formal Articles of the Charter, both of the Burghers of *Neufchatel*, and those of *Valangin*, this State shall not be involv'd in any War, nor the Subjects thereof compell'd to march, except it be for the proper War of the Prince; that is to say, for the defence of the State, and for the Wars the Prince may have, as Sovereign of *Neufchatel*, and not otherwise: So that if he be at War upon account of some other State, Lands or Lordships, the State of *Neufchatel* shall not be obliged to enter into it; but it is in such a case to remain Neuter, except the whole *Helvetic* Body in general should concern themselves in it.

IV. That Care be taken, that Justice be well and expeditiously administred. And for that end:

1st, That ordinary States, both of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, meet at least once a Year, in the Month of May: And nevertheless Assemblies shall be extraordinarily conven'd, for the Claims, Decrees and Accessories, as was regulated some Years ago.

2dly, That the Sovereign take Care, that the Custom Law of the Land, be forthwith revised, explain'd, corrected and augmented, if need be; that the same may be digested in Writing, into a plain, compendious, and easie Body; the Franchises and Liberties of all the Bodies of the State remaining safe and entire.

3dly, That the Demands of the Officers of the Principality, be clear and precise, so that they be obliged to declare, whether they sue in a civil or criminal Action: In which, however, some reasonable Expedient may be found out, to prevent all Inconveniencies in that respect.

V. That in the Commissions of Officers of Justice of this State, instead of the Clause, *durante Bene*

‘*placito*, it shall be inserted *quam diu se bene gesserint*. November.

‘So that neither they, nor the Notaries, may be removed from their Places and Offices but upon full Proof of their Misdemeanors.

VI. ‘That the Dispensations of Marriage, until the third Cousin Germans exclusive, be entirely abolish’d, as a Thing incompatible with our Reformation.

VII. ‘That the Oaths of Notaries be in all respects regulated as formerly, and the Innovations made therein suppress’d.

VIII. ‘That for the future, the Prince may make what Recognizance he shall think fit: Provided it be at his own Charge, and the Burghers and Subjects be not oblig’d to contribute any thing towards it.

IX. ‘Lastly, And that for the future, the Sovereign, immediately after he has been acknowledged and invested in the Sovereignty, shall take the usual Oath, both to the City of *Neufchatel*, and the other Bodies of the State, either in Person, if present, or by Proxy, if absent, as has been practis’d in all Ages; whereunto he shall add a general Promise and Assurance, That he confirms, as much as is necessary, the Fundamental Laws and Constitutions of the State in general, Rights, Franchises, and Spiritual and Temporal Liberties, good ancient Customs written and not written, of each Body and Corporation being part of this State; As also all perpetual, real and personal Concessions, and in what manner soever the same may have been granted, by all the preceding Princes, and their Guardians, and particularly by the late Dutchess of *Ne-mours*, our Sovereign Princess.

These Articles, after some Explanations, were soon assented to by the King’s Ambassador, Count *Meter-nich*, and afterwards being ratified by his Majesty, the People of *Neufchatel* at length being mostly satisfied, and the third of this Month being appointed for the final Decision of this famous Controversie, the Three States met in the great Hall of the Council, where they were Assembled from Nine in the Morning till Four in the Afternoon. There were great Debates on this Occasion, and Four Members

Representations for declaring the disposal of the *Neufchatel* Sovereignty.

*November.* out of the Twelve, made all possible Instances, That the Decision of this Affair should be referr'd till after the Conclusion of the General Peace. They represented, That the *French* King having threatned them with his highest Resentment, it was their Interest to prevent the Effects thereof, by putting off the Affair: They represented further, That the *French* Troops being ready on the Frontiers, they might easily invade and waste the Territories of *Neufchatel* and *Valagin*, before they could take, with their Allies, any Measures to prevent it; and that they should have no other Satisfaction than a Treaty or Promise to the Cantons, that the like should not be attempted for the future. This Advice was rejected, and the Three States proceeded to the drawing up of the Sentence in favour of the King of *Prussia*, which, because of the singularity of it, shall have a place here.

Sentence  
adjudging  
the Prin-  
cinality of  
*Neufchatel*  
to the  
King of  
*Prussia*.

**WE** *Nicholas Triboulet*, Counsellor of State, and Inspector General of the Militia of the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel* and *Vallagin*, formerly Captain, Commanding a *Swiss* Battalion in the *French* Service, notifie to all those who shall see these Presents, that after the Decease of *Madam Mary d'Orleans*, Dutcheß of *Nemours*, Sovereign Princess of the said *Neufchatel* and *Vallagin*, who departed this Life the 16th of *June* last; the Three States having according to Custom assembled themselves the 28th of *July* last, which is the space of six Weeks after the said Decease, they held since several Sessions to proceed to the Examination of a great Process, which is inserted at large in the Register of the said States; the Noble, Generous and Potent Lord, *Francis Henry d'Eltavay* Knight, *Sieur de Molondin*, Counsellor of State of the City, and Canton of *Solothurn*, being in the Quality of Governor and Lieutenant General in this Sovereignty, President of the Assembly. But he having discontinued to preside since the 29th of *October* last, we were the next Day nominated in the Council of State to supply his Place, &c. and by virtue thereof appeared before us the 31st of *October* last. *Messieurs Ernest Eberard* Count de *Metternick* Junior, and *Frederick Duncker*, Counsellor of the Court, substituted  
Proxies

Proxies of his Excellency, Monsieur the Couns de *November.*  
*Metternich*, Minister of State, Ambassador Extra-  
 ordinary, and Plenipotentiary of his *Prussian* Ma-  
 jesty, with Monsieur *Peyrol*, Counsellor and Advo-  
 cate of His said Majesty on one part ; and Monsieur  
*Lewis Merin* of *Lessinge*, Counsellor of his Royal  
 Highness of *Savoy*, and Counsellor in the Council of  
*Chambery*, Attorney of his Highness the Prince of  
*Carignan*, with Monsieur *Fortis*, Advocate of his  
 Highness, on the other part : His *Prussian* Majesty  
 and the Prince of *Carignan* being the only two of  
 the High and Illustrious Pretenders to this Sove-  
 reignty, who persisted in the prosecution of this  
 Affair, all the others having withdrawn them-  
 selves, &c. Whereupon the three States, after ha-  
 ving perused the Process and heard the Advocates,  
 having adjourned to this Day to pronounce upon  
 the Affair, have desir'd us to cause the Sentence  
 they had drawn up in Writing to be read ; which  
 has been done accordingly by Monsieur *Hugue-*  
*nin*, Secretary of the Council of State, in the fol-  
 lowing Terms.

Messieurs of the Three States, having seen and  
 examined the Deeds, Titles and Documents produ-  
 ced on the part of the High and Illustrious Preten-  
 ders, viz. His Majesty the King of *Prussia*, his  
 Most Serene Highness the Prince of *Montbelliard*,  
 his Most Serene Highness the Prince of *Carignan*,  
 Madam the Dutches of *Lesdiguières*, Monsieur the  
 Count de *Matignon*, Mademoiselle *Louise Leontine*  
*Faqueline de Bourbon*, Madam the Marchioness de  
*Mailly*, and Monsieur the Marquess d'*Allegre*, with  
 the reason'd Inventories of their Productions, in or-  
 der to to set forth their Proofs, as they were allow-  
 ed to do, to state their Rights to the Sovereignty  
 of *Neuchâtel* and *Vallangin*. And having also con-  
 sider'd the Retreat of some of the Parties, and  
 their voluntary desertion of the Cause, mentioned  
 in the Account of the Proceedings of the 1st and  
 29th of the last Month, tho' they had acknow-  
 ledged this Tribunal, and complied with several  
 Sentences contradictorily given and agreed unto  
 by them ; by which means they are *facto* and *jure*,  
 fallen and debarred from their Pretensions.



November.

After having carefully weigh'd the importance of the Matter, and consider'd that this Sovereignty, and the *Direct Domain*, did originally belong to the House of *Chalons*: That the *Use* has been reunited and consolidated with the *Direct*, as well by the Decease without Issue of *John de Fribourgh* in the Year 1457. as by several other subsequent *Overtures*: That these Rights were never prescrib'd, and can never, by their Nature, as his most Serene Highness the Prince of *Carignan's* Advocate allows it himself, be liable to Prescription: That the Rights of the House of *Chalons* were lawfully transferr'd to the Person of *William of Nassaw*, Sirnam'd the *Belgick*, who has been generally, and by all the Potentates of *Europe*, acknowledg'd for the Universal Heir of the Estates and Rights of the House of *Nassaw Orange*, which he and his Successors have freely enjoy'd, and unto which they have been restor'd, whenever molested in the Possession thereof. That by the decease of *William III.* King of Great Britain, who was Son to *William II.* Son of *Frederick Henry*, Son of the said *William the Belgick*, his Majesty *Frederick I.* King of *Prussia*, on the side of *Louise of Nassau* his Mother, Eldest Daughter of the said Prince *Frederick Henry*, becomes unquestionably the True and Lawful Heir in this respect, of the House of *Nassau Chalon Orange*; which excludes his most Serene Highness the Prince of *Carignan*.

For these Causes, Messieurs of the Three States, do by supream and absolute Sentence, give and adjudge to his said Majesty *Frederick I.* King of *Prussia*, the Investiture of this State and Sovereignty, with its Annexes, Appurtenances and Dependencies, to be by him possessed as Independent, Unalienable and Indivisible, in preserving the Liberties, Freedom, Privileges and Immunities of the Burghers as well as of other People of this State; the Concessions granted by the preceding Sovereigns, either to the Body or particular Persons of the Country: and the Treaties of Alliance and Comburchership made with the Neighbouring States: Ordering the Treasurer and Receivers of this State, to pay and deliver the Income thereof, according

according to the Orders of his said Majesty, or of those who shall have Commission from him; which being complied with, neither they nor theirs shall be liable to any account, or be molested for this matter, upon any pretence whatever.

After the Reading of this said Sentence, and that Monsieur *Forris*, Advocate of his most Serene Highness, the Prince of *Carignan*, had read a certain Protestation, which by a new Sentence of Messieurs of the Three States was not admitted, as it is enter'd upon the Register; we have, by the delivering up of the Scepter, which we have deposited into the Hands of his Excellency the Count *de Metternich*, Minister of State, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the King of *Prussia*, put in Possession, and invested his said Majesty the King of *Prussia* of the said Sovereignty of *Neufchatel* and *Vallangin*, &c. Done at the Castle of *Neufchatel* the 3d of November, 1707. Signed *N. Triboulet*; and underneath by Monsieur the President. *Huguenin* Secretary of the Council of State.

The Sentence being drawn up, the States sent a Numerous Deputation to Count *Metternich*, Ambassador to the King of *Prussia*, Mr. *Stanyan*, Envoy Extraordinary of *Great Britain*, and the Sieur *Runkel*, Minister of the States General, the two latter being at that time with the *Prussian* Minister; and they were all conducted to the Hall of Audience in the Castle. Count *Metternich* went first, attended by two Counsellors of State, Members of the Tribunal; Mr *Stanyan* went next, conducted by two Members of the Tribunal, representing the third State, and the Sieur *Runkel* went last, conducted by the two first Officers of the State. The rest of the Gentlemen, and the Retinue of the said Ministers closed the March, every one according to his Rank, and the Streets, from the Ambassador's House to the Castle, were fill'd with People, who expressed all imaginable Joy upon the happy Conclusion of that Affair. The Ministers being arriv'd at the Hall of Audience, Count *Metternich* was plac'd in an Elbow Chair, to the Right of the President of the Assembly; the Envoy of *Great Britain* had also an Elbow Chair on the

The manner of declaring the K. of *Prussia*, Prince of *Neufchatel*.

*November.* the Right of the *Prussian* Ambassador, and next to him sat the Deputy of *Bern*, upon a Chair, and the *Sieur Runckel* next to the said Deputy, likewise on a Chair: They were all plac'd on the same Line at the like Distance of the Table. The rest of the Company remain'd standing.

The Secretary of State proceeded then to Read the Sentence whereby the Sovereignty in Dispute was adjudged to the King of *Prussia*: Afterwards the President of the Assembly presented the Scepter to his Excellency to lay his Hand upon it, as a Declaration, that he approved the Sentence aforesaid. The Advocate of the Prince of *Carignan* having offered a Protestation, and the Banderet of the Town, and the Attorney-General of the Principality having read a Counter Protestation against it, they were all declared void by a particular Sentence, which being publicly read, the President of the Assembly stood up, and delivered the Scepter to Count *Metternich*, and his Excellency having the Sceptre in his Hand, and sitting in the Chair of the President, made a Speech suitable to the Occasion, directed to the Judges, the Council of State, and the rest of the Assembly, which being over, nothing was heard but Acclamations of Joy, and, *Long live the King of Prussia, Sovereign Prince of Neufchatel*; with the Ringing of the Bells, and a Discharge of the Cannon of the Castle, and the small Arms of the Garrison. The whole Company went afterwards to Church to return Thanks to God for the Conclusion of this Affair.

Next Day the several Members of the State went up to the Castle to Compliment his Excellency, and assure him of their inviolable Fidelity for his Master; and in the mean time, all things were prepar'd for taking the Oath of Allegiance. They rung at Noon the great Bell to call the Burghers together upon the Terrass before the great Church; and then the Council of the Town went to the Castle, accompanied Count *Metternich*, the Foreign Ministers, and the Council of State, to a sort of Theatre or little Stage set up before the Church aforesaid. The Burgo-master made them a sort Speech, after which, the Oath to be taken by the Sovereign was read, and

*Neufchatel*  
do the  
King Ho-  
mage.

+

Count

Count *Metternich* took the same in the Name of the *November*. King his Master. The Burghers paid their Homage afterwards in the usual manner, and the President of the State having made a florid Speech on this Occasion, the Ceremony concluded with *Long live the King of Prussia our Sovereign*. His Excellency caus'd Money and Medals to be thrown among the Common People, whilst the Discharge of the Artillery of the Castle proclaim'd the Ceremony to the Neighbouring Countries. Count *Metternich* Entertain'd at Dinner the Foreign Ministers, the Council of State, the Ministers of the City, the Chief Persons of Note. Count *Metternich* on the 7th went to *Valangin* to receive the same Homage there, which was likewise perform'd with great Splendor and Excess of Joy, and so without any fatal Accident ended a Solemnity which had not been practis'd for these 150 Years past; that is, since the time that the House of *Longueville* took Possession thereof.

The other Commonalties having taken the Oaths of Fidelity, there were Bonfires on the 10th at Night, throughout the Principality, except at *Landeron* and *Cressier*, whose Inhabitants being the only Papists in that Country, they made a Protest, and declared, That their Communities had never been under the Dominion of the House of *Chalons*: And then upon some Remonstrances made to them by the Attorney General, they thought best to leave the Assembly, and afterwards the City, and retire Home.

Now all the Commonalties of the Principality having taken an Oath to their new Sovereign the King of *Prussia*, hereupon Measures were concerted with the Deputies of *Bern*, (which Canton had sent an Ambassador to *Neuchatel* to Acknowledge and Congratulate the King of *Prussia* upon his being declar'd their Prince) how to reduce those People to Reason; and in order thereunto they detach'd 2 Companies of Grenadiers, and 3 of Fusileers, under the command of the *Sieur Bugnot*, who perform'd that Service with all the Conduct and Expedition that was expected from an Officer of his Experience. These Troops assembled the 23d in the beginning of the Night, and the Grenadiers were embark'd with 2 Petards

*November.* Petards on the River *Thiele*, and the Boats were ordered to fall down that River with all possible Silence and stop below the Town of *Landeron*; it being most justly conjectured, that the Inhabitants had their *Corps de Guard*, and Patrols on their Frontiers on this side, and not on the other, from whence there was no apparent danger to fear. Mean time the *Fuziliers* march'd to post themselves between *Landeron* and *Cressier*, with order to invest *Landeron* on that side. The *Grenadiers* landed about 4 in the Morning near *Landeron*, and marched directly to fix their Petards to the Gate, but they found it half open, and the Guards fast asleep, whereby they had an Opportunity to secure the 2 Gates and the chief Posts, without any manner of Opposition. They beat their Drums then to give the signal to the *Fuziliers* to advance, which they did with great diligence, and so the Town was secur'd without any Man kill'd or wounded.

*Landeron*  
and *Cressier*  
submit.

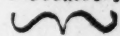
'Tis impossible to express the surprize of the Inhabitants of *Landeron*, when they saw their Town taken, but the Deputies of *Solothurn*, who were therein, appear'd still in a greater Consternation. The Commanding Officer summon'd the Magistrates, and order'd the Council of the Town to be assembled to whom he declar'd, That he was not sent to commit any Disorders, but only to require them to submit to his *Prussian* Majesty, their lawful Sovereign, and pay Homage to him, as their fellow Subjects had done; and that his Excellency Count *Metternich*, having promised upon Oath in the Name of his Master, to maintain all the Privileges of his Subjects, it was in their Power to be happy. The Council declined to give a positive answer, in order to gain time, but their demands were rejected. The Deputies of *Solothurn* offer'd a Protestation against whatever should be transacted contrary to the Rights and Preensions of their Canton, and then retired. The Council met again the same Day, upon the arrival of some Gentlemen belonging to Count *Metternich*, and agreed to send a Deputation to his Excellency, to desire that the Commonalties of *Landeron* and

*Cressier*



*Cressier* might be admitted to take the Oath of Fidelity, which was granted them.

November.



We'll leave the *French King* and his Ambassador *M. Puisieux*, to revolve upon the Proceedings of the *Neuchatelois*, so disagreeable to their Tastes, and to study how to chastise them for it; while we find the *Roman Catholick Clergy* in *Silesia* very refractory and averse to restore all the Churches and Schools belonging to the Protestants, pursuant to the Treaty made between the Emperor and King of Sweden: They, and especially the Jesuits, raised many frivolous Objections against it; but the Emperor was positive, enjoyn'd their Compliance upon the severest Penalties, and the Treaty was begun to be carried on with good Success.

Some Churches in *Silesia* restored to the Protestants.

Now it would be hard to say, that the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt* was, in the Article concerning the Restitution of the Protestant Churches, couched in such general Terms on the part of *Sweden*, with a design to Cavil. I hope better Things of that Magnanimous Prince: Be it as it will, 'tis certain that the Baron *Strahlenheim*, Envoy of *Sweden*, now started so many Demands, in a Memorial deliver'd to the Imperial Commissaries, that the adjusting thereof would occasion new Disputes. But more particularly he insisted, That the Reformed, commonly call'd *Calvinists*, should be included in the Treaty as well as the *Lutherans*; and the *Calvinists* of *Breslau* themselves, not to overlook so favourable an Opportunity, presented the following Memorial to the Emperor on this Occasion.

' Most Illustrious, most Potent, most Invincible  
' *Roman Emperor, King of Hungary and Ro-*  
' *mania.*

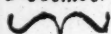
Most Gracious, Emperor, King and Lord,

*Calvinists*  
Memorial  
to the Em-  
peror a-  
bout re-  
storing  
their  
Churches.

' YOUR Imperial and Royal Majesty has granted  
' such Comfort and Relief to those your faithful  
' States and Subjects of the Dutchy of *Silesia* that  
' are of the Confession of *Augsburg* (i. e. *Lutherans*)  
' by your late most Gracious Agreement to restore

to

November.



to them their former Churches, and what belongs thereunto, that they seem perfectly assur'd, that notwithstanding their ill Circumstances, they have liv'd to see the most fortunate and mild Government over them. This your most Gracious Imperial Clemency excites us, who in the Holy Roman Empire, according to the Fundamental Constitutions thereof, enjoy in all Parts an equal Liberty of Conscience with the *Lutherans*, to have recourse to your Imperial and Royal Majesty, in an humble Confidence, that we shall share in your most Gracious Resolution publish'd the 6th of September in this present Year, in favour of the *Lutherans* in *Silesia*, the rather because the said Resolution of your Imperial Majesty is grounded not only upon the Treaty lately concluded with his Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, but also upon the Treaty of *Westphalia*: Therefore we live in hopes of being allow'd the Benefit of what is granted to the *Lutherans* in the 5th Article, because the 7th Article of the forenamed Instrument of Peace illustrates the 5th Article, and is the Foundation of our Request; since by it the pretended Difference between the *Lutherans* and the Reformed is beyond all Dispute removed, and the same Rights and Privileges stipulated therein to the former, are likewise granted to us in express Terms.

And whereas, most Gracious Emperor, King, Duke and Lord, it is notoriously known, That in 1648, several Princes in *Silesia*, Officers, Inhabitants, and Subjects Exercis'd their Religion in the Chappels at *Lignitz*, and with the same Right and Freedom which was allow'd to the *Lutherans* in other Places: And whereas likewise your Imperial Majesty has lately declar'd, That the Liberty of Religion shall not be extinguish'd with the Government of the aforementioned Princes, but shall have its full and due Effect; we supplicate your Imperial and Royal Majesty, in a most humble and submissive Manner, to grant such a Toleration as is conformable to the Instrument of Peace, and to allow us again the publick Exercise of our Religion. As to what concerns the Place, we most humbly conceive, That it will be indifferent to your Imperial Majesty

Majesty where we shall meet, to pray, as your most faithful Subjects, for your Welfare, and we shall most humbly submit to your most gracious Resolution herein: Tho' with Submission we hope, That the same Liberty which was allow'd during the Government of the deceas'd Princes of *Lignitz* and *Briegh*, by Virtue of the Treaty of Peace, will be allow'd us at *Breslau*, where now, as formerly at *Briegh*, most of the Reformed reside:

' We shall not be so bold as to alledge the Obligation, which your Imperial Majesty will hereby lay on such Powerful Monarchs and States of the same Religion with us, and how this will redound to the Advantage of the *Roman* Catholick Subjects residing in their respective Dominions, especially in Matters of Commerce. We refer our selves solely to your Imperial Majesty's penetrating Judgment, and to your Clemency, from which we expect a most gracious Answer; and we shall continue to live in Peace and Quietness, and in a most sincere Devotion to your Imperial Majesty.

The Answer to this Memorial, if any such was return'd, being not made publick: We must pass that over, and observe that we do not find the Queen of Great *Britain*, and States General, concerned themselves, at least not yet, about this Matter; 'tis likely their Guaranty of the Treaty might withhold them: But the King of *Prussia* very frankly interested himself in their behalf, and wrote the following Letter to his Imperial Majesty upon it.

YOUR Imperial Majesty's late Treaty with the King of *Sweden*, whereby the *Lutherans* in the Dutchy of *Silesia* are restor'd to Liberty of Conscience and a free Exercise of their Religion, has not only laid an eternal Obligation on such Potentates as profess the *Lutheran* Faith, and who, for the greatest part, are in a strict Allance with your Majesty, but your Faithful Subjects, who are of that Religion, are thereby promoted to implore, with a new-kindled Zeal, God Almighty for your Prosperity: And, no doubt, the Prayers and Sighs of so many Thousand Souls will be heard, and your Majesty be further Crown'd with all the Blessings

King of *Prussia*'s Letter to the Emperor in behalf of the *Cavalists*.

that

November. ' that can be ask'd for, and with perpetual Victory  
 ' over the Enemies of your glorious House. And  
 ' whereas your Majesty, in the 10th Article of the  
 ' forementioned Treaty, has declar'd your Consent,  
 ' That such Princes and States as are of the *Lutheran*  
 ' Persuasion may intercede for a more extensive Li-  
 ' berty of Conscience: For this Reason, and because  
 ' the 7th Article of the Pacification of *Westphalia*, en-  
 ' titles the *Calvinists* to the same Privileges and Rights  
 ' which are granted therein to the *Lutherans*; We  
 ' make the less Scruple to second the most humble  
 ' Petition of all the *Calvinists* of *Bressau* to your Ma-  
 ' jesty, for a free Exercise of their Religion, and for  
 ' their being restor'd to their Churches and other  
 ' Places of Divine Worship, because it will redound  
 ' to our great Comfort, if, by our Intercession, they  
 ' obtain their most humble Request.

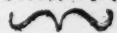
' We therefore desire your Majesty to do us this  
 ' singular Piece of Friendship, and grant them, up-  
 ' on our Intercession, the requested Exercise of their  
 ' Religion, and restore them to their Churches; We  
 ' shall omit no Opportunity gratefully to requite such  
 ' a Favour; and shall, besides, upon all Occasions,  
 ' give Proofs of our Readiness to, &c.

*Cologne on the River, Spree,*

*November 7. 1707.*

His Imperial Majesty amidst these teasing Impor-  
 tunities, was not unmindful of his Warlike Prepara-  
 tions, in order to which the States of *Austria* were  
 convened on the 10th to move them to give him  
 large Subsidies; and Baron *Seylern*, Chancellor of  
 the Court, in making the Emperor's Propositions,  
 told them, among other things, that the Affairs of  
 King *Charles* in *Catalonia* requir'd powerful and spee-  
 dy Succours. The States gave a favourable Answer,  
 and, I think, a chearful supply of a Million of Flo-  
 rins. The States of *Bohemia* being likewise assemb-  
 led, the Emperor's Commissioner made a Speech to  
 them, in which, after setting forth the great Pro-  
 gresses made in the Kingdom of *Naples* and in *Pied-  
 mont* by the Arms of his Imperial Majesty, he ask'd of  
 them a large Supply to enable him to make yet grea-  
 ther Efforts the ensuing Campaign against the Ene-

November.



my, and these likewise shew'd a very forward Compliance: There were in like manner some Overtures on foot for an Accommodation with the *Hungarians*, but being not yet come to any maturity, we pass to *Ratisbonne*. I wish it could be said, the general Diet of the Empire assembled there, shew'd as much Zeal and Activity for the Common Cause, as some of the particular Members of it did in their respective Places; among whom none shew'd himself more forward than his Electoral Highness of *Hanover*, who upon his sending the Army into Winter Quarters, writ the following Letter to the m.

WE would not omit to inform you by this Letter, that we have regulated, with his Imperial Majesty's Consent, the Winter Quarters for the Army of the Empire, the Command of which we have given to Baron *Thungen* Field-Marshal General, and General of the Artillery of the Empire; that we have likewise caus'd necessary Lines to be made for covering the Troops in their Winter-Quarters: And that the present Circumstances of Affairs in our Dominions not permitting us to be longer absent; we have resolv'd to begin our Journey thither (God willing) the 8th Instant. We could have wish'd, that the Disposition of the Affairs of the Army of the Empire put under our Command, had been such, that this Campaign might have been ended with greater Advantage to our Country, and the War have been carried into the Enemies Territories. And we hope, that all the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, being inspir'd with Zeal for the Honour, Welfare, and Prosperity of their Country in general, and of every Member in particular, will not be wanting to put the said Army early in a Condition to act Offensively against the Enemy who pretend to reinforce theirs, and to drive them within their due Limits.

Electors of  
*Hanover's*  
Letter to  
the Diet,  
6.

We desire you to make urgent Instances on this Subject to your Principals, to recommend it to them on our Part, and especially to represent to them the Necessity there is that the Military Chest should be well supply'd, and that what has been granted

E c

by



November. ' by the Empire to that end, may be effectually paid  
' in the manner prescrib'd or some other, without A-  
' batement or Delay.

' For the rest, we refer to what we have formerly  
' written, and to what we have caus'd our Envoy  
' with the laudable Diet, to represent by Word of  
' Mouth. And remain with constant Good-will to  
' serve you.

From the Head Quarters at

Erlingen, Nov. 6. 1707.

Sign'd, George Lewis Elector:

And lower J. Hattorf.

Representations of  
the Envoy of  
Mentz to  
the Diet:

We were inform'd that the Envoy of the Elector of Mentz, a Director of the Diet, earnestly exhorted all the other Deputies to send Copies of this Letter to their Principals, and to press them on the Part of the Diet to perform with all Diligence what his Electoral Highness desir'd of them for the good of the Common Cause, the rather, because otherwise 'twas to be apprehended the other Confederates would slack their Hands, and consequently that the War would never be brought to a happy Issue, but that things would fall into a worse Condition than they were in then. This he said ought to be laid the more to Heart, because the Queen of Great Britain, and the States General of the united Netherlands had plainly intimated to the Empire, that they were to expect no further Succours from them, and therefore should take Care to defend themselves.

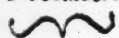
Norwithstanding what is said in this Discourse concerning the Queen of Great Britain and States General, and notwithstanding the pressing Letter of the States to the Diet last Month, to quicken their Deliberations; these last thought they might be wanting to themselves and their Allies, if they did not enforce it, and therefore order'd their Resident Monsieur de Mortaigne to lay this most excellent Memorial before that august Assembly.

Dutch Resident's  
Memorial  
to the  
Diet of  
Ratisbonne  
to quicken  
their Pre-  
parations.

' THEIR High Mightinesses the Lords, the States  
' General of the United Provinces of the Nether-  
' lands, have written now again to this High and  
' Laudable Assembly of the Empire, on the Subject

of the War against *France*, and of the proper means  
 to carry it on with Vigour on the *Upper-Rhine*. The  
 under-written Minister will forbear representing at  
 large in this Memorial the Necessity of this War,  
 which was declared by the entire Body of the Holy  
 Empire, with so much Solemnity, and after so ma-  
 ny prudent Deliberations. Nor will he enlarge on  
 the acknowledg'd Necessity of the Empire's furnish-  
 ing an Army, which was concerted and establish'd  
 on the Foot of 120000 Men, in Apprehension, no  
 doubt, of the formidable Power of the King of  
*France*. Nor, lastly, will he trouble himself to set  
 forth the essential Interest which induc'd the *Roman*  
 Empire to take so laudable a Resolution; being  
 perswaded the End principally propos'd, was to re-  
 store the Monarchy of *Spain* to the House of *Au-*  
*stria*; and by the same Means, to rescue out of the  
 Hands of the restless *French*, the Fees and Depen-  
 dencies of the Empire, into which they had intro-  
 duc'd themselves by the unjust and dangerous ways  
 of Artifice and Fraud that are so natural to them.  
 Those that have ever so little Knowledge of the  
 States of *Europe*, will readily agree, that those Fees  
 and Dependencies of the Empire are of such Value,  
 that they may be equall'd, and even preferr'd to  
 Kingdoms, as well for their Extent, Force and Im-  
 portance, as because, with the Monarchy of *Spain*,  
 they compose the grant Rampart of the *Roman* Em-  
 pire, and of its Allies against *France*. The Reco-  
 very of that Monarchy, and of the Fees and De-  
 pendencies of the Empire which had been usurp'd,  
 and the Re-establishment of the Balance of Power  
 depending thereon, were the Reasons and Founda-  
 tion upon which the *Roman* Empire judg'd they  
 might and ought to take Arms against an Enemy  
 who has neither Honour nor Faith, and who, for  
 so many Years, has endeavour'd to subdue all *Chri-*  
*stendom*, and reduce it to the most miserable of  
 all Conditions. These Reasons are certainly more  
 than sufficient to justify the War of the *Roman* Em-  
 pire and its Allies against *France*, and these oblig'd  
 the said Empire to resolve to concur in it on their  
 Part with 120000 Men. But without entering into  
 a strict Examination of the Contingents of the Em-  
 pire,

November.



pire, and what Members have not furnish'd theirs, who is not ignorant that the *Roman* Empire does not act against *France* with 120000 Men; and that thereupon the States of the United Provinces have been necessitated to complain, though unwillingly, of the few Forces the said Empire employs in this War, while, on their part, they maintain more than they promis'd by their Treaties, and while far from receiving the least Subsidy from any, they furnish'd considerable Summs to divers Princes and Allies to encourage them to support the Common Cause? Their High Mightinesses complain, and that justly, because they require no more of the *Roman* Empire than what the Diet voluntarily concluded and resolv'd. They complain even with extream Moderation, seeing, instead of insisting on the full Number of 120000 Men, they content themselves with urging, That if it be not possible to bring so many into the Field, at least an Army might be form'd of sufficient Force to act offensively on the *Rhine*, or in some other part where the Posture of Affairs, and the Situation of the Enemy may render it adviseable; which is a thing very feasible, and in no wise beyond the Ability of the Empire, as is acknowledg'd plainly and particularly by the Resolution of the Empire of the 16th of *June* last.

The Complaints of the States are well grounded therefore, as the underwritten Minister could prove from the Representations which divers Circles of the Empire, that are most expos'd, have sent in Writing to *Vienna* and hither, touching the weak Condition of the Army; were it not perfectly well known to this high and laudable Assembly. Hence it is, that their High Mightinesses judge, that at this Time, if ever, it behoves the *Roman* Empire mutually to exert the utmost Efforts for making the best Use of Victories so considerable and so long desired, which, by the Grace of God, have been obtain'd during the late Campaigns, over an Enemy whose insatiable Ambition seeks nothing less than to enslave all *Europe*; and whose Power is the more formidable, because no Prince surpasses him in the Advantages of Situation, Strength and Authority.

And

And who is there that can think a solid and lasting Peace can any other way be gain'd from him? Are we not thoroughly convinc'd by Experience, that the *Aethiopian* may sooner change his Skin and the Leopard his Spots, than the *French* Nation their detestable Subtilty in false Explications of Treaties, and in breaking them? Which gave Occasion to an Illustrious Minister of State to say, That the Sincerity of the *French* in observing Treaties hardly lasted the Age of a Silk-worm; and 'tis but too apparent, that what has been already, would be at this present, and will be hereafter, if right Measures be not taken to prevent it. *Deceive, divide and rule*, is the Device of the *French* Cabinet. The Allies ought therefore, while they have Arms in their Hands, to use them so vigorously, that the Enemy may at length be compell'd to be quiet; otherwise they may as well fancy a new World will be discover'd, as that they shall have a lasting Peace with them. *By Peace* France gain'd *Strength*. So that Necessity requires us to make War against so strange a Nation; but in the Name of God let it be with that Union, which formerly made the *Romans* (otherwise almost Invincible) to tremble. The States of the United Provinces, will continue according to their Maxims, not to spare either Blood or Treasure in the Assistance of the *Roman* Empire, and of the other Potentates with whom they are in Friendship and Alliance, in hope that the like will be done on the Part of his Imperial Majesty, the Empire, and the other Potentates, that they may all obtain a good Peace, which ought to be the Aim of every just War. Their High Mightinesses think, that Supineness would be inexcusable at this Time: 1. Because all the Christian Blood that this War has already cost, would be shed to no purpose. And, 2. Because in all probability Things would fall back into the same Bad Condition they were in when the War began, and which could not be remedied but by the taking of several strong Places, and the winning of several bloody Battles; to come at which, the Forces of the Allies have on one Side been forc'd to climb Mountains and Rocks

November.

almost inaccessible, to break through formidable  
 Lines, and to pass wide and deep Rivers, not to  
 mention the many Woods, Forests and Defiles  
 which they were necessitated to pass or force; and  
 that on the other Side they have been oblig'd to  
 make themselves Masters of the vast Seas that encom-  
 pass Europe, stretching to the East and West-Indies:  
 Evident Proofs that the Allies have to deal with an  
 Enemy no less Powerful, Valiant, and Experienc'd  
 in War, than Subtle and Fraudulent; against whom  
 they must act with the safest Precautions, seeing  
 the greatest Evils require the most sure and most  
 effectual Application. If there be a Man living  
 in the World that can make a doubt of this, he is  
 desir'd to lay aside all Prepossession and reflect,  
 1. On what pass'd the last Summer, and how Af-  
 fairs still go in Spain and Portugal; and, 2. On what  
 pass'd but the last Summer likewise at the Gates of  
 this City, and consequently before the Eyes of the  
 Assembly of the Empire. We desire you therefore  
 to concur with all your Friends in assisting King  
 Charles, the only Brother of your Emperor, and in  
 preserving that inestimable Jewel, the Liberty of  
 Europe. 'Tis true, the Retreat of the French to the  
 other Side of the Rhine has, Thanks to the Divine  
 Goodness, in some Measure confounded their ill  
 Designs. But as we are apt to run into their Lan-  
 guage and Customs, let us for once take up their  
 Maxims, and employ them against themselves by  
 redoubling our Efforts to put them in Execution.  
 They say, *Strike while the Iron is hot.* The Romans  
 said in a like Sense, *Beware of Delay, for short are the*  
*Opportunities of improving great Successes.* Nor did  
 they only say it, but put it in Practice. Let us do  
 the like. The Maxim is Excellent, and the under-  
 written Minister judg'd it might be mention'd here  
 the more properly, because he has the Honour to  
 speak to the Roman German Empire, upon which he  
 beseeches Almighty God to shower his choicest  
 Blessings as long as the World endures. He con-  
 cludes with wishing all the Members of this illu-  
 strious Assembly perfect Health and Felicity, and  
 recommending himself, with due respect to their  
 Favour



for the YEAR 1707.

423

Favour, remains, with a Heart truly German, November.  
&c.

Rarisbonne, Nov.  
19. 1707.

Sign'd,  
MORTAGNE.

December.

Memorial  
of the  
Spanish  
Ambassa-  
dor to the  
States Ge-  
neral a-  
bout Suc-  
cours.

2.

How sollicitous soever the States appear'd for pro-  
moting the Common Cause in the Empire and else-  
where, Don *Bernardo de Quiros*, the *Spanish* Ambassa-  
dor of King *Charles III.* thinking his Matter's Affairs  
were not as much attended as they required, laid a  
Memorial before their High Mightinesses, setting  
forth, ' That he did not doubt but that they were  
' inform'd *Lerida* had at length yielded to the long  
' and vigorous Efforts of the Enemy. That that  
' Loss was the more considerable, because it expo-  
' sed *Catalonia* to all their Irruptions, and open'd a  
' Way to greater Conquests. That it was much to  
' be lamented, that the Imperial and *Palatine* Troops  
' were not imbark'd immediately after the Retreat  
' out of *Provence*, or at least after the Reduction of  
' *Suza*; for in all appearance his Catholick Majesty  
' might have been able with those Succours to relieve  
' the Place, and turn upon the Enemy all the ill  
' Consequences of the Enterprize; whereas they were  
' now Masters of a Post from which they could not  
' be beaten, otherwise than by a Siege in Form,  
' which would necessarily require a great Superiority  
' of Forces. That he was perswaded their Lord-  
' ships would be no less sensible of that Loss than  
' his Majesty himself was; that they would thorough-  
' ly consider all the Importance of it, and take the  
' necessary Measures, not only to repair it, but like-  
' wise to recover the other Losses of that Year:  
' But seeing that all the Success they could pro-  
' mise themselves would depend entirely on the Di-  
' ligence that should be employ'd, he could not ex-  
' cuse himself from representing to their Lordships  
' how necessary it was to be speedy in their Delibera-  
' tions thereupon: The Season was already far gone;  
' That the Places to which the Succours were to be  
' sent were at a great Distance: And that there were  
' certain Advice that the Enemy were very busie in  
' making Preparations for the next Campaign. That  
' their Lordships were entreated to consider what a

E c 4

Prejudice

December.

Prejudice it would be to the Common Cause, should the Diligence of the Enemy prevent that of the Allies in *Catalonia*; and on the contrary, what happy Successes might be expected, if his Majesty should be put into a Condition to take the Field first, and appear there with an Army superior in Number to theirs. That 'twas the more indispensably necessary it should be so, because if he had an Army of but moderate Strength, he might be shut up in *Barcelona*, and expos'd to a Siege: Besides, he wanted an extent of Country fit to subsist his Troops, till by a sufficient Number he could gain it. That it was of very great Importance to prevent the Enemy in all Parts, but more particularly necessary in *Spain*; because otherwise the Army of the Allies there would be always oblig'd to employ in barely retaking Places and Provinces lost, the Time, Money and Troops which might be us'd in making Conquests. In short, that all manner of Reasons invited the high Allies to use extraordinary Diligence in that Affair, and especially to encourage each other by speedy and effectual Resolutions, without waiting before they determin'd to know how far others would declare themselves. That he had made like Representations to the Courts of the Emperor, and of the Queen of *Great Britain*, in the most express Terms; and did not doubt but their Majesty's would do all that could be expected from their great Zeal for the Common Cause; but Time pressing, he instantly desired their Lordships not to defer to take on their Part a favourable and positive Resolution on the Memorials which he had already had the Honour to present to them; and to communicate that Resolution to him by an Answer which he might send to the King his Master; to the End that his Master being inform'd of what their Lordships should resolve on, might take Measures and make Dispositions accordingly.

Tho' the States were as intent as Don *Quiros* himself could be on the Affairs of *Spain*, they did not at the same time neglect to have a vigilant Eye on those of *Germany*, and blending both Interests together, after they had taken into their Consideration the Resolutions

Resolutions of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, and the *December*.  
 Efforts her Majesty made to engage all the Allies to make the necessary Preparations for a vigorous War, their High Mightinesses resolv'd to write to the Emperor on that Subject, and to the chief Members of the Empire, to endeavour to quicken their Resolutions, and oblige them to take effectual Measures against the Common Enemy, who threatened to invade them in the beginning of the Spring.

They therefore order'd the *Sieur Bruyninx*, their Envoy Extraordinary at *Vienna*, to represent to the Emperor. That it was absolutely necessary that the High Allies in general, and every one of them in particular, should make their utmost Efforts to carry on the War on all Sides with all possible Vigour: That the necessary Preparations for the next Campaign might be made in a due Time, especially seeing the Enemy labour'd indefatigably on their Side, to put themselves in a Condition to carry on the War with greater Force than in the preceding Campaigns, and design'd to prevent the Allies, if possible, and to be sooner in the Field, unless Care were taken to disappoint them: That by the Resolutions taken by the Parliament of *Great Britain*, at the Instances of her Majesty, it appeared, that the Forces were to be augmented on that Side, and the Common Cause prosecuted with a greater Power and Vigour than ever; which noble Example ought to be imitated by all the High Allies: That their High Mightinesses, on their Part, having every Year, since the beginning of that War, augmented their Expences; that there was no reason to ask them to do more than they had done; but notwithstanding all this, they were further resolv'd to do all that was in their Power to contribute with all their Strength towards carrying on the Common Cause: That they expected the like from all their Allies, but none with more Reason than from his Imperial Majesty, who being the first in Rank among the Allies, was to give a good Example to others, or, at least, not to be behind with any: That this War was chiefly undertaken for the Interest of his Imperial Majesty, and the House of *Austria*, besides the Interest his Imperial Majesty and the Allies had in Common therein,  
*viz.*

*December.* viz. the publick Liberty and their Security against the too great Power of *France*, and that no Body had yet reap'd so much Advantage from the Success it had pleas'd God to bless the Arms of the Allies with, than his Imperial Majesty, who had gain'd thereby the Revenues of *Bavaria*, the *Milaneze*, *Mantua*, and *Naples*, besides the great Contributions of the *Italian* Princes: That certainly her Majesty of *Great Britain* would be very sorry, and their High Mightinesses highly discourag'd, if in this situation of Affairs, the like Efforts were not made on the part of his Imperial Majesty as on their own, because their Good-will and great Efforts might come short of the good Effect that might be hop'd for from the same, with the Concurrence that was justly expected from his Imperial Majesty: That his Imperial Majesty should be desir'd to reinforce the Army on the *Upper Rhine*, and put the Affairs there into such a Condition, that they might make Head against the Enemy, which required so much the more Expedition, because the *French* made great Preparations, and intended to act on that Side with a greater Army; so that all necessary Precautions ought to be taken in time to hinder the Enemy from invading the Empire for the third time. That the Emperor was also to be desir'd to use his Authority with the Members of the Empire, that every one of them furnished their Contingent, and not let the Burthen fall only upon those who were most expos'd to the Danger; and that the said Princes and States might contribute something above their Contingent. Their High Mightinesses recommend also to their Minister, to press the Conclusion of the Treaty for 6000 *Saxon* Horse; and that the 20000 Men his Imperial Majesty promised to send to the assistance of the Duke of *Savoy*, might be compleated and furnish'd in a due time.

That the Affairs of *Spain* were so considerable, that their High Mightinesses did not neglect to recommend them, and their Minister was order'd to make all possible Instances, joyn'tly with the Envoy of *Great Britain*, that Prince *Eugene* might be sent to Command in *Catalonia*; for they had as well as the other Allies, such a Confidence in the Ability

and Experience of that Prince, that 'twas not doubted but his Presence and Authority would soon cause a happy Alteration in the Scene of Affairs on that Side. That their High Mightinesses had written to the Emperor on the Matters aforesaid, and some other Points relating to the vigorous Prosecution of the War. That they had also written to the King of *Prussia* and the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire, to exhort every one of them to send, without any Delay, their Contingent of Men and Money, and so to provide what they call'd the Military Chest, that their Troops might act in concert with the Forces of the other Allies, and not be oblig'd, for want of Money to remain in their Quarters when they ought to be in the Field.

The Councils of the Court of *Vienna* moving but slowly about these Important Affairs, we'll now direct our Course for *Switzerland*, where we find the great Council of the Canton of *Bern* met in the beginning of this Month, and debated whether their Alliance with the Principality of *Neufchatel* was still in force, seeing this Sovereignty was restor'd to the House of *Chalons*. It was carried in the Affirmative, and out of 124 Votes, there were only 17 against it. So that they resolv'd, That the Comburgesy and Alliance being in force, and as obligatory as heretofore, they would not only send 200 Men to joyn the Militia of that Country for the Defence thereof, but also that in case of need they would assist them with all their Forces against whomsoever should attempt to disturb their Tranquility; and having made some Dispositions accordingly, it was likewise agreed that the Protestant Cantons in Alliance with *Neufchatel* should be desir'd to meet in a Diet at *Langenthal*, on the 12th, which they did, except those of *Appenzel*; and those of *Bern* having given them a full Account of the Affair of *Neufchatel*, and imparted to them the Advices they had receiv'd of the Motions of the *French* on the Frontiers of *Burgundy*, the whole Assembly declar'd, That if any Body offer'd to molest them, in any wise, upon that account, they would not only assist them with their Counsel, but likewise with all their Troops, that they might repel Force by Force, They propos'd afterwards to send

Proceedings of the Cantons in reference to *Neufchatel*



*December.* send a Deputation to the Ambassador of *France*, which was agreed upon; and the Deputies set out for *Solothurn*, but they could not have their Audience till the 18th, when they deliver'd the following Speech or Memorial to Monsieur *de Puisieux*.

Memorial  
of the Re-  
form'd  
Cantons  
to the *Fr.*  
Ambassa-  
dor.

YOur Excellency very well knows how careful and provident the Laudable *Helvetick* Body has always been of the Safety of their Frontiers, in order to preserve them from all manner of Hostilities, and thereby maintain Peace and Tranquility in our Common Country; and the Laudable Cantons still remember with deep Acknowledgment the Important Offices your Excellency has for that End so effectually interpos'd on several Occasions. The Laudable *Helvetick* Body still entertains the same desire of preserving entire that happy Tranquility. Upon these Motives, the Laudable Evangelick Cantons have sent their Deputies to the Diet of *Langenthal*, having understood with Sorrow, that his most Christian Majesty has shew'd himself displeas'd, in regard to the City and County of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; and that he has even made appear the Effects of his Resentment, by prohibiting all Commerce between *Burgundy* and the City and County of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; and that besides the said Country is threatned with other Inconveniencies.

The Laudable Evangelick Cantons having taken this Matter into Consideration, could not dispense with sending to your Excellency, Messieurs *John Lewis Wertmuller*, Stadt-holder and Captain General; *John James Ulrick*, Stadt-holder, both Members of the Council of the City of *Zurich*; Messieurs *John Frederick Willabing*, Lord of *Utinen* and *Mastellen*, Banderet, and *Abraham Tcharnar*, both Members of the Council of the City of *Bern*; Mr. *John Henry Zvucki* Land Amptman, and a Member of the Council of the Canton of *Glaris*; and Mr. *John Kokly*, Burgo Master, and a Member of the Council of the City of *Scaffhausen*, to have the Honour first to salute your Excellency, and assure you of their Respects and Services, and besides, farther to beseech you, that you would be pleas'd

November.

to consider, that the City and County of *Neufchatel* is allied to the Canton of *Bern*, by very strict Com-  
burgherships, which have lasted for above Three  
Ages; and for that very Reason has been included  
in the perpetual Peace, and in the Alliance of 1663;  
by the Name of Con-Burghers. That besides, that  
City and Country is included in the Peace of *Rys-  
wick*, as a Member of the *Helvetic* Body; that it  
has always been look'd upon as *Swissers* in his Ma-  
jesty's Service, and enjoy'd the Privileges of the  
Nation; and finally, that for these Considerations,  
it has always had, in the same manner as the other  
States of *Swisserland*, a free Commerce in the Em-  
pire, altho' it was under the Dominion of a *French*  
Prince.

Wherefore the said Evangelick Cantons most in-  
stantly pray your Excellency, that in consideration  
of all these Reasons, you will be pleas'd to interpose  
your Powerful Offices with his most Christian Ma-  
jesty, that the Prohibition of the Free Commerce  
with that County may be taken off; but above all,  
that it be not molested by greater Misfortunes and  
Inconveniences: For your Excellency by your  
great Wisdom, may very well fore-see, that there-  
by the Tranquility of all *Swisserland* may insensi-  
bly be disturb'd.

The generous Sentiments which your Excellency  
has shewn, during all the time of your glorious  
Ministry, for the Welfare of our Nation and the  
Assurances so often repeated of the Honour of your  
good Wishes, permit us not to doubt, that you  
will still be pleas'd to favour us on this Occasion;  
and in this Confidence, we again take the Liberty  
to recommend to you, with all possible Earnestness,  
the Interest of our common Country.

Monsieur *Puiffieux* having consider'd this Memorial  
return'd the Deputies the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Find, by the Speech you have now made to me, *French*  
in the Name of your Superior Lords, that you  
interpose your Offices with me, in favour of those Lords  
of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*, both in respect to the Answer,  
Prohibition it has pleas'd the King, my Master, to  
ordain

December.

ordain about the Commerce they had the liberty to carry on with his Majesty's Subjects; and to demand, that they be not molested by greater Misfortunes and Inconveniences, oat of apprehension, that thereby the Tranquility of all *Switzerland* may insensibly be disturb'd.

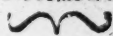
I find also, Gentlemen, that the Pretences of that Demand is principally founded on the PRETENDED ALLIANCES of Comburgship, that are between the laudable Canton of *Bern*, and those of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; and upon other Considerations, whereby you pretend to infer, that the latter ought to enjoy all the Privileges of the *Helvetick* Nation.

I shall begin with telling you, that I have no Orders from the King that may enable me to return you an Answer to so unexpected a Demand. But I may assure you before-hand, That the King is so far from having any Design of disturbing the Peace and Repose you enjoy, as well as the other laudable Cantons, that he is as much dispos'd, as ever, to maintain the same on his Part, and to entertain Union and a good Understanding between them.

Therefore, in case it should please his Majesty to make those of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin* feel his just Indignation upon the crying Injustice they have done to the *French* Pretenders, his Subjects, about the Succession of the Dutches of *Nemours*, in relation to which, I have yet receiv'd no Orders from his Majesty; you may be persuaded, that he would not have therein any View contrary to the Assurances I gave you just now.

The Surrender which the Laudable Cantons made to *Jane* of *Hochberg*, in 1529, both for herself, and her Heirs, and Successors, is a sufficient Proof of that Injustice without inquiring into other Reasons, too long to be explain'd in this Place, and which entirely over-throw the Title that has serv'd for a Pretence to the Investiture given to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, his Majesty's Enemy. And altho I know not what Intentions the King may have in particular about the restoring of the Commerce, for which you seem to be concern'd, I cannot but be surpris'd

November.



' surpriz'd to see you make such a Step, after what  
' has pass'd between you and the Laudable Catholick  
' Cantons, the King of *Spain's* Allies, about the Pro-  
' hibition of Commerce, between the Emperor and  
' the Empire, and the said Cantons, upon occasion of  
' the renewing of the Capitulation of *Milan*. You  
' are not Ignorant, Gentlemen, That you refused  
' them then your Offices with the Emperor ; or, if  
' you had regard to their just Representations, which  
' does not appear to me, the said Prohibition subsist-  
' ing still to this Day, you cannot deny but your En-  
' deavours have been ineffectual.

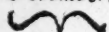
' However, since you require me verbally to give  
' the King an Account of the Step you have made  
' towards me, I shall have the Honour to do it, and  
' to receive his Orders, which I shall Communicate  
' to you.

The *English* and *Dutch* Enemy were watchful over  
every Motion of the *French* in this Critical Juncture,  
and to hearten the *Bernois* in their Resolutions to  
stand by *Neufchatel* ; they acquainted them on the  
23. ' That the Engagements Her Majesty of Great  
' Britain, were entered into with his Majesty the  
' King of *Prussia*, in relation to the Principality of  
' *Neufchatel*, as well as their Attention to any thing  
' that might concern the Safety and Support of the  
' Laudable *Helvetic* Protestant Body, obliged them  
' to give therein, in their Names, positive Assuran-  
' ces, that the Queen of Great *Britain*, and their  
' High Mightinesses would use the most effectual  
' Means, and such as they would judge themselves  
' convenient, to maintain the People of *Neufchatel*,  
' the King of *Prussia's* Subjects, and their Com-Burg-  
' hers, and to support themselves against the Op-  
' pression of *France*.

*English*  
and *Dutch*  
Memorial  
to *Bern*,  
23.

' That Her Majesty, and their High Mightinesses,  
' immediately after the Investiture was given to the  
' King of *Prussia*, would have caus'd Troops to march  
' for their Defence ; and, in all Respects, have made  
' the necessary Dispositions for the same End ; but  
' for the fear of giving *France* a Pretence of invading  
' the State of *Neufchatel*, to prevent, as she would  
' have said, the Designs which she would have a-  
' scrib'd to the Allies ; and to avoid whatever might  
' afford

December.



afford her the least Occasion of disturbing their Tranquility. Tho' most Parts of *Europe* had experienc'd what the Ambition and Passion of *France* suggest to her, they confess'd nevertheless, that they could not before have imagined, That in her present Circumstances, she would have attempted any thing against the Country of *Neufchatel*. That they did not believe indeed, That she would be with held by considering the Injustice of such an Attempt, and that she should thereby violate all her Alliances with the Laudable Helvetick Body, as well as the Declarations she made in the beginning of this War, to let all *Switzerland* enjoy perfect Tranquility: Neither did they think she would scruple to act against the Acknowledgement she had made, on several Occasions, of the Competency and Power of the Sovereign Tribunal of *Neufchatel*; and against the Regard she ought to have for the Com Burghers of a State, which, like theirs, had done her such signal Services: That Experience had shewn but too well, That she never stuck at her Alliances, Engagements, Declarations, or Sense of the most just Acknowledgments, when the gratifying her Ambition and Passions had been in view.

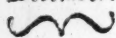
But that when they consider'd the Perplexities she was in, the exhausted Condition of her Finances; the Oppression of her People; the Discontent of the *Burgundians*, their Neighbours; the Necessity of her Troops were under of resting themselves during the Winter, in order to be able to oppose their Efforts next Campaign; the means they should have to support the State of *Neufchatel*, considering its Situation, and the Season of the Year, if proper Measures were taken, as well as the Conveniency all the High Allies would have of sending them Succours on all Sides; The Necessity she should drive them to, of supporting (by virtue of their Comburgerhip, and most precious Concerns) the Country of *Neufchatel*; and the favourable and just Occasion she would thereby afford them, of securing for ever their Liberty (with the Assistance of their High Allies, upon which they must depend) by procuring to themselves sufficient Barriers: That these Considerations, would have persuaded them,



that she would never have dared to abandon her self to so dangerous an Attempt.

That yet all the Steps she made would not suffer them to doubt any longer, that she design'd to proceed to Extremities. That all the Advices from France inform them of it; that the Approach of her Troops, and the great Numbers of Infantry she had posted in the Country of *Burgundy*, a Country where formerly her Cavalry used principally to winter; the Magazines of Provisions she had erected on the Frontiers of *Neufchatel*; The Endeavours the Marquis de *Puissieux* had used to divide the Laudable Reformed Cantons from their Interest, and engage them to abandon them; The Answer he had return'd to the Deputies of the Laudable Evangelick Cantons, wherein he dar'd to treat so ancient Alliances, as PRETENDED; The Liberty he arrogated to his King, of attacking the Country of *Neufchatel*, part of *Switzerland*, without troubling, as he pretended, their Tranquility; The slighting manner in which he treated their Com-Burghers whed he spoke of them; His Refusal to enter into a Neutrality, that would have secur'd France on the side of *Neufchatel*: Here all this sufficiently shew'd, That that Power suffer'd her self to be hurried on by the Passion of a Minister who had prostituted his Character at *Neufchatel*, by so preposterous Menaces, which he would maintain; as well as by the Solicitations of the divers Pretenders to the Principality of *Neufchatel*, who would engage her to gratifie their Desires. That it could no longer be doubted, but that their Tranquility would be troubled, unless they put speedily their Allies in such a Posture of Defence, as might shew to France their Firmness and Courage, and the Dangers she would draw upon her self, by such an Attempt. Here they own'd, that Peace was the most precious thing in the World, and that their Situation, in particular, engag'd them to endeavour to preserve it. But that their deep Wisdom would sufficiently shew them, that the most effectual Way to maintain themselves in so blessed a State, was forthwith to take proper Measures to baffle their Enemy's Designs. Let them not fear timely Expences, and

December.



which must spare them infinitely greater, and, perhaps, unprofitable Charges, if they should not take speedily the necessary Measures. Besides, knowing, as they did, how much Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, and their High Mightinesses were concern'd for their Interest, they were perswaded, that as soon as they should have given them an Account of the Affairs in those Parts, they should receive such Orders, as would be able to satisfy them, as well as Means to put them in Execution: And they might moreover, positively assure them, That they would make all proper Dispositions to maintain them in all respects: Unless France should be with-held, by the Precautions they would take for their own Support, and the Defence of their Com-burghers.

Brisk Action of the Vaudois.

The Zeal the *Bernois* shew'd in the Defence of the Principality of *Neufchatel*, is very Praise-worthy; but we shall not enter upon an *Encomium* of their Resolutions, but proceed to *Piedmont*, where *M. Myret*, Commander of the *French* Troops in those Parts, having drawn together Seven Companies of Grenadiers, Eleven Hundred Soldiers detach'd from several Regiments, Three Companies of Rebels of the Valley of *St. Martin*, and Four Hundred Boors, began his March in the Night, between the 22d. and 23d. towards *Pignerol*, with two Pieces of Cannon; the Boors he posted on the Hill of *Roche Countel*, to facilitate his Retreat in case of need, and at the same time made a Detachment to attack the Post of *Turin* to amuse the *Vadois*, and conceal his Design: But the latter having Advice of the Enemy's march, armed on all sides to attack them, and the Detachment they had at the Post of *St. Second*, of Eighty Men, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Souret*, being supported by the Boors of *Barques*, march'd to *Osasque*, which the Enemy design'd to Plunder, and Attacked them so vigorously, that they forced them to repass the *Chison* in the utmost Disorder and Confusion. In the mean time the other Detachments of the *Vaudois* coming up, they pursued the *French*, and obliged them to retire, partly through the Valleys, and the rest into the Mountains, being pursued

perſued till Night : They had about 200 Men Kill'd and Wounded ; and the *Vaudois* return'd home with a good Booty, and had twenty two Priſoners, and had only four Men Kill'd and two Wounded.

From *Piedmont* we paſs by the way of *Genoa*, where they now elected *Dominico Mari* for their new Doge, to *Spain* ; where the Houſe of *Bourbon* continued ſtill on the gaining Side, and having for ſome time laid Siege to the Town and Caſtle of *Morella*, about ſix Leagues diſtant from *Alcannis* in *Arragon*, the Capitulation was at laſt concluded on the 15th, the Garrifon march'd out the 17th to be conducted to *Tarragona*. They conſiſted of 150 Horſe and 580 Foot, commanded by a Major-General, two Collo-nels, 20 Captains, and as many Lieutenants. There were beſides, 80 Deſerters : Above 200 Officers or Soldiers *French* and *Spaniards*, taken Priſoners in di-vers Excuſions made by the Garrifon, were all reſtor'd by virtue of one of the Articles of the Capi-tulation, and 300 Inhabitants continued in the Town, after having been diſarm'd with the reſt of the Townſmen. In the Place was found a good quantity of Ammunition and Arms, and 100000 Mea-ſures of Wheat and Barley of 100 Weight each Mea-ſure. The Marquis d'*Aren* Lieutenant-General, who commanded the Troops employ'd in the Siege, ap-pointed Mr. *Carol* to be Governor of the Place with a ſtout Garrifon.

It's time now, after we have ſpent ſo much time Abroad, that we ſhould put a period to the Hiſtory of this Year with the Affairs of Great Britain at Naval Home. The Commons now thought fit to go upon the Buſineſs of Admiral *Whetſtone's* Convoying the *Ruſſia* Fleet laſt Summer, and this Cruize before *Dun-ſwick*. This, with other Matters, took up a pretty deal of their time, and brought the whole Concerns of the Navy under Conſideration. Some Miſcarriages, no doubt, there were as well as Miſfortunes ; the Mer-chants were reſpectively examin'd touching their Complaints and Grievances, and the Prince's Coun-cil made their Replys and Vindication. But the Re-ſult of this grand Affair not terminating this Year, we muſt now only ſubjoin, that the State of things in laſt Campaign came in like manner under Con-

December.

*Morella*  
ſurrendr-  
ed to the  
*French*, 15.

Affairs of  
*Spain*

look'd in-  
to.

*December.* sideration, and more particularly Inquiry was made both by the Lords and Commons, what Forces from time to time had been sent thither, and whether the full Compliment, for which Money was appropriated: It's certain that War is very chargeable and lyable to many Disappointments; and the State the Government afterwards gave of it, and the Care that had been taken to recover that Monarchy was just. It's pitty some Inquiry had not been also made about the Reasons that induc'd the Generals to fight the Battel of *Almanza*, to the loss of so many brave Men: But of this by the by. The Lords debated the other Business very long and learnedly on the 17th. but came to no final Determination, and so we will leave it.

Commons  
Resolves  
about  
North Bri-  
tain.

About the same time the Commons resolved that there should be but one Privy Council in the Kingdom of Great Britain; that the Militia of North Britain should be regulated in the same manner, as the Militia of that Part of Great Britain called England; that the Powers of Justices of the Peace, for preserving the publick Peace, be the same throughout the whole United Kingdom: That for the better Administration of Justice, and Preservation of the publick Peace, the Lords of Justiciary be appointed to go Circuits twice in the Year: That the Writs in Electing Members to serve in the House of Commons for Scotland, be directed to the Sheriffs of their Respective Counties, and that the Return should be made of such Writs in like manner as Returns were made in England.

Queen  
presents Bills  
18.

On the 18th the following Bills being ready for the Royal Assent, viz. ' An Act for granting an Aid to Her Majesty to be raised by a Land Tax in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1708. An Act for Repealing and Declaring the Determination of two Acts past in the Parliament of Scotland, the one Entituled, *An Act for the security of the Kingdom*; the other, *Act anent Peace and War*; and Act for better securing the Duties on *East India Goods*: The Queen went into the House of Lords, and having sent for the Commons up, she was pleased to pass them, and then made this most Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament.



*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I Am very well pleased with the Occasion of my Queen's coming hither at this time, and desirous to take Speech in this Opportunity of expressing to you the Satisfaction I have in seeing so good a Progress made in the Publick Business.

18.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I Am extremely sensible of the Readiness and Affection with which you have provided so considerable a part of the Supplies: As I am fully persuaded it must needs give the greatest Satisfaction to all our Allies, so I look upon it as a sure Pledge of your being disposed to make good those hearty Assurances which you gave me in the beginning of the Session.

I told you at the opening of this Parliament, that I did hope you would look upon the Services relating to *Spain, Portugal*, and the Army under the Command of the Duke of *Savoy*, to be of so much Importance in the Prosecution of this War, that they might deserve an Augmentation, which I cannot but think will be of the greatest Use to the Common Cause, both with Regard to those particular Services, and to the putting our selves in a Condition to improve such favourable Opportunities as may arise in the ensuing Year.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I shall only add, that as nothing is more Essential to my own Quiet, and the Happiness of all my good Subjects, than the bringing this War to a Safe and Honourable Conclusion, so I must think my self oblig'd to look upon all those who are willing and desirous to support me in it for attaining that End, as the most proper Objects of my Favour and Encouragement.

I cannot conclude without once more recommending to you to confirm and improve the Advantages of our happy Union, not doubting but at the same time you will have a due Regard to what shall be found necessary for preserving the



December. ' publick Peace throughout the whole Island of  
 ~~~~~ ' Great Britain.

The Lords and Commons both being extremely well pleased with her Majesty's Speech and Resolutions therein, concurred in the following Loyal Address, which was presented on the 19th to this Effect.

The Lords ' WE, your Majesty's Dutiful and Loyal Subjects,  
 and Com- ' the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parlia-  
 mons Ad- ' ment Assembled, do return our most humble and  
 drefs to ' hearty Thanks to your Majesty for your most Gra-  
 the Queen ' cious Speech to your Parliament.

19. ' The great Spirit and Resolution your Majesty is  
 ' pleas'd to express for the vigorous carrying on the  
 ' War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and Strengthening the  
 ' Army of the Duke of *Savoy*, who has deserv'd so  
 ' well of the whole Confederacy, cannot fail to  
 ' contribute in the most effectual manner, to bring  
 ' this War to a speedy and happy Conclusion.

' Such an Example ought to excite all your Al-  
 ' lies to a noble Imitation, and we are sure your Ma-  
 ' jesty will do your utmost to oblige such of them  
 ' as hitherto have fail'd in their Parts, for the future  
 ' to act as those who have a real Concern for resto-  
 ' ring and securing Peace and Liberty to *Europe*.  
 ' Your Majesty's Favour will always be the highest  
 ' Encouragement to your Subjects, but the Zeal  
 ' we have for the Preservation of your Majesty's  
 ' Person and Government, and the Duty we owe  
 ' to our Country, always has, and ever will oblige  
 ' us to do all that lies in our Power for supporting  
 ' your Majesty in this just War, till it be brought to  
 ' a safe and happy Conclusion.

' And as we have shewn the greatest Zeal for  
 ' bringing the Union to pass, and for preventing  
 ' every Thing that might disturb it, so we unani-  
 ' mously promise your Majesty to do all that is pos-  
 ' sible for us to make it Compleat and Entire.

To this Address her Majesty made this most Gra-  
 cious Answer,

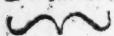
I Return you many Thanks for your Address, *December.*  
 and the Assurances of your Zeal to support me *Queen's*  
 in the present War. Nothing shall be wanting *Answer.*  
 on my Part, either Abroad or at Home, to make  
 my People Safe and Happy.

The Parliament having receiv'd this satisfactory  
 Answer from her Majesty, bethought themselves of  
 another no less seasonable Address, about the neces-  
 sity of Reducing the whole *Spanish* Monarchy under  
 the Power of the House of *Austria* before a Safe and  
 Honourable Peace could be made; which perhaps  
 the *French*, from some Circumstances, might flatter  
 themselves should be obtain'd upon Terms more  
 favourable and advantageous to them: The Address  
 runs thus,

WE, your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Lords and  
 Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal Commons  
 and Commons in Parliament assembled, having Address to  
 been always fully perswaded, That nothing could the Queen  
 restore a just Ballance of Power in *Europe*, but the against  
 Reducing the whole *Spanish* Monarchy to the making  
 Obedience of the House of *Austria*; and having Peace till  
 seen several great Parts of that Monarchy, by the the Re-  
 Blessing of God upon the Victorious Arms of your *Spain.*  
 Majesty and your Allies, already in the Possession 23.  
 of that House, do think it not only Seasonable,  
 but Necessary, at this Juncture, humbly to offer  
 this our unanimous Opinion to your Majesty, That  
 no Peace can be Honourable or Safe for your Ma-  
 jesty, or your Allies, if *Spain*, the *West-Indies*, or  
 any part of the *Spanish* Monarchy be suffer'd  
 to remain under the Power of the House of  
*Bourbon*.

When we consider what Efforts this Kingdom  
 has continued to make from the beginning of the  
 War, we cannot but think a much greater Im-  
 pression might have been made upon the Enemy,  
 before this time, if some of your Allies, who seem  
 principally concerned, and have reap'd the most im-  
 mediate Advantage, had seconded your Majesty  
 with like Vigour, whereby *France* might have been  
 equally press'd on all Sides.

December.



‘ We are oblig’d to return our humble Thanks to your Majesty, for the Care you have taken, and the Instances you have made with his Imperial Majesty, for sending a considerable Force for the Relief of *Spain*, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*; as being certainly the most likely Method to restore the Affairs of the Confederacy in that Country.

‘ But the frequent Disappointments we have observ’d on the Part of the Emperor and Empire, to the great Prejudice of the Common Cause, makes us think it our Duty, in order that the War may be brought to a happy Conclusion, to beseech your Majesty to make the most pressing Instances to the Emperor, That he would with all Expedition send powerful Succours to his Brother the King of *Spain*, under the Conduct of that Great and Successful General: That he would timely and effectually make good what has been concerted, for his putting 20000 Men under the Command of the Duke of *Savoy*: And would also make use of his utmost Power and Interest for strengthening the Army upon the *Rhine*, which is now happily put under the Command of that Wise and Valiant Prince the Elector of *Hanover*.

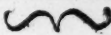
‘ We believe no part of this can be refus’d upon your Majesty’s earnest Interposition, who has done such great Things for the House of *Austria*; and this being comply’d with, we may reasonably hope, by God’s Assistance, the next will prove a happy and glorious Campaign.

Her Majesty’s most Gracious Answer.

Queen’s  
Answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ I Am fully of your Opinion, that no Peace can be Honourable or Safe for Us, or for our Allies, till the entire Monarchy of *Spain* be Restor’d to the House of *Austria*; and very well pleas’d to find, that the Measures I have concerted for the Succour of the King of *Spain*, are so well Approv’d by both Houses of Parliament. I shall continue my most pressing Instances with the Emperor for the hastening of further Succours, and that they may be  
Commanded

\* Commanded by Prince *Eugene* ; as also upon all *December.*  
 \* the other Particulars mention'd in your Address. 

Having brought the Series of our Affairs both  
 at Home and Abroad to this Point, we shall conclude  
 all with the Commons Addressing the Queen, ' That  
 ' she would be graciously pleas'd to use her Endeavours  
 ' yours with his Imperial Majesty, to restore her  
 ' Subjects the Liberty of Trade they formerly en-  
 ' joy'd in *Austria* and *Stiria*, and to prevent for the  
 ' future any Prohibitions from being made in any o-  
 ' ther Parts of his Hereditary Dominions. We hear-  
 ' tily wish her Majesty's Interest with the Imperial  
 ' House of *Austria*, from whom she has merited so  
 ' much, may bring this Request to bear for the be-  
 ' nefit of her Subjects, and that all her other weigh-  
 ' ty Affairs, whether relating to Peace, War or  
 ' Traffick, may have as much Success and Pro-  
 ' sperity as her Pious and Royal Heart can desire.

23.

Commons  
 Address  
 the Queen  
 about our  
 Trade to  
*Austria.*

*The Diseases and Casualties this Year, within the Limits  
 of the Bill of Mortality, from December 10, 1706,  
 to December 16, 1707.*

Aged 1965. Ague 2. Apoplexy 71. Asthma 26.  
 Bed-ridden 6. Bleeding 8. Bloody-flux 4.  
 Bursten 3. Cancer 82. Canker 11. Childbed 258.  
 Chin Cough 2. Chrisoms 55. Colick 97. Con-  
 sumption 3049. Convulsion 5948. Cough 5. Cut  
 of the Stone 1. Diabetes 1. Distracted 1. Drop-  
 sie 903. Evil 94. Fever 2947. Fistula 16. Flux  
 6. French Pox 53. Gangrene 8. Gout 25. Gra-  
 vel 1. Grief 3. Griping in the Guts 883. Head-  
 ach 1. Head mould-shot 27. Hectick-Fever 3.  
 Hooping Cough 3. Jaundies 81. Imposthume 64.  
 Infants 30. Leprosie 1. Lethargy 9. Livergrown  
 5. Loofness 3. Lunatick 14. Malignant Fever 2.  
 Measles 37. Mortification 39. Pallie 17. Plurisie  
 28. Purples 5. Putrification 1. Quinsie 8. Rash  
 7. Rheumatism 32. Rickets 226. Rising of the  
 Lights 76. Rupture 21. St. Anthony's Fire 10.  
 Scurvy 2. Small-Pox 1078. Sores and Ulcers 58.  
 Spleen 3. Spotted Fever 42. Stone and Stone-Co-  
 lick 48. Stoppage in the Stomach 266. Strangury  
 10. Strongullion 1. Suddenly 68. Surfeit 33.  
 Teeth

*December.* Teeth 1343. Thrush 54. Tiflick 387. Twisting  
 of the Guts 6. Tympany 16. Vomiting 18. Vo-  
 miting and Looseness 3. Water in the Head 9. Wen  
 1. Worms 35.

*Casualties:* Abortive 108. Bruised 4. Burnt 3.  
 Drowned 72. Executed 5. Found Dead in the  
 Streets, &c. 21. Frighted 1. Hang'd and made away  
 themselves 38. Kill'd by several Accidents 52.  
 Murder'd 6. Overlaid 68. Scalded 1. Shot in a  
 Mutiny 2. Stilborn 439. Strangled accidentally 3.

*Christnad,* Males 8379. Females 7687. In all 16066.

*Buried,* Males 10785. Females 10815. In all  
 19847.

Increased in the Burials this Year 1753.

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*Additional*



## *Addition to the Remarkables for the Year 1706.*

ON the 17th of October 1706, died Mr. Stephen *October.*  
*Mr. Pen-*  
 Penton, Batchelor of Divinity. He was born at *ton's*  
 Winchester, and bred up in the School there, *Death Oct.*  
 whence he was Elected into New College, of which *17, 1706.*  
 he became Fellow, and was afterwards presented  
 by them to the Rectory of Tingewick in Bucks. Upon the Death of Dr. Thomas Tully he was made  
 Principal of Edmond Hall, upon Condition that he  
 resign'd his said Living; which accordingly he did,  
 and some time after was made Rector of Glympton  
 in Oxfordshire. He govern'd the Hall with great  
 Prudence, and was a very considerable Benefactor  
 to it, building, mostly at his own Expence, a de-  
 cent Chappel, to which is annex'd a Library, in  
 which he put above 20 Pounds worth of Books.  
 In 1683, he resign'd the Principality, and some-  
 time after his Parsonage of Glympton, and retiring  
 into Yorkshire, became Rector of Wask, and Pre-  
 bendary of Rippon.

He was a Man of singular Probity and Integri-  
 ty, an Excellent Scholar, a quaint Preacher, of a  
 most facetious and obliging Temper (which made  
 him universally belov'd) and of an uncommon  
 Charity to the Poor. He was withal a Contem-  
 ner of Wealth and Glory; and had he courted or  
 sought after Preferment, he might have been ad-  
 vanc'd much higher in the Church, of which he  
 was a great Ornament. He has written, *Appara-*  
*tus ad Theol.* &c. He died at his said Parsonage  
 of Wask, and was buried in the Church there,  
 and over his Grave was put the following Epi-  
 taph made by himself, and inserted in his Will,  
*viz.*

‘ Here lies what’s left of Stephen Penton Rector,  
 ‘ Who, tho’ dead, yet speaketh now once for all.  
 ‘ My beloved Parishioners,

‘ Since



# A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

- ' Since any of you may be the next,
- ' Let every one of you prepare to be so.
- ' To prepare for Death, devoutly receive the Sacrament ;
- ' To prepare against sudden Death receive it often.
- ' Make your Wills whilst you are well and in good Health,
- ' That you may have leisure to die wisely.
- ' If you hope to die comfortably,
- ' You must resolve to live righteously.
- ' God send us all an happy meeting.

Born at *Winchester*, Fellow of *New-College*, Rector of *Tingewick Com' Bucks*, and of *Glympton, Com' Oxon*. Principal of *Edmund Hall*, Rector of *Wash*, Prebendary of *Rippon, Com' Ebor*. Aged 67. obiit 17 October, Anno Christi 1706.

It should have been 69, as I have been inform'd by his Nephew.

THE

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THE  
REMARKABLES  
FOR  
The YEAR, 1707.

**S**IR *Ralph Delaval* was a Gentleman by Birth, *January* being the Son of a Father of both his Names, and a worthy Knight of the North of England. *Sir Ralph* What Inducements he had, and when he first enter'd into the Sea Service, I do not know; neither can I meet with any thing memorable of him before the Revolution in 1688: Tho' he must necessarily have been a Commander of Note before that time. *Sir Ralph* was a favourer and hearty promoter of that great Change: He soon attained to the Honour of a Flag, being one among the first Promotion; and shew'd great Conduct and Valour upon all Occasions. But more particularly being Vice-Admiral of the Red in 1692, at the Fight of *la Hogue*, he perform'd very glorious and signal Service; for after the French Fleet was beaten on the 19th, and began to run, *Sir Ralph*, on board the Royal Sovereign, on the 21st, finding that some of the Enemies Ships endeavour'd to go for the Bay of *Cherburg*, he stood in for that Place, where he found three Deck'd Ships, but so close to the Shoar, and within some Rocks, that it was not safe for him to attempt them, till he had informed himself of the Road; they being hawled into shoal Water: He immediately took his Boats, and founding within Gun-shot of them, they endeavour'd to prevent it by firing upon him; but that no Time might be lost, he forthwith went on board the *St. Albans*, where, for the Encouragement of the Seamen, he hoisted his Flag, and having order'd the *Ruby*, with two Fire-Ships,

January.

Ships, to attend him ; he stood in with them, leaving the great Ships without, as drawing too much Water ; but after he came pretty near, they gauled our Men so extreemly, and Sir *Ralph* finding the Fire-ships could not get in, he judged it best to retreat without Shot, and there Anchored : He call'd all the Captains forthwith on Board, where it was resolv'd to attempt them next Morning, with all the Third and Fourth Rates, and the Fire-ships ; but after having drawn them into four Fathom and an half Water, he found he could not do the Business, the Water being Shoal : Upon this he order'd three Fire-ships to prepare themselves to attempt to burn them, he going himself with all the Barges and Tenders to take them up, if they should miscarry by the Enemy's Shot ; he said, he could speak, and he hop'd without vanity, that the Service was warm, yet so effectually perform'd, that notwithstanding their Shot, both from their Ships and Fort, two of the Fire-ships had good success by burning two of them, but the other by an unfortunate Shot, was set on fire, being just going on Board the Enemy. The third French Man of War being run a-Shoar, and Sir *Ralph* observing that the People on Board landed by Boatsfull, he order'd the *St. Albans* and the *Reserve*, and others to fire upon her, and at last, she making no Resistance, he took all the Boats arm'd and went on Board her, where he found abundance of Men, and several Wounded. but no Officers, and having caus'd all the People to be taken out, he set her on fire : The Ships that Sir *Ralph* burnt, were the *Royal Sun*, the Capital of *France*, the *Conquerant*, and the *Admirable* ; in the execution of which piece of Service he said, he never saw greater Zeal and greater Bravery.

Sir *Ralph de la Val* in 1613, was one of those Three Commanders, who, in a joint Commission, were Constituted Admirals of the Fleet, Mr. *Henry Killigrew* and Sir *Cloudsley Shovel* being the other two : Sir *George Rook* with the Merchant Ships for *Lisbon*, the *Streights* and *Levant*, and a stout Squadron to Convoy them, was Conducted by the Three Admirals part of his Way, and then being left to shift for himself, wherein, to do him Justice, he wonderfully succeeded : There were many severe Reflections made upon

upon the others Conduct at that time : Where the Fault lay is undeterminable to this Day ; but 'tis observable, tho' I will not say absolutely it was the Reason, that neither *Sir Ralph* nor *Mr. Killigrew* were ever after that Summer employ'd at Sea: *Sir Ralph* liv'd like a Private Gentleman from thence forward to his dying Day, which happen'd some time towards the beginning of *January*, and he was bury'd on the 23d, in *Westminster Abbey* with decent Solemnity.

On the Tenth of this Month dyed *Catharine* Dut- The Dut-  
chess of *Arboll*, eldest Daughter to *William* and *Anne*, ches of  
Duke and Dutches of *Hamilton*, at the Palace of *Arboll's*  
*Hamilton*, whither she had gone about Eight Days Death and  
before to see her Mother the Dutches of *Hamilton*, Character  
who was then indisposed. 10.

She was a Lady of incomparable Prudence and Solidity of Judgment, of an extraordinary publick Spirit, and in her Conversation most Affable, Humble and Engaging. She was singularly Charitable to the Poor, a great Example of Virtue and Piety, which eminently appear'd from her younger Years as well as through the rest of her Life, and shined in every Relation, as a Dutiful Daughter, a most affectionate and loving Wife, and a tender and careful Mother. And that which crown'd all her other Virtues, was, she was free of all manner of Dissimulation, being full of Sincerity and Truth.

I am inform'd she left to her Lord, the Duke of *Arboll*, several Papers writ with her own Hand, which she called her Treasure, and which were never seen before her Death, among which there is a Diary of her Life, containing her Christian Experiences and remarkable Passages of Providence, which happen'd to her and her Lord, with many Divine Ejaculations, and Divine Breathings of her Soul towards God, which declare how much she liv'd above the World in the midst of worldly Greatness.

She Dy'd in the 45th Year of her Age, very much regretted by that whole Nation, and extremely lamented by her afflicted Lord, who was then at *Edinburgh*, serving his Country in the last Parliament of *Scotland*, and not being timously advertis'd of her dangerous Condition, came not to *Hamilton* till some

Hours



*January.* hours after her Death. She left by his Grace the Duke of *Arhol*, 6 Sons and 2 Daughters.

She was buried in the Burial Place of the Family of *Hamiltone*, on the seventeenth of the same Month.

Pr. of *Hanover* born 13. On the 13th of this Month the Serene *George Augustus*, Electoral Prince of *Hanover* had a Son born him, by his Lady the Illustrious Princess of *Brandenburg Anspach*, whom he married on the 2d of Sep. 1705. he was baptized by the Name of *Frederick Lewis*, the King of *Prussia* and the Elector of *Hanover* being his Godfathers.

Earl of *Stair's* Death.

On the 8th died the Right Honourable *John*, Earl of *Stair*, of an Apoplexy, being generally lamented for his great Parts and known Zeal for his Country. He was one of the Commissioners for the Union, and very desirous to see that good Work brought to Perfection, for which he labour'd indefatigably, and even the Day before he dy'd. He was the Son of Sir *James Dalrimple*, formerly President of the Sessions, and afterwards created Viscount and Earl of *Stair*. He was Advocate to King *James II.* and Secretary to King *William III.*

Mr *Hume's* Life.

Mr. *Abraham Hume* was a Native of *Scotland*, who did not himself exactly know the time of his Birth; however, he believed he was above 90 Years of Age, and many Circumstances concurred to determine others to believe him to be considerably older; but as 92 was put upon his Coffin, that might be pretty near the Truth. His Father was a Gentleman in the Shire of *Mers*, which is the next Shire to *England*. He was descended from the Family of *Aton*, but liv'd at a Place called *Uxton*, where he had a small Estate. His Mothers Name was *Frazer*, who was of the Honourable and Ancient Family of *Lozar*. He was born at *Uxton*, and Educated first at the Grammar School in *Lautner*; from whence he went to the University of *St. Andrews*. His Father being dead, and his Elder Brother being Abroad in Foreign Countries, he was forced to leave the University, and went into the Countess of *Hume's* Family,

January.

mily, as Chaplain for some time, but returned again afterwards to *St. Andrews*, where he continu'd not only until he had taken his Degree of Master of Arts, but likewise until he was licenc'd to preach: After which he returned to the same Family.

Some time afterwards, the Countess having Business depending at Court, went for *London* and carried him with her: Where he had the Opportunity, more nearly, to observe the state of Publick Matters. Archbishop *Laud* was then in his Glory, and the Countess's Affairs oblig'd her to be frequently with him at *Lambeth*; which gave him Occasion to observe the State and Management of that great Prelate, and the vast deference that was then paid him. And, at the same time, his Conversation Abroad, with the sober Gentlemen and Ministers of the *English* Nation, gave him a View of those Discontentments and Jealousies which did afterwards break out so fatally, and which he was even then apprehensive of, from the violent Ferment that he discern'd in Men's Minds of all Sorts.

After his return to *Scotland*, the late Duke of *Lauderdale* courted and married the Countess of *Hume's* Daughter, while he was in the Family. This was the occasion of his Acquaintance with that Nobleman; with whom he afterwards travell'd Abroad, and was a considerable time with him, both at *Paris* and *Geneva*, especially at *Geneva*. For the Duke being then a young Man of great Parts and Hopes, his Friends were concerned that he should not want this sort of Improvement. And Mr. *Hume* being the Person that was pitch'd upon to go Abroad with a Person of his Quality and Parts, was a demonstration that he himself was then a Man of great Reputation, for Judgment, Gravity, Piety, and Learning, and that therefore he was no Novice in any respect.

The time that the Duke travelled Abroad, was about two Years, or two Years and an half. Mr. *Hume* continued with him all that time, and returned with him again to *Scotland*, where he staid until the Year 1643. About which time the Assembly of Divines being called together at *Westminster*, and Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly

*January.* of *Scotland*, to meet and concert Measures with them; he had a new Opportunity of coming for *London*. For four Ministers being appointed for that purpose, viz. *Mr. Henderson*, *Mr. Baily*, *Mr. Rutherford*, and *Mr. Gillespy*, it was thought proper to joyn one ruling Elder with them, and my Lord *Lauterdale* was made Choice of to be the Man. He laid hold therefore of this Occasion, to see that Assembly, and made it his Business then to observe the different Methods of the celebrated Preachers of that Time, and the various Gifts and Qualifications of the eminent Persons that compos'd that Assembly; with most of whom, through the Means of his Lord, and the other *Scots* Commissioners, he came to have a Personal Acquaintance.

While he was thus employ'd, he had the Opportunity of Courting and Marrying a Daughter of *Sir William Read*, a *Northumberland* Gentleman; and was, not long after, solemnly Ordain'd at *London*, pursuant to a Call to *Benton*, a Parish not far from *Newcastle*, which he accepted the more readily, because it was near his Wife's Relations. There he had the general Love of the People, both in his own Parish and in the Neighbourhood, and was exceedingly successful in his Ministry. But having taken the *Solemn League and Covenant*, and being a fixed *Presbyterian*, and zealously affected for the *King* and *Royal Family*, he was turned out of his Place by the Government that then obtain'd, and chiefly through the Influence of *Sir Arthur Haslerig*; who pursu'd him until he was banish'd out of *England*. Upon this Sentence, he retir'd into *Scotland*, where he continued privately, until *Oliver* was settled in the Protectorship. And then he obtain'd a Call to the Parish of *Whittingham*, where the same *Sir Arthur* had an Estate. But it seems he was sensible of the Injustice he had done him before: For he did not only concur with others in calling him thither, but carried it ever after towards him with great Respect, though he knew *Mr. Hume* to be unalterable in point of Loyalty to the *King*, seeing no Temptation could ever induce him to own *O. Cromwel* either directly or indirectly.

However,

However, says Mr. Fleming, his unaffected and exemplary Piety, his serious and fervent Pulpit Performances, and his sweet and grave Ministerial Conduct and Converse, did so indear him to Persons of all Denominations, that were not downright Enemies to Christianity it self, that he became so universally esteem'd and belov'd, as to have a great and general Influence in that Country. And this gave him the Opportunity of getting the vacant Parishes in the Neighbourhood (which were not a few at that time) fill'd with Men of his own Principles, both as to Loyalty to the King, and Firmness to the Presbyterian Form and Rule. But tho' he had both done much, and suffered much for the King's Interest; (for it was that, and not his Presbyterian Perswasion, that chiefly render'd him obnoxious to those that bore a sway at that time) yet he was soon turn'd out as others upon the Restoration of K. Charles II. because he could not conform to the Episcopal Government and Forms.

Upon his leaving *Whittingham*, he was kindly invited by the Duke of *Lautherdale* to his Family, where he continued until the *Five Mile Act* forc'd him from thence, because he could not take the Oath called the *Oxford Oath*. Now that Duke having not only conformed himself, but likewise become an eminent Favourite of the King, took great Pains to perswade him to conform also, and offer'd him his Choice of several good Livings, which he said he had in his Power to bestow upon him, thro' the Favour of some of the *English* Bishops, who were his Friends. The Duke knew that his Circumstances, at that time, were but low, and having a Kindness for him, did promise to prevail with the Bishops his Friends, to favour him privately, as to the Terms of his Admission, by an easie Interpretation of the *Oath of Canonical Obedience*, and particularly as to the Point of *Assent and Consent*, as knowing how tender a Man he was in Matters that related to Conscience. But tho' many others might have been wrought upon under such Circumstances, yet he had no freedom to comply, and so refused. And when, after many fruitless Essays, the Duke found that no Importunities could prevail with him, he turn'd first

*January.* cool to him, and afterwards was quite alienated from him, at least seem'd to be so, by his Carriage to him; and this gave him occasion, many Years after, to call to mind some Verses which he compos'd upon the Account of his being silenc'd, as to preaching publickly, which end thus,

*Causam queris? Habe. Quia Pontificalis Abolle,  
Nec mihi forma placet, nec Frimbria.*

But wouldst thou know the Cause? -----

I hate so much *Rome's* Pontifical Robe,  
As to dislike whate'er looks like the Mode.

He went into *France* in the Year 1669. where he renewed his old Acquaintance with some, and commenc'd a new Friendship with others whom he had not known before; and particularly with *Monfieur Claud*, the famous Minister of *Charenton*. And it was his design to have remain'd there longer, had not some private Concerns oblig'd him to return thence. Being now under many Discouragements, it pleas'd God to stir up Alderman *Plampin* to encourage him, who kindly entertain'd him as long as he himself liv'd. Upon his Death he went to *London*, where, after some time he was chosen Pastor of a Congregation of Dissenters, who met together a little without *Bishopsgate*. But it was not long before the Persecution became so violent, that the Society was scatter'd and broken, and he forc'd to retire.

Some time after, he was invited to *Thebald's*, where he preach'd privately, until the Liberty came, which King *James II.* allow'd the Dissenters. At which time he had a Call to another Congregation, with which he continued until at last he was removed from all his Labours and 'Troubles by Death.

Having continued long a Widower, his growing Age made him think of marrying one who might be a suitable Companion and Help to him. And the eminent Piety of a grave Matron, with whom he was acquainted, made him fix his Thoughts that way the more readily, and he obtain'd his End, but did not enjoy her long. He left only one Daughter behind him, whom he married to Mr. *Gill* a Minister, by whom she had a Daughter, a Gentlewoman of great



great Hopes, whom the good old Man extremely lov'd. It was both their Happiness, as well as a great Comfort, to Mr *Hume*, that he liv'd to see his Daughter Married a second time, to that Gallant, Virtuous, Generous and Worthy Gentleman, Major-General *Maitland*, whose Bravery and Conduct brings a Reputation both upon his Country and Soldiery.

Mr. *Hume* was a fix'd *Scots* Presbyterian, tho' moderate to those of other Denominations, that he thought minded Religion in earnest, for he was of a very large and comprehensive Charity that way; as giving due Allowances to all Men, upon the account of a different Education and different Notions. For his Knowledge of Men and the World, and his Acquaintance with Foreign Divines, had so far mellow'd his Disposition and Thoughts, that he express'd a great Value for the Methods used in other Reform'd Churches, and particularly for that of the *French* Protestants.

However he could never allow that any Church Constitution did equal that of the Presbyterian way, as it was agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines at *Westminster*, and receiv'd and approv'd by the National Assemblies of *Scotland*. And if ever he was apt to be warm, it was when he heard that Constitution reflected upon, and inveigh'd against, especially if done in an opprobrious manner, either in relation to its Government, Discipline, or Method of Administering the Ordinances, particularly that of the Lord's Supper. And yet, tho' he was something passionate naturally, he had so obtain'd the Mastery of his Temper, that even those that were longest and most constantly with him, declar'd, that it was very rarely ever any thing of that Nature was discernable by them. But he was ever serene, calm and chearful, under Reproaches cast upon himself, as well as under the many Persecutions and Troubles he met with. Tho' he himself was never rich, but frequently reduc'd to very narrow Circumstances, yet his Mind was always Generous and Great, and ready to communicate what he could to the Necessity of others. For he was far from having the least Tincture himself, either of Covetousness, Pride, Ambition, or Vain-glory. He was Temperate in all things, to a great

January.

degree; which, together with his Moderation in other Respects, and the Command he had over his Passions, might probably be the great Means, both of his long Life and constant Health. For, Mr. *Flemming* says, he thought it was a very extraordinary thing, that he once heard him say, That he did not remember that he had ever been Sick, unless a little Cold now and then, and some Fits of the Toothach might be allow'd to come under that Name.

And certainly, as he was a singular Instance in this Respect, so it's to be question'd whether it can be parallel'd within the Memory of those that are now alive: That a Man, Scholar, and Minister, who had liv'd most of his time *sub cruce*, under Persecution and Trouble, should not only live so long, but continue an useful Preacher to the last. And it is very memorable, that after he had, for many Years, so far lost his sight, as not to be able to read any small Prints without Spectacles, suited to the Age he was of: He had his sight so wonderfully restor'd him, all on a sudden, as to be able to read the smallest printed Bible without Spectacles. Death at last comes, and after a short Indisposition, calmly, and as it were, in a sweet Sleep, remov'd the Venerable and Pious old Man, who many Years ago was known by several Persons by the Name of Father *Abraham*, from a Temporal to an Eternal Life on the 29th Instant; and we have occasion to say no more of him.

February.

Ld. *Cuts*'s  
Life and  
Death.

*John*, Lord *Cuts* was a *Cambridgeshire* Gentleman of a pretty good Fortune; which was unhappily squandred for the most part away in a short time; which, as I have been inform'd, put him under a kind of Necessity of undertaking a Military Life, tho'tis probable his Genius might likewise very much incline him to it: And there being at that time no War on foot in *Europe*, but that which Commenc'd between the late Emperor *Leopold* and Sultan *Mahomet* IV. in 1683. Mr. *Cuts* went a Voluntier among many other Gentlemen into *Hungary*, and having distinguish'd his Valour to a very eminent degree at the Siege of *Buda*; he was some time after made Adjutant General to the Duke of *Lorain*, that being the first Commission he ever had.

Mr.

Mr. *Cuts* some time after this, and possibly fore-February. seeing something of a Revolution like to fall out in his Native Country, left the Imperial Service, and retir'd to the Court of the Prince of Orange at the Hague, had a Command given by that Prince in one of the *English* Regiments in the Service of the States, and in 1688. came over Lieutenant-Colonel in one of them with his Highness, to vindicate the Religion and Liberties of *England* from Popery, and Arbitrary Power.

Mr. *Cuts* upon that Prince's assuming the Crown of *England*, began to make a considerable Figure, became soon Colonel, and was several times chosen a Member of Parliament for the County of *Cambridge*, and upon his Marriage with a Lady of Fortune and Merit, King *William* was pleas'd to dignifie him with an *Irish* Peerage, by the Title of Lord *Cuts*, Baron of *Gowran*.

In the Wars of *Ireland*, this Lord signaliz'd himself very much, and receiv'd some dangerous Wounds, of which however he recover'd, and advancing still in Military Degrees, upon the Death of Sir *Robert Holmes*, in or about 1693. the King in preference to many other deserving Pretenders, was pleas'd to confer the profitable Government of the Isle of *Wight* upon him: My Lord *Cuts* had his share in the unhappy Expedition to *Camaret* Bay, in 1694, where we endeavour'd to make a Descent, and where Lieutenant General *Talmash*, who Commanded there in chief, was mortally Wounded: It's certain, if they had prosecuted the Regular Landing which the Lord *Cuts* propos'd, they, in all probability, have succeeded. However, the Death of General *Talmash* made way for my Lord *Cuts* to come to be Colonel of the Second Regiment of Foot Guards.

His Lordship during the remainder of the War, behav'd himself with distinguishing Bravery, and more especially the next Year, at the famous Siege of *Namur*, where he Commanded at the great and last great Attack against the Castle, and tho' Wounded, after being dress'd, return'd to his Post again, and made a Lodgment. His Majesty King *William* ever shew'd a very great Eeem for his Lordship, and advancing him more and more in Dignities of Command, he

*February.* appointed him and Mr. *Charles Churchill*, in 1701, to Command his Troops in the *Netherlands*, that were to assist the *Dutch* against any Attempts the *French* might make upon them from *Spanish Flanders* now in their Possession. When the present War broke out in 1702. he was continued in his Command of Lieutenant General: He Besieged *Venlo*, and having made very prudent Dispositions for the Attack of *Fort St. Michael*, he and his Troops under his Command, never shew'd more Bravery than in possessing this Place, upon which the Town soon surrender'd: My Lord *Cuts* had a large share in the Success and Glory of the Day at *Hochstet* in 1705. In the Year following he was made General of the Forces in *Ireland*, Constituted one of the Lords Justices of that Kingdom, and General of the Forces, in the room of the Duke of *Ormond* the Lord Lieutenant, and dy'd in *February* this Year, possessed of both those honourable Posts, being highly esteem'd for his Valour. Affability and Generosity. He was justly reputed to be one of the most daring Commanders of the Age, and however some have pretended to derogate from his Conduct, and to charge him with Rashness; they will find it difficult to produce one single Instance of it. He was indeed a Polite Gentleman, a Scholar, and a Friend to the Muses, and there are some Fragments of his Poetical Fancy extant, which discover the Excellency of his Genius that way.

Earl of  
*Gainf-  
borough*  
marry'd.

The Right Honourable *Baptist Noel*, Earl of *Gainfborough*, some time this Month, took to Wife the Lady *Dorothy Mannors*, one of the Daughters of his Grace *John Duke of Rutland*.

Lord  
Keeper  
marry'd.

There was another illustrious Marriage celebrated about this time, between the Right Honourable *William Cowper*, Esq; Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, and *Madam Clavering*. His Lordship has been since made a Peer of *England* by the Title of Lord *Cowper*, Baron of *Wingham* in the County of *Kent*, and is the first that upon the happy Union of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* that has been dignify'd with the Title of Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*.

About

About this time Colonel *Paul Diack* dy'd at *Revere* February. in *Italy*. He was an *Hungarian* by Birth, and betaking himself early to the Wars, first serv'd the Emperor in *Hungary* against the *Turks*; and going afterwards as Colonel of the *Hussars* under Prince *Eugene* into *Italy* in 1701, render'd himself very famous there for the many Exploits he perform'd against the *French* and *Spaniards*; but being unhappily taken Prisoner at *Villa Nova*, near *Casal*, and not exchang'd in a long time, he grew weary of his Confinement and Unactive Life, took Service under the Enemy, and engaging with them against the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* in the Battle of *Turin*, was taken Prisoner, pardon'd, and put into his former Post. He dy'd in the 48th Year of his Age, and left what Estate he had to his Brother, a Lieutenant of *Hussars* in the Emperor's Service. *Paul Diack's Death.*

About the middle of this Month, the most noble Marquiss Marquess of *Huntley*, Son and Heir of the Duke of of *Huntley* *Gourdon* in *Scotland*, Marry'd the Lady *Henrietta Mar-* marry'd. *daunt*, Eldest Daughter of *Charles* Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*.

I think it was also\* in this Month that the Right Lord Honourable *Francis Howard*, Lord *Howard of Effing-* *Effingham* *ham*, Marry'd Madam *Wentworth* a *Kentish* Lady, a marry'd great Fortune, and of the *Straffordian* Family.

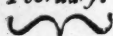
On the 12th of *February* her Grace the Dutches of Dutch. of *Queensbury* was safely deliver'd of a Daughter, who *Queensbury* brought was Baptized by the Name of *Anne*. to Bed.

Death put a period to the Life of Dr. *Stephen Wal-* Dr. *Wal-* *ler*, Doctor of the Civil Law, on the 22d Instant, at *ler's* his House near *Beckonsfield* in the County of *Bucks*. Death 22. He was a younger Son of the famous *Edmund Waller* Esq; once the Prince of *English* Poets, and Inherited his Estate. The Doctor was a very Learned Person, Eminent in his Profession, and one of those whom Her Majesty had appointed to be Commissioner for the Union between *England* and *Scotland* in 1706; for the accomplishing of which he was very zealous and serviceable.

This



February.



This Month is rendred remarkable by Death's putting a period to the long Life of one *Anne Welch*, a Alms-Woman in the Alms-House, belonging to *Cripplegate* Parish, *London*, near the East End of *Old-Street*, in the Foot-way to *Islington*. She was Born in *Cambridgeshire*, and dy'd here at the Age of an Hundred and Thirteen.

Cardinal  
*Rubino's*  
Life.

*John Baptista Rubino*, was Born in *Venice* on the 23d. of *June* 1639, and was advanced to the Dignity of Cardinal by *Alexander VIII.* on the 11th of *February* 1690. The Fortune which this Gentleman had by the Exaltation of *Alexander VIII.* his Uncle by the Mother side, proved his greatest Unhappiness: It having been the total Ruin of the good Reputation he had acquired before: For that Pope having call'd him from the Bishoprick of *Vicenza*, to be Secretary of State; he stood there as a meer Cypher, because his Sanctity, with his great Capacity, would needs do every thing himself belonging to that Office; and by that means indulged *Rubino* in a state of Idleness; who having no Business to employ his Time about, and living in the Reign of a dissolute Nepotism, he plunged himself into a lewd Course of Life, to the great scandal of every body, who had formerly known him, and esteemed him for his good Morals; if not perhaps altogether exemplary, yet at least free from Scandal.

Pope *Alexander VIII.* when Cardinal, having sent for *Rubino* in his Youth, to bring him up under his Wife's Conduct, put him into the Rank of the Prelates, getting him to be employ'd in the Government of some of the Cities of the Ecclesiastical State, and afterwards of the chiefest Provinces, such as *Marittima Campania*, the *Patrimony*, and *Marca de Ancona*, and at last procur'd him the Bishoprick of *Vicenza*.

It has been since discover'd, that That cunning Cardinal sent his Nephew a great way from *Rome*, that he might not expose his Weakness in the Eye of the Court, and so destroy the hopes he had conceiv'd of a greater Fortune from him by his prudent Administration of those Governments. It's certain he had acquired great Fame in them, and the Esteem of many People, because that before he sent his Letters to

to the Secretary's Office, or to the Congregation appointed for the Government of the Ecclesiastical State, or to the Cardinal Nephew for the time being, he dispatch'd them to that Cunning Fox his Uncle the Cardinal, and that by his Order, who drew up the Relation of Affairs, and even the very Letters according to his own Fancy, and in his Nephew's Name: So that *Rubino's* Letters were read with great Applause by all the Members of those Congregations, and he himself Worshipp'd at a distance, as a true Model of a Wise and Prudent Governor.

This Cardinal towards the end of *Alexander VIII's* Life, was sent Legate to *Urbino*, where he carry'd himself not only Covetously, but Sordidly, and his Enemies told so many Stories of him to his disreputation, that they entirely ruin'd his Reputation; representing him to be Simoniacal, Covetous and Lewd, full of Passion, and of mean low Thoughts: So that the present Pope had Reason to abolish many of the Graces he had sold; and he was likewise, to his shame, prosecuted for suffering too great quantities of Corn to be publickly Exported, besides what he conniv'd at privately, contrary to the rigorous Prohibition, publish'd by his Holiness, because of the great scarcity there was at that time in the Ecclesiastical Estate, and especially in his Province.

He was indeed a Person capable of Business, but had such an Aversion to it, that he was immediately nauseated and wearied with the least Application. He was competently Learned, and had a pretty good Knowledge of the Interests of Princes: He was neither of sublime nor dull Parts: He spoke with Judgment, and distinguish'd Times and Seasons. He was Prudent, but too much distracted from what he ought to apply himself to: He was Courteous, Agreeable and Cheerful, but Tenacious, Lascivious and Headstrong. He was entirely dependent on his Kinsman Cardinal *Ottoboni*, even in what Gratitude did not oblige him to. This Cardinal having acquired great Worldly Riches, dy'd *Feb. 17th.* this Year, in the 68th Year of his Age, which made a fifth vacancy in the College of Cardinals, and brought several rich Abbys to the Disposal of the Pope.

February.

Bishop of  
Chester's  
Death.

The 12th of this Month was the last Day of the Life of Dr. *Nicholas Stratford*, Lord Bishop of *Chester*. This Gentleman was Educated in *Trinity College, Oxon*, where on the 25th of *July 1653*. he took his Degree of Batchellor of Arts; but when he Commenc'd Master, I cannot find. He was made Batchellor of Divinity, *October 12th 1664*. and I find that Mr. *Robert Field*, then Subdean of *York*, and Mr. *Stratford* were in the Year 1673, Compounders for their Doctors of Divinity's Degree.

Dr. *Tho. Cartwright*, Bishop of this See, having followed King *James II.* Fortune into *France*, and then to *Ireland*, where he dy'd, sufficiently Contemned and Neglected by the Popish Party: It was then commonly reported, that King *James* had nominated Dr. *James Ardern* Dean of *Chester*, to succeed *Cartwright* in the Bishoprick: But be this as it will, 'tis certain that *William III.* being then in possession of the *Brittish* Throne, he preferr'd Dr. *Nicholas Stratford*, then Dean of *St. Asaph*, to that See, and was thereupon Consecrated thereunto in the Bishop of *London's* Chappel at *Fulham*, near *London*, on the 15th of *February 1689*.

MrWhite's  
Life, &c.

On the 11th of this Month Mr. *Jeremiah White* finished the Course of his Days, in a good old Age. This Gentleman had been Domestick Chaplain to *Oliver Cromwel*, when Protector, and to do his Memory Justice, had readily attained to all the Accomplishments of the Court. After the Death of his Master, and the Restoration of King *Charles II.* in 1660. he liv'd some time retiredly, but afterwards preach'd up and down, without having ever any stated Congregation that I know of: His agreeable Conversation made him acceptable to the best Quality, from whom received frequent Supports, which he as freely distributed to the Necessities of others; he being a Person that never affected Riches. Some Troubles he met with in the Turbulent Times of King *Charles's* Reign; from which however he was disentangled by the Friendship of some great Man or other: Nay, he was not unacceptable to, and did not live without some Instances of the Favour of

of that Prince himself. He was a Person of Extensive and Charitable Principles in Religion, but charged by some with holding Heterodox Tenets, and being too much an *Origenist*. He was free, facetious and witty in Company, a great Admirer of *Lucian*, a great part of which he had by heart: His Wife died a few Years before him, who left him no Children, at least that survived her. And since I have mentioned his Consort, the Reader will not be angry if I relate a Story in this Place, which he has often told himself, how he came to marry her. While he was Court Chaplain to *Cromwel*, being Youthful, Amorous and Handsome, he hapned to fall passionately in Love with one of the Protector's Daughters, (I suppose that Lady who was afterwards married to Mr. *Rich*, the Earl of *Warwick's* Grandson and Heir) and being one Day in her Chamber, and prostrate upon his Knees, making his humble Addresses to her, *Cromwell*, who had his Eyes every where, suddenly bolted in upon him, and in a seeming great Surprise, asking what he meant by being in that Posture? Mr. *White*, with much presence of Mind, made answer, That he was an humble Petitioner to that Lady, that she would be an Advocate for him to Mrs. ----- one of her Women, on whom he was enamour'd. *Oliver* presently took the Scent, bid him get up, told him he should have her, and in earnest made him marry her, who was Homely in her Person, and whom, if we believe some Reports, he never lov'd.

*Sebastian le Prestre de Vauban*, Lord of *Bazoches Vauban*, *Pierre-Pertuis*, *Pouilly-Cervon*, *la Chaume*, E- Marshal piry, and other Places, Knight of the King's Orders, *Vauban's* Marshal of France, Grand Cross of the Military Order of St. *Lewis*, Commissary General of the Fortifications of France, and Governor of the Citadel of *Liste*, died in *Paris* on the 30th, in the 76th Year of his Age. Death.

He was Son of *Urban le Prestre*, Lord of *Vauban*. He married *Jeanne d'Onoy*, of the Family of the Baron of *Epiry* in *Nivernois*: She died in 1705. He had by her two Daughters; the eldest is married to *John-Baptist de Megrigny*, Count de *Villebertin*,

*Marcb. Villebertin*, Nephew of *M. de Megrigny*, Governor of the Citadel of *Tournay*. The younger was married in 1691 to *Lewis Bernin*, Marquis d'*Uffe* in *Touraine*, Comptroller General of the King's Household.

The *Marshal de Vauban* went into the Service in the Year 1651. He first carried a Musquet in the Regiment of *Conde*: At that time that Regiment was in a Party that oppos'd his Majesty's Government. He remov'd afterwards into the Regiment of Horse of *M. du Montal*, who was of the same Province as himself, and made him a Lieutenant. Being taken Prisoner, Cardinal *Mazarin* advis'd him earnestly to enter into the King's Service. He follow'd his Counsel, and had a Company given him in the Regiment of Foot of *la Ferte*. He receiv'd two wounds in the Siege of *Stenay*, one in his Body, the other in his Face, the Scar of which remain'd very visible. In 1657 he serv'd as Engineer in the Siege of *Montmedy* under the *Marshal de la Ferte*, who was so taken with him, that he said openly, *This young Fellow will one Day attain the chief Military Honours*. In 1667 he had the Direction of all the Sieges the King made that Campaign; and from that time constantly had the Direction of the Sieges his Majesty made in Person, as also of many others under the Generals commanding his Majesty's Armies; namely those of *Aire* in 1676, of *St. Guislain* in 1677, of *Luxemburg* in 1684, of *Philipsburg* in 1688, of *Charleroy* in 1693, of *Aeth* in 1697, and of *Brisack* in 1703.

His Majesty committed to his Care all the Fortifications of the Kingdom; and made him several considerable Gratifications. He gave him 4000 Louis d'Or after the Siege of *Maestricht* in 1673; 75000 Livres after the Siege of *Valenciennes*: 75000 Livres after the Siege of *Ghent*: 33000 Livres after the Siege of *Luxemburg*: 100000 Livres after the Siege of *Mons*: And after the Siege of *Namur* his Majesty did him the Honour to let him dine with him at his own Table, and gave him 120000 Livres.

He was made Major General in the Year 1676, and Lieutenant General in 1688. Tho' his principal Employment was in the Direction of Sieges when he



he serv'd in the Armies, yet he had the Pay of Major General, or Lieutenant General. He commanded the Troops at *Dunkirk* in 1689 in Quality of Lieutenant General. In 1693 he was made Grand-Cross of the Order of *St. Lewis*, and in 1694 and 1695 he commanded in Chief in the 4 Bishopricks of the lower *Britany*. He was made Marshal of *France* in 1703, and Knight of the Order of the Holy Ghost in 1705.

I must not omit, that in 1668 the King conferr'd on him the Government of the Citadel of *Lisle*, which was built by his Direction. In 1680 his Majesty gave him the Government of *Doway*, which he sold in 1682 to *M. de Pommereu*, Captain of the Guards, for 150000 Livres. In 1684 the King conferr'd on him a second time the Government of *Lisle*, upon the Removal of *M. du Mets* from thence to *Graveline*.

To his Military Qualities was joyn'd a Love for Literature, and Beneficence to Men of Letters. This was the more valuable in him, because he made no Ostentation of it, nor would even suffer the Learned whom he befriended to make him any publick Acknowledgments. He gave one Proof of his rare Modesty a little time before his Death, refusing to have the History of Prince *Ragotski* (which is but newly publish'd) dedicated to him.

The Academy of Sciences, of which he was a honorary Member, causing a Solemn Service to be perform'd for him, as their Custom is on the Death of their Members, the whole Society appear'd at it, which was never known before; and above 80 Men of Literature were counted there.

On the 4th of *May* the Royal Academy of Sciences assembled, and *M. de Fontenelles* their Secretary, read a Funeral Oration in Praise of the deceas'd Marshal *de Vauban*. Among other things, he said of him, That in Sieges he chose rather to make them long, and to acquire the less Glory, than to lavish the Blood of the Soldiers in too rapid Conquests; and little heeded the Blustering of the Courtiers, who safe and at their Ease talk'd of pushing on more furiously. The time of Peace was not a time of Rest to the Marshal

*March.* Marshal *de Vauban*; he employ'd it in cultivating the Mathematicks, as a Science best suiting his Profession, and particularly that part of the Mathematicks which relates to War. He put together in his *Hours of Leisure* (the Title he gave to 12 large Volumes in Folio of Collections that he left behind) whatever concerns Fortification, the good Conduct of Military Forces, the Direction of a Siege, and divers other Matters. Some time before he died, he presented to the King a Manuscript of inestimable Value in the Judgment of the most knowing Persons, about Fortifications and the manner of attacking a Place; and designing it solely for his Majesty's own Use, he told him when he put it into his Hands, that for that Reason he had forborn to have it printed. The Marshal *de Vauban's* Good Nature appear'd principally in the Care he took all his Life to ease the Soldiers, and to advance the Officers. When he found Merit and Valour in Officers, he became their Patron; and did not content himself with barely recommending them, and making them offers of Services; but his Purse was open to them at all times, and he took a pleasure to prevent their asking, and even to divine their Necessities: And when he had exercis'd his Liberality towards them, he was tender of their Modesty, and careful to spare them the uneasie Task of making submissive Acknowledgments, which Men of Honour are often forc'd to go thro' when they receive Favours from others, by telling them it was fit he should distribute among them what the King's excessive Bounty had render'd superfluous to him.

*M. de Fontenelles* wound up his Oration by telling the Assembly, that the Marshal *de Vauban* had built from the Foundation 30 Places of Strength within the Kingdom, among which the Citadel of *Lisle* is to be admir'd for a Masterpiece of Art, he having taken particular pains in fortifying it; that he repair'd 300 other Places; that he had the Direction of 120 Sieges; and was present in 150 Actions of Vigour.

I think fit to add to *M. de Fontenelles's* Character of this great Man, that when he heard the King design'd to promote him to the Dignity of Marshal  
of

of France, he made his suit to his Majesty that it might not be conferr'd upon him, least that Title should be any Obstacle to his being employ'd under other Generals where-ever his Service might be necessary: And when the King persisted in his Resolution to crown his Services, he besought his Majesty to have no Regard to his new Dignity, but to employ him in the Quality of Lieutenant-General in Sieges or other Occasions, in which his Knowledge in War might be any way useful.

Indeed this Gentleman carried the Bell for many Years in being reputed the ablest Man at fortifying of Towns in Europe, and there are many Instances of his Abilities this way on the Frontiers of France. It's a great Question, which was the best Man, Monsieur Coborn, the Dutch Engineer, or he? The first was certainly the greater Soldier, tho' he arriv'd only to the Title of Lieutenant General, whereas the other had the Mareschal's Battoon given him.

The Lord Hitchinbrook, on the 10th of this Month, Ld Hitch-  
married Madam Elizabeth Popham, Grand-Daugh- inbrook  
ter, by her Mother, to his Grace Ralph Duke of married  
Montague. 10.

On the 26<sup>th</sup> instant her Grace the Dutches of Dutches  
Beaufort was brought to Bed of a Son, to inherit the of Beaufort  
Estate of that Noble Family, and is stiled Marquess brought  
of Worcester. to Bed.

The 12th of this Month proved fatal to Charles Lord Ger-  
Gerard, Lord Gerard of Bromley, a Roman Catholick ard of  
Lord, with whom the Honour is extinct. The An- Bromley's guard  
cestor of this Noble Lord was Sir Thomas Gerard Death. h  
Knight, of Gerards Bromley, in the Countv of Stafford, 12.  
Knight Marshal of the House-hold to King Charles I.  
who was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this  
Realm, by the Title before mention'd, on the 12th  
of July 1603, in the first Year of King James I, at the  
same time with the Lord Sydney of Penhurst; the Lord  
Gerard being the last as to Precedence of the five Ba-  
rons then made; and of the Elder House of the late  
Earl

*April.* Earls of Macclesfield: This Lord was a Roman Catholic, as aforesaid.

*M. Galloy's*  
Death.  
19.

On the 19th of this Month dy'd at *Paris* Monsieur Galloy, Abbot of *St. Martins de Cores*: He was one of the Forty Members of the *French Academy*, of the *Royal Academy of Sciences*, and Professor Royal; he was in the 75th Year of his Age, and was much lamented for his Probity, great Learning and Disinterestedness.

Countess  
of Mar's  
Death.  
25.

*Margaret*, Countess of *Mar*, eldest Daughter to *Thomas*, Viscount of *Duppline*, died on the 25th of this Month; she being the Lady of that Noble Person the Earl of *Mar*, who is Secretary of State for *North Britain*.

Some time this Month Major General *Harvey* married the Lady *Ann Popham*, only Daughter to *Ralph* Duke of *Montague*.

*May.*  
*M d'E*  
*stree's*  
19.

On the 19th died Monsieur *d'Estree*, Duke, Peer and Marechal of *France*; he was likewise Vice-Admiral of the Western Ocean, Knight of the King's Order, Governor of *Nants* and the *Nantois*: His Province was chiefly the Sea, and he had Commanded in several Naval Expeditions, but mostly the *Thoulon* Squadron in the late War; his Age would not allow him to engage in this: He had been a Marechal of *France* 26 Years, being promoted to that Dignity in 1681, and liv'd to the 83d Year of his Age.

On the 23d the Dutchess of *Lorrain* was brought to Bed of a young Prince.

Mr. Doolittle's  
Death.  
24.

Mr. *Thomas Doolittle*, an Eminent Presbyterian Minister, made his *Exit* on the 24th; I know nothing of his Birth and Education, only he was intitled Master of Arts, but he had the Reputation of being a very good Scholar, and he kept a Private Academy for many Years. I am also ignorant of the Time and Occasion of his first entring upon his Ministerial Office. Mr. *Williams*, in his Funeral Sermon, says, he served Christ in the Gospel 53 Years; that his

Zeal

Zeal carried him to build the first Meeting-House in London, after the Restoration; and that he was the last that survived of the London Ministers ejected by the Act of Uniformity 1662; that he was 70 Years of Age at his Death; that he entred betimes into Heaven's Way; that as a Christian his Conversation was Austere, as appear'd in his private Behaviour, his walk in his House, and the Discharge of Relative Duties; that none were more importunate in pressing Holy Diligence, and few expressed a more humble dependance on the Grace of Christ; that he endured his Crosses, which were neither few nor small, with submissive Patience; that he was skilful in his Work, sound in the Faith, except Men would call him Heterodox for avoiding Extrems; that tho' his Learning was great, his Preaching was plain and useful; that Carnal Advantages had no power over the Dictates of his Conscience, but he chose rather to be ejected out of his Parish of *Alphage*, without any prospect of Subsistence for his poor Family, than Conform against his Light; that he preached on the very Sabbath before his Death, and Catechized with great vigour; that he printed many Books for common benefit, and with good Acceptance, as the many Editions of that of the Sacrament did manifest. His Son he bred up the same way with himself. His Works that have been made publick are these;

1. A Spiritual Antidote against Sinful Contagion, (a Cordial for Believers, with a Corrosive for Wicked Men) in Dying Times.
2. Directions how to live after a wasting Plague.
3. A Sermon concerning Assurance, in the Morning Exercise at *Cripplegate*.
4. The Novelty of Popery, in the Morning Exercise against Popery.
5. A Sermon concerning Prayer in the Supplement to the Morning Exercise.
6. A Sermon of Eying Eternity in all we do, in the Continuation of the Morning Exercise.
7. Captives bound in Chains and set at Liberty.
8. Rebukes for Sin by flames of Fire.
9. The Lord's Supper.
10. The Lord's Sufferings.



## A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

11. The Swearer silenced.
12. The young Man's Instructor, and old Man's Remembrancer.
13. Love to Christ necessary for All.
14. The Mourners Directory.
15. Earthquakes explain'd, and practically Improv'd.
16. Call to delaying Sinners.
17. The Saints Convoy to Heaven.
18. The Saints Mansions in Heaven.
19. A plain method of Catechising.

E. of Car-  
digan  
married.

About the middle of this Month George Brudenell Earl of *Cardigan*, married the Lady *Elizabeth Bruce* Daughter to the Earl of *Aylesbury*. This noble Lord, who inherits the large Fortune of his Grandfather, has since quitted the Superstitions of the Church of *Rome*, and embraced the Communion of the Church of *England*, to the great Disappointment of the *Papists*, and the Joy of all good Protestants, whose daily Prayers are that those few Lords who yet continue unenlightened in that respect, may be brought to follow his Example.

Bp. of E-  
ly's Death.  
31.

On the last Day of this Month *Simon Patrick* Doctor in Divinity, and Lord Bishop of *Ely*, departed this Life; he had his Education in the University of *Cambridge*, where he had been some time Fellow of *Queen's College*, and was elected Master of it by the major part of the Fellows, against a *Mandamus* for the Admitting of *Dr. Anthony Sparrow*, Master of the same; for which Opposition some, if not all, of the Fellows that sided with him were ejected. This must have happen'd, I presume, not long after the Restoration of King *Charles II.* so that King *James II.* was not the first that went to work this way.

This Learned Person lived some Years in *Sir Walter St. John's* House in *Battersey* in *Surry*, and was Minister of that Place, then of *St. Paul's Covent-Garden*, within the Liberty of *Westminster*, became Chaplain in Ordinary to *Charles II.* *James II.* and to *K. William* and *Q. Mary*. In *K. James's* Reign he shewed himself a very zealous Son of the Church of *England*, and, if I am not very much mistaken, he was one of those

May.

those Divines that disputed and utterly foiled the Jesuits before the King, upon occasion of his Majesty's pressing a certain Great Man to become of his Religion, which however became the happy means to confirm him in his own.

Whether his ill usage at *Cambridge*, or whatever else was the cause, he became a Member of *Christ Church* in *Oxford*, and on the 31st of *May* 1666 was created Doctor of Divinity: He likewise became Subdean of *Westminster*, and in the Year 1680 Dean of *Peterborough*, in the place of Doctor *James Duport*, who had succeeded Doctor *Edward Rainbow* in that Dignity Anno 1664. On the 13th of *October* 1689 this Reverend Divine was Consecrated Bishop of *Chichester* in the Bishop of *London's* Chappel at *Fulham*, in the place of Dr. *John Lake* deceased; and in the Month of *June* 1691 was translated to the See of *Ely*, in the place of Dr. *Francis Turner*, depriv'd of his Bishoprick for refusing to take the Oaths to their Majesties King *William III.* and Queen *Mary*; he was a great Divine, a Man of great Probity, and an Orthodox Son of the Church of *England*; he wrote many excellent Books.

About the end of this Month *Ralph Ewe*, Lord *Ewe* departed this Life: His Ancestor was a younger Son of one of the Barons of *Warkworth* in the County of *Northumberland*, afterwards known by the Name of *Clavering*; he assum'd his Sirname from the Lordship of *Ewe*, in the County of *Bucks* (where he was seated) in the time of *Henry III.* from whom descended Sir *William Ewe*, Knight. some time Captain of *Berwick* and *Warden* of the East Marshes towards *Scotland*, who was advanced to the Dignity of Lord *Ewe*, by Letters Patent bearing date at *Westminster* on the 24th of *February* 1543. in the 35th of *Henry VIII.* he was the 10th Baron of *England*.

June.

Ld. Ewe's  
Death.

About the beginning of this Month *Madam de M. de Matespan* resigned her last Breath; this Lady was one of *Lewis XIV.* Mistresses, and the Mother of the present Duke of *Main*, of *Mademoiselle de Nantes*, since married to the Duke of *Bourbon*, of the Count of *Thoulouse*, and of *Mademoiselle de Blois*, now

H h 3

Dutchess

*June.* Dutcheſs of Orleans: She grew neglected and retir'd from Court many Years ago, leading, as they ſaid, a very auſtere Life, altogether incompatible with the Loofneſs and Pleaſure of the Court.

*E. of Mel.* *vill's* *Death.* *20.* George Melvill, Earl of Melvill in North Britain, died the 20th of *June*; he was born in December 1635, and being a zealous Patron and Defender of the Religion and Liberty of his Country, in the Reign of Charles II. and King James II. he was much oppreſs'd, forſaulted and forc'd to fly from his own Country into *Holland*, where he ſtaid until the Revolution: During his abode there he had the Honour to be acquainted with the then Prince of Orange, who had a great Value for him; and after the Prince's accepting of the Crown of Scotland, was made ſole Secretary of State for that Kingdom. He had the Honour alſo to repreſent his Perſon as Lord High Commiſſioner in Parliament, in the Year 1690. He was afterwards Preſident of the Privy Council, and after that Lord Privy Seal. He was deſcended from and the Heir of the Ancient and Honourable Family of Raith, who, as they were amongſt the firſt that embrac'd the Proteſtant Religion, ſo one of his Anceſtors ſuffer'd Death, and forfeiture of his Eſtate, in the Minority of Queen Mary of Scotland; and his Wife and 7 Children were driven out of their Houſe of Raith, without the leaſt Allowance of any part of their Eſtate to keep them from begging or ſtarving: But they were under the Care of a higher Hand, for the Almighty order'd Matters ſo, that in a few Years all the younger Children were better provided for, than they could have been by their Father, if he had been alive; one of them was made Lord Melvill, who dying without Iſſue the Title came to the eldeſt Brother, who was reſtored alſo to his Eſtate. The Earl of Melvill is ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his Son the Earl of Leven, who has that Honour from the Noble Family of the Leſſey's, to whom he was related, and, being the older Title, goes now by it: He is at preſent Governor of E-denbrough Caſtle, and General of her Majeſty's Forces in North Britain.

June.

General  
Wrangel's  
Death.

About the beginning of *June* died Major General *Wrangel*, of a Fever, at *Leipsick* in *Saxony*; his Death was much lamented by the *Swedish* Court. He was Captain Lieutenant of the King of *Sweden's* Drabantz, and had been with his Majesty in all his Engagements throughout the whole course of his Wars in *Denmark*, *Livonia*, *Poland* and *Saxony*: The Report went that he took leave of the King, who came to visit him on his Death bed, in a very moving manner, and ascribing his Distemper to the many Toils and Hardships wherein he had accompanied his Royal Majesty, he conjured him to take greater Care of his own Person, and not to expose his Life to so many and such frequent Hazards and Fatigues.

On the 16th N. S. of this Month Death put a period to the long Life of *Anne Maria* of *Orleans Longueville*, Dutchess of *Nemours*, at *Paris*: She was born on the 5th of *March*, 1625, and died in the 83d Year of her Age. This Lady was reported to be dead some Years ago, but it proved a Mistake. She was the Sister and Heir of the last Duke of *Longueville*, who was slain in the *Netherlands* in the War of 1672, and so more particularly inherited the Principality, or rather Sovereign Earldom of *Neuchâtel*, a City of *Switzerland*, upon a Lake of the same Name, 8 Leagues from *Lusanna*, and a little less from *Bern*. This Territory was transferred by *Joanna de Hochberg* to the House of *Longueville* in 1504, by her Marriage with *Lewis* of *Orleans*, the first of that Name Duke of *Longueville*. There were several Pretenders to the Succession of this Principality in the Life time of the Dutchess; but none gave her so much Trouble as the Prince of *Conti*, who laid claim to this Protestant City and District, by the Duke of *Longueville's* Will, and having in the Year 1699 obtained a Decree of the Parliament of *Paris* in his Favour; his Cause was backed by the *French* King himself, to whom the Dutchess would not refer the Decision of the Controversie. The Prince going to *Neuchâtel* in Person, and having used his utmost Address to bring the States to acknowledge him for the next and immediate Successor of the Dutchess, Mr. *Herbain*, the

Dutchess  
of *Ne-  
mour's*  
Death.  
16.

June.

King of England's Envoy oppos'd his Masters Claim to that of his Highness, and that very opportunely in favour and Relief of the good Lady, who, as well as the Council of *Neufchatel*, in her Answer to the Envoy, from whom she had had Assurance of the King's readiness to give proofs of his favourable Inclinations towards her upon all Occasions, made great and solemn Acknowledgments of his Majesty's Favours.

The Prince of *Conti* being not willing to contest this Matter with King *William* at that time, and being requir'd to return to the *French* Court, the Matter lay dormant, till the unhappy Death of the Dutchess as foresaid, when the Prince of *Conti* not only renew'd his Pretensions to *Neufchatel*, and the King of *Prussia*, as Heir to King *William*; but several others lay their Claim, as the Duke of *Villeroy*, M. *Maignan*, &c.

E. of Thomond married.

Some time this Month, the Right Honourable *Henry O'Brien*, Earl of *Thomond*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and the second Earl of that Kingdom, married the Lady *Elizabeth Seymour*, eldest Daughter to his Grace the Duke of *Somerset*, the young Lord being come to Age much about that time.

Vario's Death.

On the 16th died the Famous History Painter, *Seignior Vario*; he was an *Italian* by Birth, a very great Master in his Way, and his Paintings in *Windsor-Castle*, *Hampton-Court*, to say nothing of the many Houses of our great Nobility that are adorn'd with them, bear a manifest proof of it; but his Works are more particularly admired for the Politeness of the Design, that can scarce be paralleled.

Dr. Mill's Life.

23.

The 25d day of this Month put an end to the Life of Dr. *John Mill*; he was born but meanly, I think in *Oxfordshire*, and after a tolerable good Education in Grammar Learning at the Age of 16 was admitted Poor Child of *Queen's College*, *Oxon.* where in some time he was chose Tutor; he proceeded Bachelor of Arts *November* the 9th 1669. when he took his Masters Degree. He was made Bachelor of Divinity *July* the 9th 1670, and the Year following



lowing, viz. December 8. 1681. proceeded Doctor in that Faculty. Dr. Thomas Crosthwait of the same College with himself being, upon the Resignation of Mr. Stephen Penton, March 15th 1683, elected Principal of St. Edmund's Hall, and admitted thereunto on the 4th of April following; he was outed from thence for several Reasons, notwithstanding he had been elected by the majority of the Fellows of his College, and this Doctor John Mill of the said College elected and admitted in his place on the 5th of May 1685.

This Learned Divine had many Years ago undertaken a new Edition of the New Testament in a Greek Folio, according to Robert Stephens his fair Folio Edition, Anno 1550, the Book was not finished till this Year 1707. It's a very elaborate Work wherein he gives an account of all the various Lectons of all the Manuscripts that could be met with, both at Home and Abroad; also the Readings of the Fathers, Greek and Latin, with a Judgment upon such Lectons as are more Considerable, with large Annotations upon them, together with a very full Collection of parallel places of Holy Scripture, and other places illustrative of particular Words or Passages in each Verse, placed at the foot of the Greek Text in each Page, with distinct Asteristiques and Marks of References, by which may be seen in every Verse what part of each Verse the said places of Scripture do refer to. This Work he carried on with great Industry; he consulted all the ancient Manuscripts of the whole, or any part of the New Testament repositied in England, and had also procured a Collation of the most Authentick Manuscript Copies at Rome, Paris and Vienna.

He began this great Undertaking by the Advice and Countenance of the Learned Dr. John Fell, some time Lord Bishop of Oxford; and the Impression began, at his Charge, in his Lordship's Printing-House, near the Theatre: But upon the Decease of Bishop Fell, who departed this Life in July 1686, his Executors being not willing to carry on the Work, the Author, Dr. Mill refunded the prime Costs, and took the Impression upon himself, and at length finished it at his own proper Expence, with very Learned Prolegomena's, giving an Historical Account of the Tradition

June.

Tradition or Conveyance of the New Testament, and other most early Records of the Church.

Here 'tis Note-worthy, that after the Testament itself was printed off, the Doctor was advised by some Learned Friends to draw up by way of *Apparatus* an Account of the Canon of Scripture, and the Use of the Lectons, to prevent the Objections of such as might think so great a variety of Copies might afford Matter of Argument to the *Socinians*, and other Enemies of the Christian Religion, which was the Reason why the Book was so long coming out, he having been, first and last, at least 30 Years about it: He design'd another Edition had he liv'd longer, having got Collated a Manuscript or two (which he had not met with before) for this Purpose, and Collected some new Materials.

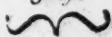
Dr. *Mill* had promis'd to leave (as Dr. *Hody* did lately, and before him Dr. *Barlow*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Dr. *Marshal*, Rector of *Lincoln*) to the *Bodleian* Library, as many of his Books as were wanting there; but was hindered from doing so great an Act of Benificence by dying so suddenly intestate, tho' he had before given to it Books to the value of 5 *l.* He died of an Apoplexy, in the 63d Year of his Age.

Besides his *Greek* Testament, he publish'd, at the Desire of a certain Lady, one Sermon only. As to his Character, he had justly merited that of a Learned-Divine; of being charitable to the Poor, and in several Respects of a publick Spirit. His Death just hapn'd a Fortnight after the Publication of his *Greek* Testament, and he was buried in the Chancel of the Church of *Blechingdon*, in the same Grave where his Wife's Relations had been deposited several Years before. Dr. *Mill* at the time of his Death was Canon of *Canterbury*, Principal of *St. Edmund Hall*, and Rector of *Blechindon*, in the County of *Oxford*.

Besides the New Testament, Dr. *Mill* design'd an Edition of *Barnabas's* Epistle, in *Greek* and *Latin* with curious Lectons and Annotations. And that it might be done with the greater Accuracy, he requested Dr. *Edward Bernard* to give him what Notes he had made upon this Author, which he readily did. Mr. *Dodwell* being highly satisfied with the

(Work,

July.



Work, offered also to contribute what he could towards it, and drew up a great many Curious Observations, which were so well approv'd of by Dr. Mill (one or two excepted) that he intended to have put the whole Work into the Press presently after he had dispos'd of the Impression of the Testament.

Sir Robert Clayton was born of Mean, but Honest Sir Robert's Parentage, in the County of Northampton, in the Year 1628, and being put Apprentice to a Scrivener in the City of London, in process of time became to acquire considerable Wealth, and in 1671 Sheriff of the said City with Sir Jonathan Davis, but this last dying in his Office, he serv'd the remainder of the Year with Sir John Moor, who was chosen for his Colleague. Sir Robert in 1679 served Lord Mayor, and was chosen a Member of Parliament for London, in that which sat at Westminster from the 12th of October 1680, to the 10th of January following; those that served with him being Sir Thomas Player, William Love and Thomas Pilkington, Esqs; He was likewise Elected with the same Persons to serve in that Parliament which assembled at Oxford on the 24th of March 1681, in which he shew'd himself very zealous for the Protestant Religion, and in one of his Speeches upon the Bill of Exclusion, said, He confessed he had been full of Expectation of some Expedition to secure the Life of the King and Protestant Religion, without the Bill for excluding the Duke of York; that his Expectations were from those who opposed the Expedient of the Bill (for he could call it no otherwise;) that he had in his weak Judgment weigh'd all the Expedients he had heard of, and they seem'd all to him to be a Breach of the Constitution of the Government, and would throw them into Disorder and Confusion; that he had heard, it had been an ancient usage for Members to consult their Cities, Burroughs and Counties in any thing of Weight, as well as giving Money, before they resolv'd it; that the practice was good, and he wish'd it were continu'd, and that they could discharge their Trust no better than in observing the Direction of those who sent them thither; that he had received

an

July.

an Address from the City of *London* (having the Honour to be one of their Representatives) in the matter of the Bill for excluding of the Duke of *York*; that he heartily wish'd that some Expedient might be found out to save their Religion without it; but that he must pursue his Trust, and therefore moved, That a Bill might be brought in to exclude all Popish Successors, and *James Duke of York* in particular. Sir *Robert* carried himself cautiously and prudently in the turbulent Times that follow'd, but always with a just Deference to the Religion and Liberties of his Country, was a zealous defender of the Charter of the City of *London*, which others so basely betray'd; and upon the Revolution in 1688 became a Member of the Convention Parliament, and of all that succeeded in the Reigns of King *William* and Queen *Anne* to his Death, serving always for the City, except in one or two of them, wherein he represented *Blechinley* in *Surrey*; and it may be said of him without Vanity, that as he was a Person of clear Sense, and great compass of Knowledge, no Citizen perhaps was more respected, or more attentively hearkned to in Parliament.

Sir *Robert Clayton* was in his Life time a very Considerable Benefactor to St. *Thomas's* Hospital in *Southwork*, for whom the Governors erected a Statue in the middle of the Square, there to perpetuate the same, with this Inscription, wherein his other Benefactions and Offices are set forth.

Domino Roberto Claytono equiti  
Natus est in Agro Northamptoniensi,  
Atque Civitate donatus Londini, ubi  
Pariter creatus est Senator. Prætor,  
Consul, Legionis flavæ Tribunus.  
Hybernicæ societatis Moderator, &  
Cohortis ad arma juniores tractandæ  
Præfectus. Æquus magistratu ac magnificus,  
Patriæ Libertatis & Religionis Reformatæ,  
Tenacissimus, ob Æqua nimitatem, &  
Misericordiam, maxime insignis. Puellarum  
In Ædis Christi orphanotrophio struxit  
Domicilium. Novi Collegii pauperibus  
Alendis est præsidis vicarius, similiterque

Hujus

for the YEAR 1707.

477

July.

Hujus Divæ Thomæ Noscomii præses, cujus  
Instaurandi gratia plena contulit manu,  
Atque, aliis ut idem facerent Hortator  
Fuit: Propterea, etiamnum viventi, & sano,  
Ejusdem Hospitii generalis confessus in  
Honorem nominis, & exempli hanc  
Statuam poni curavit.

Anno Æt. LXXIII Ær Chr. MDCCI.

He was moreover a bountiful Benefactor to the same Hospital at his Death, which hapned this Month: Being Alderman of *Cheapside Ward*, he was succeeded therein by Sir *William Humphreys*, Knight, and in being Father of the City by Sir *Thomas Stamp*, Knight. The bulk of Sir *Robert's* Estate came to his Brother's Son.

On the 22d of *July* the Right Honourable *Arthur Annesly*, Lord *Altham* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Lord *Al-*  
married Mrs. ----- *Sheffield*, a natural Daughter of *tham mar-*  
his Grace the Duke of *Buckingham*, at the Parish *ried.*  
Church of *St. Margaret's Westminster*.

About the beginning of this Month the Right Honourable *Thomas Fane*, Earl of *Westmoreland*, mar- *Ld. West-*  
ried Madam *Beaumont*, a Lady, they say, of a plen- *moreland's*  
tiful Fortune. *Marriage.*

Brigadier General *Holcraft Blood* could not survive *August.*  
this Month, since Death put an end to his mortal *Brigadier*  
Life on the 30th at *Brussels* in the *Spanish Netherlands*: *Blood's*  
This Gentleman was the Son of that Lieutenant Co- *Death.*  
lonel *Blood*, who in the Reign of King *Charles II.* at-  
tempted to steal the Royal Crown out of the Tower;  
for which the King not only pardon'd him, but up-  
on a Representation of the hardship of his Case, set-  
tled a Pension of 400 *l. per Ann.* upon him (as one of  
his own Sons told me) his Son *Holcraft*, unknown to  
his Father, and being then but a Stripling, went to  
Sea in the second *Dutch War* of 72; and having al-  
ways an Inclination to a Military Life, became some  
Years after a Cadet in the *French Guards*, where he  
began



## A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

began to study the Art of Engineering; which indeed prov'd both of use to himself and his Native Country upon the Revolution in *England*, An. 1688. his Merit that way being soon taken notice of, for he was soon a Captain, and in the beginning of the War in *Ireland* did good service, and was much Wounded, (if I mistake not) at the Siege of *Carrick Fergus*: He continued from thence forwards in a rising Posture, till being unhappily accus'd for Robbing a Post-Boy of some Letters that came from *Spain*, he was try'd for his Life at the *Old Bailey* and acquitted; and his Majesty King *William* was so satisfy'd of the Innocency and Usefulness of the Gentleman, that he was quickly promoted to higher Commands than before; first he was made Major to *Seymour's* Regiment, but his Colonel and he being at ill Terms, was remov'd to be Lieutenant Colonel to Sir *Matthew Bridges*: He did great service as Engeneer at the Siege of *Namur*. At last he became Colonel of a Regiment, and of the Train of Artillery, which he manag'd at *Hochster*, and every where else with so much Conduct and Success, that he was reputed at last to be as famous as most Engineers in *Europe*; and this pull'd him up to the degree of Brigadier General, and if he had lived some time longer, would undoubtedly have advanc'd him to higher Posts. He was about Fifty Years of Age when he dy'd; however he surviv'd all his Brothers, but with him the whole Male Line of the *Blood's* is extinct, unless he has left any natural Children behind him; for he had none by his Wife, with whom he had been at ill Terms for many Years, and who, I think, survives him.

Life of  
the Duke  
of Devon-  
shire.

*William Cavendish* Duke of *Devonshire*, was Born on the 28th of *January* 1640; he being the Son of *William* Earl of *Devonshire*, and the fourth Earl of the Family, all of the Name of *William*. This Family of *Cavendish* derives their Descent paternally from a younger Branch of the *Gernons* (Men of great Note many Ages ago in *Norfolk* and *Essex*) which being seated at *Cavendish* in *Suffolk*, thence assumed their Sir-name; one of whom, viz. *John de Cavendish* was Chief Justice of the King's Bench, towards the latter end of *Edward III.*'s Reign, who by *Jack Straw* and his

his Rebellious Followers, was Murder'd in the 5th *August.*  
of Edward II. From him descended Sir *William Cavendish* of *Chatworth* in *Derbyshire*, Knight, sometime Auditor of the Court of Augmentation, and afterwards Treasurer of the Chamber to *Henry VIII.* *Edward VI.* and *Queen Mary*, and of the Privy Council to those Princes, who Married *Elizabeth*, one of the Daughters of *John Hardwick* of *Hardwick* in the same County, Esq; and Co-heir to her Brother *John*, a Lady as well Politick as Fair and Beautiful, not little eminent for her successful matching several Wealthy and Honourable Husbands, whom she surviv'd. She built those noble Houses of *Chatworth*, *Hardwick* and *Oldcoats*, all in *Derbyshire*: Her Son *William* was the first of this Family that was advanced to the Peerage of *England* by Letters Patent bearing Date on the 4th of *May*, in the third of *James I.* with the Title of Baron *Cavendish* of *Hardwick*, and upon the 17th of *August*, in the 15th of the same King's Reign, was created Earl of *Devonshire*. This noble Earl departing this Life on the 3d of *March* 1625, was succeeded by his Son *William II.* who Married *Christian* only Daughter to King *James's* great Favourite, *Edward Lord Bruce* of *Kinloss* in *Scotland*, the bravest Woman in the Age she lived. This Earl, her Husband, contracted a vast Debt by his excessive Gallantry, and glorious way of living, and dying the 20th of *June* 1628, left *William III.* his Son and Heir, at nine Years of Age, under the care of his Mother, the Countess Dowager, whose clear Joynture was no less than 5000*l.* per *Ann.* to which she added 4000*l.* a Year more by her own most prudent Management. Her Son's Estate was Charged and Complicated with near thirty Law Suits, and tho' much perplexed by the Subtilty and Power of her Adversaries, she went bravely through them all with satisfaction, which made King *Charles* jestingly say to her, *Madam, you have all my Judges at your disposal.* Mr. *Thomas Hobbs* was the Tutor of this Earl, and Travelled with him, and tho' he kept him in his House to his dying Day, he was far enough from being tainted with any of his Heterodox Opinions: He Married *Elizabeth*, second Daughter of *William Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, by whom he had *William Duke of Devonshire*: The old Earl

August.

Earl having been a Sufferer in the Civil Wars, and living always like himself, in great Plenty and Respect, with the Character of a good Patriot, died at *Robampton* in *Surry*, on the 23<sup>d</sup>. of *November* 1684. This Earl had committed the Education of his Son to the Care of *Dr. Killigrew*, afterwards Master of the *Savoy*, who gave him a just and true Relish in Poetry, and all the Refinements of Sense and Wit.

While my Lord *Cavendish* was at *Paris*, he was most rudely affronted at an *Opera* by three Officers of the King's Guards, who came full of Wine upon the Stage: One of them coming up to him with a very insulting Question; my Lord gave him a severe Blow on the Face, upon which they all drew and pushed hard at him: He got his Back against one of the Scenes and made a stout Defence, receiving several Wounds, till a sturdy *Swiss* of my Lord Ambassador *Montague's* caught him up in his Arms and threw him over the Stage into the Pit: Unhappily in his fall, one of his Arms was caught upon an Iron Spike, which tore out the Flesh, and left a very visible Scar to his dying Day: The three Assaylants were clapp'd up by the King's Command, and not released till his Lordship had interceded for them.

My Lord *Cavendish*, in 1663, was created Master of Arts in the University of *Oxford* by the Chancellor's special Command, in Company of the Earls of *Suffolk*, *Bath* and *Middelton*, and other young Gentlemen; the King and Queen being then at *Oxford*. Soon after which, he Married *Mary* second Daughter of *James Duke of Ormond*. My Lord *Cavendish* shewed his Valour in going Voluntier on Board the Fleet, and in the midst of that dangerous Sea Fight attending on the Duke of *York* in 1665. He was a leading Member in the House of Commons, and served without intermission for the County of *Derby*, till he became a Peer of *England*. It's remarkable, that in 1677, when King *Charles II.* was offended with the Commons for Addressing him to make an Offensive and Defensive League with the *Dutch*, and for a mark of his Displeasure had commanded the Speaker to adjourn the House to the 16<sup>th</sup> of *January* following; the Lord *Cavendish* was at the head of those worthy Members, who objected against that abrupt Dismission

tion of them, and pressed it upon the Speaker, that he could not leave the Chair, but by a Question and Vote of the House, and offered to shew a President of the Commons sitting after an unexpected Message to Adjourn.

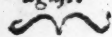
August.

When the House met on the 16th of July, only in order to be Adjourn'd according to the King's Pleasure, he was in the number of those who would not comply with the Speaker's Report of a Royal Command to that effect, but moved that their last Order about Adjournment might be read, that they might take notice of the Authority by which they now met, and this he said was usual and regular to be done: The motion was seconded, and had been carried, if the Speaker had not left the Chair and run away from the hard Words that followed him. It's farther remarkable, that when a Vote of great Consequence was depending in the same Session, and the House divided upon it, and that the Members were returned equal on both sides, wherein he and his Friends would lose their necessary Point, he charged a Mistake upon the Tellers of the opposite Party, and insisted on it, till with great difficulty he gained his Point, which exasperated the Court Party to the last degree.

He was a very active Member in the next Parliament that met in October 1678, for removing all Popish Recusants from London, for examining into the Murder of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey, and other particulars of the Popish Plot, for preserving the King's Person and the Protestant Religion, and on the 19th of December attended the King, with the Vote of the House, relating to the Information given against Mr. Montague, and was concern'd in drawing up Articles against the Earl of Danby: This Lord, in the next Parliament that met on the 6th of March 1671. among other things distinguished himself in carrying up the Address for declaring to revenge upon the Papists, any violence offered by them to the King's Person.

Upon the change of the Privy Council, which happened during this Session of Parliament, my Lord Cavendish was taken in to be one, but the King, on the 28th of January following declaring, that he had sent for his Brother the Duke of York out of Scotland, and would

August.



answer that his Return should have no ill Influence on the Publick, my Lord *Cavendish*, Lord *Russel*, Sir *Henry Capel* and Mr. *Powle* desired leave to withdraw from the Council Board, which the King readily granted, sufficiently intimating, that since they opposed his new Scheme of Administration, he had rather be without them.

This Lord was a Member of the next Parliament, that after many Prorogations, met on the 20th of *October* 1680; carried the Impeachment to the Lords against the Lord Chief Justice *Scroggs*, for his Arbitrary and Illegal Practises; and when the King had declar'd his Resolution of not consenting to the Bill of Exclusion, he made an excellent Speech in the House, deploring the loss of that Bill and concluding with a motion; that a Bill might be brought in for the Association of all his Majesty's Protestant Subjects. He proceeded to argue in the House, as he had done in the Committee, by another smart and strenuous Speech, was one of those that openly named Evil Councillors, and a Promoter of the Address to have them removed.

In the *Oxford* Parliament 1681, this Lord began again to stem the Tide, tho' his Zeal in his warmest Debates was tempered with Candor and great Civility, for when Mr. Secretary *Jenkins* refused to carry a Message to the Lords, and that the House resented it so far as to go about to call him to the Bar: My Lord *Cavendish* concluded, that the Gentleman's Fault was a great one; but that after his begging the Pardon of the House, he should be willing to pass it over; for tho' it was a great Fault, yet it was too little to give occasion of a Breach at that time.

After this the King and his Ministers, governed without a Parliament, the Times grew very dangerous, which made my Lord *Cavendish* very Circumspect, yet upon the Tryal of my Lord *Russel*, when it was almost as Criminal to be a Witness for him, as to have been an Accomplice with him; this brave Lord dared to appear with the Earl of *Anglesey*, Mr. *Howard*, Dr. *Tillotson*, Dr. *Burnet*, &c. and to vindicate him in the face of the Court, giving his Testimony to the good Life and Conversation of the Prisoner, saying, he had the Honour to be acquainted

with



with the Lord *Russel* a long time, and always thought him a Man of great Honour, and too Prudent and Wary a Person to be concerned in so vile and desperate a Design as that, and from which he would receive so little Advantage; and that two or three Days since the Discovery of that Plot, upon discourse about Colonel *Romsey*, my Lord *Russel* had used some Expressions, as if he had a very ill Opinion of the Man, and therefore it was not likely he would intrust him with such a Secret.

My Lord *Russel* being bore down with the Current of the Times; his faithful Friend my Lord *Cavendish*, sent him a Message by Sir *J. F.* still living, that he would come and chance Cloaths with him in the Prison, and stay there to represent him, if in such Disguise he could make his escape: The Lord *Russel* being too generous to accept the Proposal, the Lord *Cavendish* attended him in his Extremities; took his leave of him in the most endearing Passions. After the last Embraces, when he was withdrawing in Confusion, that good Lord call'd him back, and begg'd him to apply himself more to a Religious and Vertuous Course of Life, telling him how great a support he now felt from that alone, and what a mighty Comfort it supplied him with in a last Hour.

My Lord *Cavendish* succeeding his Father the old Earl of *Devonshire*, in Honour and Estate about the end of King *Charles II's* Reign, he was some time after rudely insulted within the verge of King *James's* Court, by one Colonel *Culpeper*, which he bore patiently, and only worked out the satisfaction of giving him his Pardon, upon Condition he should never more appear in *Whitehall*; but upon the defeat of the Duke of *Monmouth*, the Colonel was encouraged to shew himself at Court, and was rising into a Creature of it: The Earl of *Devonshire* meeting him in the King's Presence Chamber, and receiving from him, as he thought, an insulting Look, he took him by the Nose, lead him out of the Room, and gave him a blow with the Head of his Cane; for which he was Prosecuted in the King's Bench, exorbitantly fined Thirty Thousand Pound, and Committed, tho' a Peer, to the King's Bench, till he paid the fine.

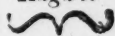
In some time he made his escape to his own House

Augu<sup>r</sup>.  


at *Chatfworth*, and Precept being directed to the Sheriff of *Derbyshire* to take and bring him with his *Posse* to Town; instead of that he confined the Sheriff till he had Compounded for his Liberty, by giving Bond for the full Fine, which Bond was afterwards providentially found among the Papers of King *James*, and given up by King *William*.

Now it was that he projected the new Glorious Pile of *Chatfworth*, which he made so Magnificent and Beautiful, that nothing can exceed it; and it will bear the Report, that when *Mareschal de Tal-lard*, upon the Duke's Invitation, went with some of his Fellow Prisoners, where they were nobly entertained for several Days; he is said to have parted with this Compliment; *My Lord, when I come hereafter to compute the time of my Captivity in England, I shall leave out the Days of my Enjoyment at Chatfworth.*

The Earl liv'd retiredly here the greatest part of King *James's* Reign, came early into those Measures that brought about the Revolution, and writ his Mind freely to an *English* Friend in the Court at the *Hague*, that their last and only hopes were from thence. King *James*, upon the first Alarm from *Holland*, had a Jealousie of the Earl above any other, and invited him to Court, tho' in vain; upon which the late Duke of *Norfolk* was sent down to *Chatfworth*, to endeavour to bring him over: But returning only with general Answers, he concerted other Measures with the Earl of *Danby*, the Lord *de la Mere*, Sir *Scroop How*, and others. And as soon as he heard of the Prince's Landing in the West, he marched first with a small Retinue to the Town of *Derby*, invited many of the Gentry, and Entertained those who adventured to come, at his open Table, with freedom of Discourse; read the Prince's Declaration to the Mayor and Commonalty, made a seasonable Comment upon it, and deliver'd to them a Paper of the Declaration made by himself and the Nobility and Gentry with him; that they would, to their utmost, defend the Protestant Religion, the Laws of the Kingdom; and the Rights and Liberties of the Subject. From *Derby* the Earl marched to *Nottingham*, where the People were very well affected, and the Nobility



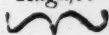
Nobility and Gentry soon made a considerable Figure, and the Earl at the Head of them, thought fit to unite them in a Declaration of their Sense and Resolution ; and they unanimously subscribed upon this profest Principle, We own it Rebellion to resist a Prince that governs by Law ; but he was always accounted a Tyrant that made his Will the Law ; and to resist such an one we justly esteem no Rebellion, but a necessary and just Defence. This Declaration was thought to be so Just and Honourable, that many others came daily into it, were form'd into regular Troops, and made the Appearance of a Confederate Army ; while her Royal Highness the Princess Anne, now our gracious Queen, was under a necessity of providing for the security of her own Person, she privately left *London*, with the Bishop of that Name, Earl of *Dorset* and others, directly for *Nottingham* : In her Journey a Rumour was industriously spread, that a Party of the Enemy would intercept her ; upon which the Earl of *Devonshire* march'd with a good Body of Horse, and at some Miles distance from the Town met her Royal Highness with great Joy and Respect, conducted her to the Castle, kept Tables at his own Expence, and provided all the other Accommodations of a Court, and a standing Council. When his Stock fail'd he accepted of some Contributions, and at last borrowed the publick Money, in such a manner as to satisfy the Collectors and please the Country. He mightily encourag'd the Association, when he had receiv'd a Copy of it. The Princess being extremely satisfied with her Reception, propos'd to go to *Oxford*, to be nearer to the Prince her Husband, who had gone over to the Prince of *Orange* ; the Earl conducted her thither, and then hast'd towards *London*, attended the Prince at *Sion House*, and was receiv'd by him with all marks of Affection and Esteem ; he forwarded the Lords Address to the Prince to take the Administration upon him, till the Convention met, in which he concurr'd readily with the Lords and Commons, that the Prince should continue in the Administration. He argu'd boldly for the Sense of the Commons, that King *James* had violated the Fundamental Laws, and Abdicated ; and this Point

*August.* being at last carried, he was admitted a Privy Counsellor by King *William*, made Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, elected Knight Companion of the Noble Order of the Garter, and on the 11th of *April* 1689, Constituted Lord High Steward of *England* for the Day at the Coronation, and carried the Royal Crown next to the Bible and the King's Person.

In the following Parliament the Earl complaining of the Hardships put upon him in the preceding Reign; the Lords ordered the Keeper of *Newgate* to bring Sir *Robert Wright*, to the Bar of their House, and that Sir *Richard Halloway* and Mr. Justice *Powel*, should attend on the 6th of *May*. *Powel*, in his place, made a modest Apology, that he was misguided by some Books, and said, that he look'd upon 3000 *l.* to be enough, and that his silence was his greatest Fault, for all which he begg'd Pardon. The other two having little to say for themselves; the House resolv'd, that the Court of King's Bench, in over-ruling the Earl of *Devonshire's* Plea of Privilege of Parliament, and forcing him to plead over in chief; it being the usual time of Privilege, did thereby commit a manifest Breach of the Privilege of Parliament, and that the Fine of Thirty Thousand Pounds imposed by the Court of King's Bench, was excessive and exorbitant, against *Magna Charta*, the common Right of the Subject, and the Law of the Land; and the Lords having heard the Parties concern'd further in this Matter, they soon affirmed their former Judgment, and declared no Peer of the Realm ought at any time to be Committed for the Non-payment of a Fine to the King.

The Earl having obtain'd this Right to be done unto himself, he promoted the Repeal of several unjust Attainders. In 1692 he attended his Majesty to the glorious Congress at the *Hague*, where he appeared with great Magnificence, treated several of the Sovereign Princes at Dinner, and the King, who was *incognito* among them. He was created Marquess of *Hartington*, and Duke of *Devonshire*, on the 30th of *April* 1694, which with his Garter and white Staff and Justiceship in *Eyre* and Lieutenancy, was as much Honour as an *English* Subject could en-

joy



joy; the Preamble to his Patent was, ' That the King and Queen could do no less for one who had deserved the best of them, one, who in a Corrupted Age, and sinking into the basest Flattery, had constantly retain'd the Manners of the Ancients, and would never suffer himself to be mov'd, either by the Insinuations or the Threats of a deceitful Court; but equally despising both, like a true Assertor of Liberties, stood always for the Laws, and when he saw them violated past all other Redress, he appeal'd to us, and we advising with him how to shake off that Tyranny, he with many other Peers drawn over to us, by his Example and Advice, gave us the greatest Assistance towards gaining a most absolute Victory, without Blood, and so restoring the ancient Rights, and Religion, &c.

Upon the immature Death of Queen Mary, he express'd his own Grief and the Common Calamity in an Ode, which Mr. Dryden was said to have preferred above all that was written on that Occasion: He was a Poet, not by Genius, but by Learning and Judgment; the Lord Rescommon made him a constant Reviser of his Immortal Lines. He was Master of Horace, and would talk of the other Antients with great Relish and Knowledge. He had nothing Prophanes or Indecent in any Line: Between the Wit and the Gentleman he knew the difference, and nicely observ'd it. After the Queen's Death, the Duke was one of the Lords Justices of England, for 7 successive Years, a continual Honour that hapned to no other Peer, but to him and the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

This Noble Person, tho' sensible of Sir John Fenwick's Guilt, yet fearing to leave a Precedent which hereafter might be misapplied, he could not come into that Bill; he likewise opposed the Resumption of Irish Grants with unanswerable Reasons. He was continued in his Office upon the Queen's coming to the Crown, and one of those Lords appointed to inspect the King's Papers about a scandalous Report, there was one amongst them in prejudice to the Majesty's Succession, which was abominably false: He was one of the Supporters to the Prince, chief Mourner at the King's Funeral, Lord High Steward of



*August.* England again at the Coronation, in the first Year of the Queen's one of the Commissioners to treat about an Union with *Scotland*; a great stickler against the Bill for preventing Occasional Conformity, and a manager of the Conferences, and he alluded to the warm Debates about it, when he wrote these Lines as from the Mouth of a Fury hovering over a Place of great Assembly.

- ' From a Contagious Vapour I will blow,
- ' Within these Walls Breaches shall wider grow;
- ' Here let imaginary Fears prevail,
- ' And give a Colour to asserted Zeal;
- ' From trivial Bills let warm Debates arise,
- ' Foment Sedition, and retard Supplies.

The D. was again a manager in the free Conference, *March 1704*. in the great Case of *Askeby* and *White*; and in *April* following waiting upon the Q. to *Cambridge*, he, with others of Quality, was created Doctor in Law: He had a great Respect for the Universities, only he disliked that young Men there should be warmed so much with Politicks before they understood the Constitution of their Country. He was however tender of the least Reflection on them, and recalled himself in these Lines, with good Nature and Temper.

- ' Say Muse (since no surprize or Foreign stroke
- ' Can hurt her guarded by her Walls of Oak,
- ' Since wholsom Laws her Liberty transfer
- ' to future Ages) what can *Albion* fear?
- ' Can she the dear bought Treasure throw away?
- ' Have Universities so great a sway?
- ' The Muse is silent, cautious to reflect,
- ' On Mansions where the Muses keep their Seat;
- ' Barren of Thought, and niggardly of Rhime,
- ' My creeping Numbers she forbids to climb.
- ' Vent'ring too far my weary Genius fails,
- ' And o'r my drooping Senses sleep prevails.

The Duke of *Devonshire*, as the last publick Scene of his Life, was one of those Commissioners in 1706, that brought about the happy Union between Eng-  
land

land and Scotland, which was afterwards ratified by both Parliaments; at length growing out of Order in his Health, after a severe Indisposition that would not yield to the Art of the Physician, that handsome and beautiful Body of his sunk extreamly; yet without any Alteration in his Mind and Senses, and with a full prospect of Death, and a Christian Preparation for it, (as the Divines who attend him, charitably judg'd of him) he departed this transitory Life on the 18th instant, about 9 in the Morning in *Devonshire House, Piccadilly*, in the 67th Year of his Age, and his Remains were carried in great State down to *Derby*; he was buried in great Magnificence there in the Church of *All-hallows* with his Ancestors; and *Dr. White Kennet* preached his Funeral Sermon.

D. of *Devonshire's*  
Death.  
18.

The Duke, in every publick Station, was at all times firm to the Interests of the Crown, the legal Establishment of the Church, the ancient Privileges of the Peers, the Fundamental Rights of the Commons, the equal Balance of *Europe*, and the Original Liberties of Mankind. He liv'd up to the Character he gives himself, *A faithful Subject of Good Princes, a hater of Tyrants, and hated by them*; and therefore he paid all the Duties of Honour and Obedience to the Queen with a Heart untainted and immoveable; and some of his last Lines were these,

- ' Here *Anne* Reigns, a Queen by Heaven bestow'd,
- ' To right the Injur'd and subdue the Proud,
- ' As *Rome* of old gave Liberty to *Greece*,
- ' *ANNA* th' invaded sinking Empire frees.
- ' Th' Allies her Faith, her Power the *French* proclaim;
- ' Her Picty the Oppress'd, the World her Fame.

This Duke by his Lady, *Mary* Daughter to the late Duke of *Ormond*, Grandfather to the present Duke of that Name, had issue, 1. *William*, Marquess of *Hartington*, now Duke of *Devonshire*; 2. Lord *Henry Cavendish*, a Gentleman of Parts and extraordinary Hopes, who died very much lamented, on May the 10th, 1700, leaving one Daughter by his Excellent Wife, *Rhoda*, only surviving Daughter of *William*

August. *William Cartwright of Aynho, by Ursula, his second Wife, Daughter of Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax of Cameron.* 3. *Lord James Cavendish, a very worthy Member of Parliament for the Town of Derby.* 4. One Daughter, the Lady *Elizabeth*, I think, not yet married.

September  
Mr. Step-  
ney's  
Death.  
15.

Mr. *George Stepney* was (as I have been informed) a Grocer's Son, born at *Charing-Cross*, within the Liberties of *Westminster*; and being a young Man of pregnant Parts, he very much improv'd them by a liberal Education, which being seasoned with Years, qualified him for the highest Trusts: He resided in the lower Courts of *Germany*, during the late Reign, upon several Important Negotiations, which at last brought him to be Envoy to the Imperial Court, where he continued several Years, and upon the recalling of Mr. *Stanhope* from the *Hague* this Year, he was appointed to supply his Post: But beginning to decline in his Health, and supposing his natural Air might do him good, he got leave to come Home; but died on the 15th instant, in the 44th Year of his Age, with this Character, that he had serv'd his Country in divers Foreign Courts for the space of 20 Years; during which time he acquitted himself very honourably in the many difficult and important Negotiations he went thro', being endow'd with those Qualities that were requisite for those sort of Employments, as well by natural as acquir'd Endowments, and the great Knowledge he had in the Polite Sciences, as well as his long Experience. 'Twas said, this was the Gentleman that writ that Elegant *Latin* Inscription to be put on a Pillar design'd to be set up in Commemoration of the Battle of *Hochstet*, fought in 1704. He had a fine Genius in the Art of Poetry, some Specimens of which may be seen in the State Poems.

Mr. Thorn-  
ton's  
Death.  
25.

Mr. *William Thornton*, was born at *Sherborne* in *Dorsetshire*, in 1663. and being sent to *Wadham* College in *Oxford*, was chosen Fellow, and became Batchelor of Arts Feb. 15. 1665. and some time after proceeded Master. He was Ordain'd Deacon by *Walter*, Lord Bishop of *Worcester*, Sept. 21. 1671. Priest by *Nathanael*, Lord Bishop of *Oxon*, at *Christ-Church*

*Church Oxon, December 21. 1673*, Instituted into a certain Living within the Diocess of *York*, which became void, as 'tis said, by his Resignation, and he obtain'd the Vicarage of *Southrop* in *Gloucestershire*, *Jun. 3. 1679*, and the Rectory of *Stone*, in the County of *Kent* and Diocess of *Rocheſter*, *Dec. 2. 1702*. Upon the Death of *Dr. Lamphire* he was made Principal of *Hart Hall*, 1688. chosen Proctor for the Diocess of *Glouceſter*, in the Convocation which met *Dec. 30. 1701*. He died at *Hart Hall* the 25th of this Month, aged, as 'tis said, about 67, and was ſucceeded in his Principaſhip of *Hart Hall* by *Thomas Smith*, B. D. late Fellow of *Braſen-Noſe College, Oxon*. *Hart Hall* gain'd very great Repute under his good Government; he being very remarkable for his great Learning, Inoffenſivenesſ and Innocency of Life, ſteadineſs of Principles both to Church and State; on which Account he was very much lamented, and a very Learned Man who knew him rightly well, gave him this Character, that he was a Gentleman of great Modeſty and Humility, of a conſtant, fixt Reſolution, of ſtanch Church of *England* Principals, and excellently well verſ'd in the Fathers, eſpecially of the four firſt Centuries, which he made the Standard for judging of modern Controverſial Points between the Church of *England*, *Roman Catholicks*, *Presbyterians*, &c. That he had a very clear Head, and none ever underſtood the Divine Right of *Epiſcopacy* better, ſo that 'tis pity he had not undertaken an Answer to the Rites of the Church, tho' I know of nothing that he has publiſh'd in any kind.

September.

His Character.

On the 20th of this Month died the Honourable *Alexander Stanhope, Eſq;*. This Gentleman was of the Family of *Cheſterfield*, and tho' aged himſelf, yet was younger than his Nephew the preſent Earl of that Name, and not his Brother, as ſome have wrongfully called him. He was ſeveral Years Ambaſſador in *Spain*, from King *William III.* to *Charles II.* and diſcharged that Great and Honourable Truſt with much Prudence and Fidelity: Some time after he was recalled from that Country, his ſaid Maſteſty ſent him Envoy and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the *United Provinces*; where, upon the Death of

Mr. Stanhope's Death.  
20.

*September.* the King of *Spain*, and the Succession of the Duke of *Anjou*, he, as well as the Ministers of State, were much taken up in drawing Memorials against the *French* Pretensions, and Vindication of the Partition Treaty; he continued in that Post till some time after the beginning of this Year; but being grown aged and infirm, had leave to return Home, to pay his last Debt to Nature, in his own Country. He was a Gentleman of bright Parts, witty and facetious; he was the Father of Major General *Stanhope*, some time Ambassador Extraordinary to King *Charles III.* of *Spain*, who has behav'd himself so Commendably and Irreproachfully, both in his Civil and Military Capacity, and who inherits his Father's Parts and Fortune.

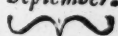
**The Lady *Ashurst's* Death.** About the beginning of this Month died the Lady *Ashurst*, Wife to Sir *Henry Ashurst*, Bar. She was the Sister of the Right Honourable the Lord *Paget*, so famous for his Ambassies to *Vienna* and *Turkey*, but more particularly for his being Mediator at the Treaty of *Carlowitz*, in 1699.

**Lord *Cassile Comer's* Death.** On the 15th Instant died Sir *Christopher Wandsworth* Bar. and Baron of *Castle Comer*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. This was a *Yorkshire* Family of good Antiquity, which being related to that of the *Wentworth's*, the Lord Viscount of that Name, afterwards Earl of *Strafford*, took the then Sir *Christopher Wandsworth* along with him into *Ireland*, where he became Master of the Rolls, and the Lord Deputy coming for *England* in 1636, he left him and the Lord Chancellor *Lofius* to be Lords Justices of that Kingdom, in his Absence; the Earl of *Strafford*, being afterwards Lord Lieutenant, Sir *Christopher* in his Absence a second time, in 1640, was made Lord Deputy of *Ireland*: Whether he was the Father or Grandfather of this Lord *Cassile Comer*, which Honour the Queen Conferred upon him, not long before his Death, I know not; but this last, while a Commoner, also had gone through many honourable Offices, and besides being a Member of the House of Commons, was generally a Privy Councillor; and being Master of a great Fortune, it's inherited by his Son.

*Stephen*



September.


 Cardinal  
Camus's  
Life.

*Stephen Camus* was a Native of *France*, he being Born on the 13th of *October* 1632: He was made a Cardinal Priest by *Innocent XIth* on the second of *September* 1686: This Gentleman refused to comply with the *French King* in approving the *Regale* of the *Galican Church*, and subscribing the Propositions made by the *French Clergy*, in the Assembly held at *Paris* in 1683. against the Rights of the See at *Rome*. This put *Innocent XI*. upon the Thoughts of promoting him to the Purple, designing hereby to raise an Enemy to the King, who should oppose himself on all occasions to the Pretensions of that Monarch against the Ecclesiasticks within his Dominions. But things fell out contrary to the Pope's Expectations; for *Camus* was no sooner advanc'd to that Dignity, but he gave the King assurance of his most faithful and dutiful Respect; declaring there should be no Cardinal more ready to obey his Majesty's Commands, nor more zealous to advance his Interest than himself: The cunning Cardinal thought this Declaration necessary to be made to the King, that he might not ruin the Interest of his Brothers, who had considerable Estates and Employments in the Kingdom, one of them being first President of the Chamber of Accounts; some concern'd in the King's Revenues; and others Judges in some of the Parliaments, or other chief Tribunals of the Nation.

The Cardinal indeed punctually perform'd his Promise of being faithful to his Sovereign; tho' he endeavour'd outwardly to appear disgusted at his own Nation; and with his counterfeit Zeal he found means in the last Conclave but one upon the Death of *Alexander VIII.* Feb. 1. 1691. to deceive even the Zealots; for they confiding in him, and Communicating withal the Secrets of their Party, that he might bring the *French Cardinals* over to their Interest: He discovered all the Designs and Projects of the Zealots to them, and yet carry'd himself so cunningly, that they were not at all aware of his Treachery, till the Conclave was at an end: The Reason why he did not attend the first Conclave upon the Death of *Innocent XI.* which happen'd on the 12th of *August* 1689. was because the *French King* could not yet entirely trust

*September.* him, but coming to be fully assured of his Fidelity, he allow'd him to assist at the second; wherein he contracted an Intimacy with the Cardinal's *Goes* and *Colonitz* among the *Germans*, and also with the *Spanish* Cardinals *Salazar* and *Aghirre*; to them he feign'd himself to be all Zeal, which made them unfold their very Breasts to him, and told him every thing that was carried on in their Factions; and he the better to cover his Roguery to the very last, promised not to give his Vote to *Pignatelli*, afterwards called *Innocent XII.* when he was chosen, altho' at the same time he made the Zealots, that were favourers of his Election, believe that he reserved his Vote to give it him by way of *Accession*, when it should appear by the Scrutiny, that he only wanted one or two Votes to compleat his Election: Tho' this was superfluous, because his Election happened by the bare Scrutiny, conformable to what had been practis'd ever since the Bull of *Gregory XV.*

*Camus* was the Person sent by the French Faction to treat with *Pignatelli*, and after having gain'd him over to their Interest, he pretended to run him down, artfully representing him a giddy Headed Man, not fit for Government; well knowing that those Attributes would most effectually recommend him to the Cardinals, and by this Stratagem he facilitated the way for his ascending *St. Peter's Throne*: But on the other hand that he might administer no Cause of Suspicion to the Zealots; he gave them to understand that he had conferr'd with *Pignatelli*, but that his design was only to sift his Capacity for the Papacy, and told them, that he had found him to be a Man of great Integrity, but unexperienc'd, and wholly adverse to Business; and this Stratagem alone was sufficient to procure the Concurrence of them to his Election; they pretending to have a share in the future Administration. *Camus* by these perfidious dealings with the Zealots, highly recommended himself to the King, which re-established him entirely in his Royal Favour, which yet he found very difficult to preserve, in the Life time of Monsieur *Harlay*, the late Archbishop of *Paris*, who accused this Cardinal not only of *Jansenism*, but of being the head of that Sect; neither did he escape also without that odious

Character

September.

Character of a Hypocrite and base Dissembler. This Partisans of the same Prelate, the more to disgrace him, stuck not at publishing many Extravagancies committed by *Camus* in his Youth: It's certain that Cardinal *Mazarine* having been jealous of the greatness of his Spirit, forward Nature, Craft, Easy and winning Conversation, got him banished the Court, under the pretence of his having committed a most abominable Sacrilege, at a Gentleman's Country Seat near *Fountainbleau*, in Company with the *Marschall de Vivonne*, and Duke of *Nevers*, and that in the Passion Week; most scandalously giving the Sacrament to a Hog instead of spending their Time there in Penitence and Devotion, as they at first gave out that to be the occasion of their Retirement thither, besides a great many other Extravagances, which they without any Conscience committed most Sacrilegiously, and for which they were most justly punished.

*Camus* upon this Disgrace, retired to the Prince of *Conti* in *Languedoc*, who was at that time Governor of the Province, and as well as his Wife *Martinozzi*, an avowed protector of *Jansenism*. Here *Camus* gave himself up to a retired and exemplary Life, applying his time wholly to the Service of God, and the good of Souls: By way of Penance for his scandalous Offences, he put on the under Habit of a *Carthusian* Monk, which, 'twas said, he wore to the last under his Cloaths; lead a most austere Life, and eat nothing but Roots and Herbs. The Prince of *Conti* hereupon, recommended him very earnestly to Cardinal *Mazarin*, who being unwilling at that time to disoblige the Prince, got him to be declared Bishop of *Grenoble* in *Dauphine*, where he continued always to be a favourer of *Jansenism*; he Preach'd constantly, wherein he had a very great Talent, and was observed to be assiduous in Prayer, Fasting, Discipline, and other rigorous Penances.

The Fame of *Camus's* Exemplary Life having reached the Ears of *Innocent XI.* he was immediately taken so much into Favour by *Monsignor Favoriti*, that he wrote to him to let him know, that it would be necessary for him to send some Confident or other to *Rome*, the better to form Projects for his Advantage:  
He

*September.* He pitched upon the Bishop of *Cresta*, since of *Fora*, then known by the Name of Abbot *Labert*, who served him as his *Vicar* in *Chambery*, his Diocese of *Savoie*: *Labert* being a Wise and Subtile Man, soon persuaded the Pope, that *Camus* was a favourer of all his Maxims for the Advantage of the See of *Rome*, for which he was persecuted by the *French* Court, which traduced him as an Abbettor of the discontented Clergy in that Kingdom, who unwillingly submitted to the Regulations of that Prince, as being contrary to the freedom of their own Sentiments: He afterwards insinuated himself into the Confidence of the Favourite, who by his means gave the Pope to understand, that all *Camus's* Relations were ruined because he had refused to approve of the pretended Regale, and to subscribe the Propositions of the *French* Clergy in 1682.

Besides this, *Labert* in celebrating the Praises of the Bishop, made a great shew of his moral Vertues, without any intermixture of Vanity: He likewise procured Letters from his Diocese, wherein some called the Bishop Father of the People, who gave all his Revenues away in Alms; others commended him for his sedulous visiting of the Sick, Hospitals and Pilgrims: Some added he was diligent in Comforting and Assisting Persons on their Death-Beds, in exhorting lewd Women to an Amendment of Life, and Sinners Repentance: The Vicar likewise laid before the Pope, how the Bishop had reformed the Abuses of his Diocese in such a manner, that he himself with a singular Charity, went about instructing Children and the Country People in the Precepts of the Decalogue, and all other Duties of Religion: In short, he cry'd him up for a Holy Zealot, and such in reality as he appear'd outwardly to be.

*Innocent XI.* having sent *Labert* back to *Grenoble*, to get some private Information of what was carrying on at *Paris* to the Prejudice of his Authority, before his return to *Rome*, feigned himself disgusted with his own Bishop, upon the account of some particular Interest, for which he declar'd he would have recourse to the Pope, as he did. When he got to *Rome*, he lodg'd at the House of Monsieur *Bona*, a Speditionary, and having infused a Belief into him of his feigned

feigned Recourse, with a design he should publish it among the *French* Nation, and write it to *Paris*, which hapned accordingly; the *French* King's Ministers engaged him more and more against *Camus*, and he promised to do him all the disservice he could, but at the same time spake altogether in his favour to the Pope, who in his first Promotion made him a Cardinal, as aforesaid; tho' he afterwards proved ungrateful to him, and kept a constant Correspondence at Court with *Madam Maintenon*, *Father la Chaise* and the Prime Ministers.

*Camus* gave way to Fate in the Month of *September* this Year, in the Seventy Sixth Year of his Age: He had been six and thirty Years Bishop of *Grenoble*, and constantly resided in his Diocess; favouring that he assisted in the Conclaves already mentioned, and also at the last in 1700, when Cardinal *Albani* was chosen Pope, known now by the Name of *Clement XI.*: They tell us that he found away upon this occasion to renew his Correspondence with several Zealots by his Insinuation and Flatteries, and to get into favour with some of those, whom he had deluded in the last Conclave, some being ignorant of his former Deceit, and others afraid of his Revenge, according to that of *Tacitus*: *Sacrificandum diis malis innocent.* Be it as it will, he died with the Character of being a Person of a quick and ready Apprehension, well Bred, Generous, very learned in Ecclesiastical Affairs, and the great Ornament of the *Gallican* Church.

Cardinal  
*Camus's*  
Death and  
Character.

The Right Honourable the Lord *Biron's* Lady, *October.* Daughter to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Portland*, was brought to Bed of a Son on the first Instant.

*Leopold Kolonitz* was born in Germany, where he grew his first Breath on the 24th of *October* 1651. This Gentleman in his younger Years, entred himself a Knight of *Malta*, with a design to promote his Fortune that way, and for that end made his Caravans; but afterwards devoting himself to the Service of the Church; he came in time to be preferred to the Bishoprick of *Raab*, and afterwards to the Arch-  
Bishoprick



October.

bishoprick of *Gran* in the Kingdom of *Hungary*; and having been always assistant to the late Emperor with his Counsells, and also Supplies in the War against the *Turks*; he very justly deserved that Prince's Nomination to the Cardinalship, which Dignity was conferred upon him by Pope *Innocent XI.* on the 2d of September 1686.

This Person, ever since the Siege of *Vienna*, which hapned in 1683, constantly followed the Army, together with *Mark d'Aviano*, a Capuchin Fryar, exhorting the Soldiers not only to defend themselves bravely, but (in their Phrase) to extirpate Rebellion and Heresie out of *Hungary*. My Author will have it, that he acted there the part of an Apostolical Missionary, animating those People to continue in their Fidelity to the Emperor, and bestirred himself with so much vigour amongst them, that he laid the Pride of those obstinate Malecontents; and he adds, that he very frequently gave his own Money to supply the Army with Provisions in time of Extremity.

In the first Conclave wherein Cardinal *Colontz* assisted, which was in 1689. *Alexander VIII.* was Elected before his Face, notwithstanding he knew the Emperor was for opposing his Advancement, and that the Cardinal *de Goez* was coming to manage his Exclusion, and was already, as it were, at the Gates of *Rome*: Yet *Colontz* had not so much Artifice as to put off the Election till his Arrival, and did not as much as enter the least Protest for that end. He made no great Figure in the next Conclave held upon the Death of *Alexander VIII.* in 1691; for uniting himself with the Zealots, with a design to procure the Exclusion of *Pignatelli*. he was exalted to the Papacy, to this Cardinal's Confusion: and this made *Papian* add the Letter G, after the first Syllable of his Surname (the better to express the sense of his Simplicity) the *Italian* word *Coglioni*, which then it must be very like, signifying a Sot or silly Fool: I know not whether this Cardinal assisted at the last Conclave in 1700.

His Death  
and Character.

He lived to a good Age, and after many Fatigues of Life, died on the 10th instant in the 76th Year, being succeeded in the Archbishoprick of *Gran*, and the Primacy of *Hungary*, by the Cardinal of *Saxony*. He is Characterized to be a Courteous and Gentle

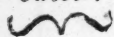
Genteel Person, but not a little perplext, very credulous in Business; hard to be persuaded; tho' in his Nature Humble and Submissive; Generous and so ready to assist every Body, that he frequently undertook too many things, so as that he could not always so easily succeed in them all, which turned much to his Advantage: His natural Lukewarmness was not capable of being heated either in the Favour or Hatred of any one, his best quality was that he lived without Passion, whilst, as a true *German*, he eat like a Man in Health, and drank as a sick Person.

Sir *Cloudestey Shovel* was Born in the County of *Suffolk*, of mean Parentage, and having an early inclination to go to Sea, he became a Cabin-Boy (as I take it) to Sir *Christopher Mings*, and improving daily and by quick Progresses, in the Skill and Knowledge of Naval Affairs, to which his Genius violently inclined him, he came at length to be made a Lieutenant.

It hapned in the Reign of *Charles II.* King of *England*, that the Subjects of the Regency of *Tripoli*, a kind of a Republick in *Africa*, should commit Depredations upon, and make Prizes of some of the *English* Merchants trading into the *Streights* and *Levant*, and that about the Year 1674; which obliged that Prince to fit out a Squadron of Men of War to go into those Seas to call those Pirates to an account, the Command of which was given to Sir *John Narborough*, a Famous, Valiant and Experienced Sea Commander, in which Expedition Mr. *Shovel* was his Lieutenant: Being come before *Tripoli* about the beginning of *March*, Sir *John* sent his Lieutenant, Mr. *Shovel*, ashore with a Message for the *Dez*, being willing, pursuant to his Instructions, to make up Matters amicably with that Government, provided they would give reasonable Satisfaction for the Damages sustained, and give assurances that the like Infractions should not be committed for the future.

Mr. *Shovel* having attended the *Dez* accordingly, he received the Message and treated the Messenger with all the Contempt and Haughtiness imaginable; storming and despising his Youth, that no more Re-

October.



spect should be paid to his Dignity, than to send a Beardless Boy to treat with him. Mr. *Shovel* returning on Board the Admiral, and having given Sir *John* an ample Account of what had hapned, Sir *John* was willing to make a second peaceable Essay before he proceeded to Extremities, and sent Mr. *Shovel* once more to the *Dey* with farther Instructions and Proposals. But finding much the same Usage and Return as before, the Lieutenant all the little time he was ashoar, made it his business to observe how the Ships lay in the Harbour, and to consider whether there was any possibily to Attack them there with Success: Having naturally digested all Circumstances in his Mind, and concluding that such an Attempt was feasible, and might very probably redound much to his own Reputation, and forward his Preferment, he communicated the whole to the Admiral, and offer'd to be the Person that would go in and do the glorious Execution.

Sir *John* being convinc'd of the Reasonableness of the Proposal, gave Orders that all things should be in a Readiness by such an Hour of the Night, not a Kettle belonging to any Sailor in the Fleet but was taken up to be filled with Combustible Matter upon this occasion; and Mr. *Shovel* on the fourth of March 1607; boldly, but with all the Silence imaginable, going into the Port with the Boats, found no great resistance from those on Board the Men of War, who, upon seeing of the fire, fled on Shoar, from whence however great Fire was made with Canon upon our Men, tho' without Execution: so that they went on with their Work, and in a short time burnt Seven Ships, which were all they had in the Harbour.

This being performed so successfully, and without loss, both Friends and Foes stood amazed at the Conduct of those who carried on the Enterprize; and Sir *John Narborough* himself was so sensible of Mr. *Shovel's* Service and Merit, that he owned and publish'd it much to his advantage, and particularly in his Letter to Mr. *Ricant* (since Sir *Paul*) then English Consul at *Smyrna*.

The King, after this, being engaged in no Naval War, at leastwise with any potent Neighbour, the Conjunction

Conjuncture was not favourable for the sudden Rise of Men of the best Merit; however Mr. *Shovel* about 1676, had the good Fortune to be made Captain of the *Saphire*, and about a Year or two afterwards of the *James Galley*, which, if I am not greatly mistaken, he Commanded about the time of the Death of *Charles II.* 1683: His Courage and Experience in Maritime Affairs, and the great want of good Sea Commanders in the Reign of King *James II.* put that Prince upon the necessity of imploying and advancing Mr. *Shovel*, as well as some other Officers, whom otherwise he did not so well affect.

The Revolution in 1688 gave Things quite another Turn than before: Not a Man in the Navy a greater Well-wisher and heartier Promoter of it than Captain *Shovel*, of which King *William III.* was soon sensible, and gave him marks of his Favour by conferring on him the Honour of Knighthood, and advancing him in Command.

Sir *Cloudesty* had been Cruising in the *Soundings* and on the Coast of *Ireland*, between the Months of *December* and *July* 1690; and Convoying King *William* on the 10th of *June* from *Hilake* to *Ireland*, to oppose King *James's* Progress and Pretensions in that Kingdom, he was very deservedly honoured with a Commission from his Majesty's own Hands, appointing him Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

He arrived from the *Irish* Coast in the beginning of *July*, with a design to joyn the Grand Fleet; but was prevented by reason the *French* were to the Eastward of him. And on the 10th of *July* his Majesty having received Information, that the Enemy intended to send upwards of 20 small Frigats, the biggest of not above 36 Guns, into *St. George's Channel*, to burn the Transport Ships, he was ordered to cruize off of *Scilly*, or in such Station as he should judge most proper for preventing that Design, and to send Frigats to ply Eastward and Westward, to gain Intelligence of the Body of the *French* Fleet; that so he might be the better able to provide for his own Safety: And they, upon meeting with Vice-Admiral *Killegrew* in his return from the *Streights*, were to give him notice of all Circumstances; that so he might likewise take Care not to be intercepted.

October.

He cruized up and down in the aforeſaid Station till the 21ſt of *July*, without meeting any thing Remarkable; and then the *Dover* and *Experiment* join'd him from the Coaſt of *Ireland*, with a Ketch that came out of *Kinſale*, on board of which was Colonel *Hacket*, Captain *John Hamilton*, *Archibal Cockburne* Eſq; *Anthony Thompson*, Eſq; Captain *Thomas Power*, Mr. *William Sutton*, and ſix Servants, who were following King *James* to *France*, in order to their accompanying him in his intended Expedition to *England*. They gave Sir *Cloudeſly* an Account, That King *James* took Shipping at *Duncannon*, and ſailed to *Kinſale*; but that not ſtaying there above two hours, he proceeded to *France*, with two *French* Frigats that had lain for that purpoſe a conſiderable time; and that he carried with him the Lord *Powis*, Sir *Roger Strickland*, and Captain *Richard Trevanion*.

The Rear Admiral on the 21ſt of *July* received Orders to ſail, with the Ships under his Command, to *Kinſale*, to intercept ſeveral *French* Frigats ſaid to be there; and being in the execution of thoſe Orders, near the River of *Waterford*, he had notice from the Shoar, that the Town had been ſurrendred two or three days before; but that upon ſummoning *Duncannon* Caſtle, they reſuſed all Conditions offer'd to them. Hereupon he ſent Major General *Kirke* word, that he was ready to aſſiſt him with ſome Frigats in attacking that Caſtle, and accordingly Matters being agreed on, he went in with the *Experiment* and *Greybound*, and all the Boats of the Squadron: but after the Caſtle had made ſome fire on them, they let the Major General know, they would ſurrender on his Terms; ſo that the next day, being the 28th of *July*, Governor *Bourk* marched out with about 250 Men, with their Arms and Baggage, and left 42 Guns mounted in the Caſtle.

Here the Rear-Admiral had Advice, that all the *French* Ships that been on the Coaſt of *Ireland* were ſailed to *Limerick*, as alſo all the Privateers and Merchant Ships, in order to ſecure the Retreat of their Army, if they ſhould attempt another Battel, and be routed: And the Lords of the Admiralty being informed, that they were gone from *Limerick* to *Galway*, there to embark for *France*, upon a Squadron of



October.

of Ships that sailed from the former Port, reinforced by Monsieur *Amfreville* with some Ships of the Fleet, they ordered the Admirals to send to Sir *Cloudesty* at *Plimouth*, (where he was arrived with part of his Squadron) 4 third Rates, 4 Fourths, 3 Fifths, and 4 new Fireships, which, joined with those with him, would compose a Squadron of 5 third Rates, 10 Fourths, 8 Fifths, and 6 Fireships; and with these he was ordered in quest of the Enemy: But other pressing Services suddenly calling for the Ships, Orders were sent to him, pursuant to the King's Commands, the 18th of *September*, to detach 10 of them into the *Soundings*, for Security of the Trade, and to repair to the *Downes* with the Remainder: Pursuant hereunto he left, under Command of Captain *Carter*, (who, with several Ships had joined him) 3 third Rates, 4 fourths, and 3 Fifths; and being himself off of the *Blaskets*, got advice, that the *French* Fleet had been gone from *Galloway* about a week; but that there still remained 5 Sail at that Place. Upon this he sent two Frigats thither, not thinking it proper to go in with the whole Squadron, because 'tis a deep Bay, and that a number of Ships cannot get out, but with an Easterly Wind. Those two Frigats return'd to him on the 26th, and brought the following Account, That on the 12th of *September* Monsieur *Amfreville* sailed from *Galloway*, with about 60 Ships and Vessels, whereof 18 were Men of War: That they took with them only a few sick Men, besides the Earl of *Tyrconnel*. Mr. *Fitz James* (natural Son to King *James*) *Bustlo*, late Governor of *Lymrick*, and about 3 or 400 *Irish*: That on the 15th they were joined by the *Grand Monarch*, and 11 more Capital Ships, which had been in the *Shannon* near a week, and could not get to *Galloway*; and that those Ships, having notice of our Squadron's coming, steer'd away right into the Sea, and not near the Coast of *Ireland*, tho' there was little reason to apprehend Danger, considering their Strength. On the 10th of *October* Sir *Cloudesty Shouell* arrived in the *Downes* with part of his Squadron, having appointed the remainder on necessary Services: and there he met with Orders from the Lords of the Admiralty, to proceed to *Plimouth* with all the Ships that

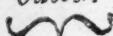
October.

were in a condition for the Sea, and from that Port to take others, with which he was to cruize in the *Soundings*, for Security of the Trade. Having gathered together what Ships he could, he proceeded with them to *Plimouth*, and left that Port the 3d of *December*; and in the *Soundings* chased several Ships, but could not come up with them, because those he had with him were foul. At length the *Deptford* and *Crown* took a small *French* Man of War, of 18 Guns and 6 Patereroes, called the *Frippone*, who had before fought 4 *Dutch* Privateers, and received considerable Damage, and had 30 of her Men killed and wounded: Her Captain's Name was *St. Marca*, who, with the Lieutenant, was wounded, and her Master killed: She fought very obstinately, and yielded not till the *Crown* shot away her Mainmast, and boarded her.

The Rear Admiral having ended his Cruize, sent some of the Ships to the Coast of *Ireland*, and others into the *Soundings*; and arrived in the *Downs* the middle of *January*, from whence he attended his Majesty to *Holland*, in the Squadron commanded by Sir *George Rook*. Sir *Cloudesty*, in the Spring of 1692, Commanded a Squadron of Men of War to Convey his Majesty to *Holland*, he being then advanced to be Rear-Admiral of the Red: He had a great share in the Glory and Success of the Sea Fight between Admiral *Russel* and Monsieur *Tourville* in 1692; for the *French*, after some hours engaging, breaking their Line, and *Tourville* being discovered to tow away Northward, when the Weather clear'd up; the *English* Admiral gave the signal for Chasing, and sent notice to all Ships within reach, that the Enemy was retiring; at that time several Broad-sides were heard to the Westward, and tho' the Ships that fir'd could not be seen, it was concluded they were the Blue Squadron, that by a shift of Wind had weather'd the *French*; but it prov'd to be the brave Sir *Cloudesty Shovel*, Rear Admiral of the Red, who had with wonderful Pains and Diligence weather'd the Enemy's Admiral's own Squadron, and got between them and their Admiral of the Blue; but after he had fir'd upon the *French* for some time, *Tourville*, as well as the said Admiral, came to an Anchor with

with some of the Ships of their Divisions, but could not discover one another by Reason of the thickness of the Weather.

Sir *Cloudesty* on the 18th of *March* 169<sup>3</sup>, together with Mr. *Henry Killegrew* and Sir *Ralph de Laval*, were made joynt Admirals of the Fleet, received Instructions from the Lords of the Admiralty to proceed to Sea, and without expecting particular Orders, by which Opportunities of Service might be lost, to use their utmost Endeavours to annoy the Enemy, and protect the Trade. The Number of Ships (besides *Dutch*, which was commonly 5 to our 8) appointed for the Body of the Fleet was 6 first Rates, 10 seconds, 28 thirds, 6 fourths, 4 fifths, and 5 sixth Rates; together with 17 Fireships, one Bomb-Vessel, and 4 Hospitals. There was at this time a great want of Men, and for the speedy raising of them, general Orders were issued (but soon after contradicted) for taking half the Seamen from the Privateers; but that the Fleet might be put into as early a Condition for Service as 'twas possible, 5 Regiments of Foot were order'd to be embark'd at *Portsmouth*; and that the Provisions might last the longer, the Ships Companies were put six to four Mens Allowance of all Species, except Beer; (which they was duly paid for) for there was not yet such a Quantity provided, as would enable them to keep at Sea so long as the Service might require. The Fleet arriv'd at *St. Helens* the 7th of *May*, where the Admirals form'd their Line of Battel; and the day after the Fleet arrived at *Spithead*, the Flag-Officers took into Consideration, according to her Majesty's Commands, what number of Ships might be proper for them to carry to *Brest*, and what might be attempted when there, and did resolve, That if the Fleet could be made up to 70, they would proceed to the said Port, and endeavour to attempt the *French* Ships there; and the Reason why they insisted on such a Number, was the Uncertainty whether the Ships from *Toulon* had join'd them. Another Council of War was called the 15th of *May*, to consider how the *Streights* Fleet, with the Trade to *Turkey*, might most safely proceed under the Conduct of Sir *George Rook*. Having debated the Matter, they were of Opinion, That if the *Thou-*  
*lons*

*October.*  *lon* Squadron was come out of the *Streights*, and join'd those of *Brest*, 10 Men of War, a small Frigate, and a Fireship, would be sufficient for the aforesaid Convoy, and the separate Convoy for Spain ought to proceed with them, and the Body of the Fleet accompany them both out of the Chanel: But that if the *French* were not joined, it was proper the whole Squadron should forthwith proceed with their Convoys. On the other Hand, if the *French* Fleet was join'd, and at Sea, it was judged adviseable for the main Fleet to proceed with the *Mediterranean* Squadron so far as a Council of War should think proper, when in the *Soundings*; but if no certain Advice could be got of the *Thoulon* Squadron's being come out of the *Streights*, or where they were, before the Fleet sailed from *St. Hellens*, it was determined that the *Mediterranean* Squadron (that is 10 Men of War, a Frigate and a Fireship) should remain at *St. Hellens* till Intelligence could be gain'd.

On the 19th the Lords of the Admiralty (in obedience to her Majesty's Commands) sent Orders to Sir *Cloudesty* and his Collegues to sail in Company of the Squadron bound to the *Mediterranean*, and of the *Virginia* and *Bilboa* Convoys, and that after they had proceeded with them as far as it should be judg'd requisite, they should order the *Streights* Squadron to steer such Course to *Cadiz* as should be thought most safe by a Council of War, with respect as well to the *Brest* Fleet, if gone to Sea, as to the *Thoulon* Squadron; and then with the Body of the Fleet to put in Execution the Instructions they had received.

A Council of War being hereupon called, it was determined, That the Main Fleet, and *Mediterranean* Squadron, should proceed together 30 Leagues W. S. W. off of *Ushant*, and that when the Admirals spread a Blue Flag at the Main-top mast head, and fir'd 3 Guns, Sir *George Rook*, as well as the other Convoys, should proceed, according to the Orders they had received from the Lords of the Admiralty. Now the Fleet being on the 4th of *June* 30 Leagues W. S. W. off *Ushant*, a Council of War was called of the Flag Officers, both *Dutch* and *English*, and 'twas then determined, that since they had no Intelligence of the Enemy, the Fleet should accompany



pany the *Mediterranean* Squadron 20 Leagues further, and then return to the former Station, and take up the Cruizers, and from thence proceed to the Rendezvous 10 Leagues N. W. off *Ushant*. So that leaving the *Streights* Squadron on the 6th in the Evening, they arriv'd at the said Rendezvous two Days after; during which time they met with no Intelligence of the Enemy's Fleet; but some Ships being sent to gain Intelligence on the *French* Coast, the *Warspight* return'd to the Fleet the 17th of *June*, with an Account, that she had stood so near in with *St. Matthew's* Point, as to bring *Brest* Bay open, and that neither Ship or other Vessel could be discover'd there, except 2 or 3 small Fishing Boats; so that the Admirals determin'd to sail off of *Scilly* to look for the Enemy, and from thence to repair to *Torbay* with 69 Ships of the Line of Battel they had with them, of which 45 were *English*, and 24 *Dutch*.

By this time every body began to be allarm'd, and very apprehensive of the Danger *Sir George Rook* and the Merchant Men under his Convoy might be in; so that the Admirals had Orders to put to Sea again, and to proceed to *Lisbon*; but alas, Provision was not readily to be had, and so the Opportunity lost: *Sir George* his Fate in the Bay of *Lagos*, where he fell in with the whole Fleet, is sufficiently known: The Conduct of 2 of the 3 Admirals was severely Censured, tho' I believe unjustly; the generality of the People always believ'd and concluded *Sir Cloudesly* heartily Honest for the Interest of his Country, and therefore some said he was pictur'd with his Hands ty'd behind him, even in a Neighbouring Country. The Misfortune of the *Turkey* Fleet had not long reach'd the Ears of the Court, before there were several Questions sent to the Admirals by the Lords of the Admiralty, in Reference to the Time and Place of their parting with *Sir George Rook*, and their not gaining Intelligence from *Brest*; but they adhered to the several Councils of War that were called upon this Occasion, and the whole Matter ended with examining *Sir Cloudesly* and others before the House of Commons.

The Descent in *Camaret* Bay having been concerted in 1694; and Admiral *Russel* being sailed with a great part of the Fleet under his Command into the Sound-

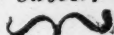


October.

ings, he wrote to Sir *Cloudesty Shovel* to let him know, that if the Wind continued Westerly, he had thought of coming to him at *Spithead*; but if Easterly, to tarry for him in *Torbay*: When he came with the Fleet to *St. Helens*, he found Sir *Cloudesty* had been very industrious in executing the Orders he had before given him, and settling the Matter as to the Imbarking of the Land Forces, supposed to be about 6000 Men, in concert with Lieutenant General *Talmaſh*, who unfortunately lost his Life in that Expedition.

Sir *Cloudesty*, not accompanying Admiral *Ruffel* with the Grand Fleet into the *Streights*; he shewed himself very forward this Summer in encouraging Mr. *Meesters* to go on with his Project about destroying the Forts at *Dunkirk*, but the same not being attempted till next Year under the Conduct of the Lord *Berkley*. Sir *Cloudesty* was engag'd in 1696 in the Expedition against *Diepe*, *Calais*, and other Maritime Towns of *France*; and those Places were bombarded with good Success. When the Assassination Plot broke out in 1696, and that we were threatned to be invaded by the *French* from *Calais* and those Parts, Admiral *Ruffel*, did by the King's particular Command repair immediately to the *Downes* to command upon that Important Service, where he arrived the 24th of *February*; and tho' he found no more Ships there than 1 first, 2 thirds, 6 fourths, and 2 fifth Rates, with 1 Fireship, a Ketch and a Brigantine, yet such speedy Orders were issued, and so diligently were they put in Execution, that he was joined in three Days following at the *Southsand-head*, by Sir *Cloudesty Shovell*, with 13 more, besides 11 *English* and *Dutch* from *Spithead*, and the next Day his Number was encreased by 10 Ships from *Plymouth*, at which time he was standing Eastward along the *French Coast*. The Fleet being in a few Days augmented to near 80 sail, reckoning into the Number small sixth Rates, Brigantines, &c. they came to an Anchor off of *Gravelin* the 28th with part of the Fleet, and the Lord *Berkley* lay between the Admiral and *Dunkirk*.

Sir *Cloudesty*, who was Vice-Admiral of the Red, was sent to view the Ships in *Dunkirk*, but found that nothing could be attempted with any Prospect of Success; and the *Dutch Pilots*, sent by Mr. *Meester*, being



being examined, they declared to him, That when the Tides were mended, if the Wind was from the S. to the W.S.W, and a fresh Gale, they would venture to carry such of our Ships a drew not more Water than 15 or 16 Dutch Feet, through the *Flemmish* Road, and out of the East Chanel by *Newport*, provided they did not Anchor: But if any Accidents happened, by the Ships Mafts coming by the Board, or other Interruption, they were apprehensive that they might be exposed to eminent Danger. The Pilots who came from *Newport* owned themselves ignorant of the Sands or Chanels about *Dunkirk*; so that it being concluded there could be no attempt there, with Probability of Success, the Admiral resolved to come with the Fleet to *Dover* Road, or the *Downs*, and to leave a proper Squadron to attend the motion of the Enemy's Ships, and Cruizers in other convenient Stations; which Squadron was put under the Command of Sir *Cloudefley Shovell*, who on the 23d of *March*, was joyned by three Bomb-Vessels, and then he called a Council of War, at which was present the Captains of all the Ships, as also Colonel *Richards* and Captain *Benbow*, who agreed, that it was not adviseable to Bomb *Calais* with the small Number of Mortars they had, but rather to stay till they could be augmented, and that more favourable Weather presented for such an Undertaking; but being reinforced soon after, the Place by Order of the Lords of the Admiralty was Bombarded, but not altogether so successfully as might have been desired.

It should have been taken notice of before, that Sir *Cloudefley* Convoy'd his Majesty Home from *Holland*, in *October* 1695, after the reduction of *Namur*; and his Majesty about *September* or *October* this Year 1696, having receiv'd some Advice, as if the *French* were making great Preparations at *Brest*, in order to a Descent upon *England*, he order'd Sir *Cloudefley* with a considerable Squadron of Men of War to sail towards and lie off of that Port; but at length it appear'd, that the occasion of this Apprehension, was only the Equipment of Monsieur *Pontii's* Ships, with which he afterwards sailed to *Carthage* in the *Spanish West Indies*.

Sir *Cloudefley* had again the honour in *April* 1697,

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to Convey his Majesty over into *Holland*, and also to Conduct him from that Country to *England* (after the Peace of *Reswick*) in the *November* following: He was imploy'd in the same Service in the Year 1698, 1699, 1700, &c. as Convey to the King in his Passage to and from *Holland*, and oftner attended him upon those occasions, than any Flag officer in *England*.

As Sir *Cloudefley* was not concern'd in the unfortunate Expedition to *Cadiz* in 1702, so he had no share in the Glory obtained at *Vigo*, in taking and destroying the *French* Squadron and *Spanish* Gallies. He had the good fortune in the tremendous Storm that hapned on the 26th of *November*, the same Year, to ride it out at the *Long-Sand-head*: Her Majesty in the Year 1703, was pleas'd to appoint Sir *Cloudefley* to be Admiral and Commander in chief of her Fleet, which was sent that Summer under his Command into the *Streights*: The Remains of the *French* Protestants, and several Catholicks were then in Arms in the *Cevennes* for the Recovery of their Religion and Liberties: The Admiral did all he could to send Succours to his distressed Brethren, as he was pleas'd with great Freedom and humanity to term those unhappy People. But there being no possibility of opening a Communication with them by Sea, he sail'd up as high as *Leghorn*, and coming to Anchor in the Road, he was saluted only from the Town with Five Guns, which he so resent'd, that he would take no notice of the Officer that was sent on Board to welcome them: But the City complying with his Demands he received the Presents of Refreshments which the Grand Duke sent him. The Imperial Ambassador, Count *Lamberg* residing at *Rome*, came Post to *Leghorn*, and being received on Board the Admiral in great State, his Excellence in the presence of the Flag Officers read aloud a Letter from the Emperor, importing that he made over his Right to the *Spanish* Monarchy, to his Son the Archduke *Charles*, and had proclaimed him King of *Spain*. Sir *George Rook* having the chief Command of the Fleet in 1704. Sir *Cloudefley* who held the next Post, had a large share in the Naval Fight against the *French* off *Malaga* in the *Mediterranean*; he began the Engagement with great Bravery and Success, and advanced

vanced, in his own Ship, within Pistol Shot of the Enemy before he fired a Gun, and soon made them give way; and he said however, in his Letter, that his own Ship escaped the best of any in his Division, tho' he never took greater pains in his Life to have been soundly beaten.

Sir *Cloudesley* in *January* 1705, being then Admiral of the White, was made Rear-Admiral of *England* by Patent, and few Days after Admiral and Commander in chief of her Majesty's Fleet: Tho' afterwards a Body of Land forces being to be taken on Board, the Earl of *Peterborough* was made Joynt-Admiral with him in the Summer Expedition, which ended very gloriously to the immortal Honour of them both by the taking of *Barcelona*, and reducing the whole Principality of *Catalonia* under the Obedience of King *Charles III.* Sir *Cloudesley* had been made one of the Council to his Royal Highness the Prince, Lord High Admiral, before he went out upon this Expedition, and continued in that honourable Station till his Death. He was not much at Sea in 1706. And as for his Service and Expedition with the fatal manner of his Death in 1707, they are already accounted for in the Body of this Volume, to which the Reader is referred: He Married several Years ago the Lady *Narbrough*, Relick of his good Friend Sir *John Narbrough*, with whom he had a large Fortune, which was vastly augmented by the Additions he made to it, and is become the Inheritance of his two Daughters and Co-heirs, he having left no Son to preserve his Name; which however, will be had in Perpetual Remembrance by all true *English*, and Lovers of their Country.

He was at the time of his Death Rear-Admiral of *Great Britain*. and Admiral and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Fleet, one of the Council to his Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark*, &c. one of the Elder Brothers of *Trinity House* of *Deptford-Strand*, and one of the Governors of the Royal Hospital for the Maintenance of Aged and Disabled Seamen at *Greenwich*. He acquitted himself in these Stations with an universal Reputation; and through the whole Conduct of his Life was honour'd for a certain peculiar Frankness and Honesty of Behaviour.

His

October.

His Body being brought to *London*, after having lain in State for many Days at the Queen's Expence, was convey'd from his late Dwelling-House in *Soho-Square* to the Abby of *Westminster*, where it was interr'd with all the Pomp and Magnificence suitable to so mournful an Occasion, and Her Majesty's high Regard to the Remains of so brave and faithful and Officer.

Dr. Freeman's  
Death.

On the 14th of this Month Dr. *Samuel Freeman*, Rector of the Parish Church of *St. Paul Covent Garden*, and Dean of *Peterborough*, departed this Life. He had the Reputation of being a good Preacher, and was once like to be a Bishop; many have severely charged him with the Guilt of a very avaricious Temper, from which I have found some, who had a pretty near Inspection into his Conduct, not only clear him, but on the contrary, affirm him to be charitably disposed, of which they produced some instances.

Mr. Petyt's  
Life, &c.

*William Petyt* Esq; born at *Storithes* near *Bolton-Abby*, not far from *Skipton* in *Craven* in the County of *York*, one of the *Malters* of the Bench, and late Treasurer of the *Inner-Temple*, departed this Life at *Chelsea*, near *London* the third Day of *October*, Anno 1707, in the Seventy first Year of his Age. Upon the happy Revolution, Anno 1688, among several Persons of eminent Worth and Learning, he was required by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal then Assembled at *Westminster*, to attend the Service of their House as an Assistant and was well received by their Lordships.

He was likewise by his late Majesty King *William* of ever Glorious Memory, made Clerk or Keeper of all the Parchment and other Rolls and Records within the Tower of *London*, a Place for which he was adjudged most worthy and fit, and did faithfully execute the same.

He was very well known to, and much esteemed by many Great and Honourable Persons and very Communicative to all, never denying his Labour or Advice to any lovers of Antiquities, as is acknowledged by several Lerrned Men in their Writings; and was a strenuous Assertor of the Antient Constitution,



tution, Laws and Liberties of England: And that his Labours might not be lost, he bequeathed by his last Will and Testament all his Manuscripts, consisting of about Two Hundred and Thirty Volumes in Folio, as also all his Printed Books of Law, History and Proceedings of Parliaments, to several Friends whom he made Trustees to see them kept entire for publick Use and Service; and likewise gave One Hundred and Fifty Pounds towards providing a Library for them.

At Chelsea he erected an Edifice for the benefit of the said Parish, containing a Vestry Room, a School Room for Children, and convenient Chambers for a School-Master.

He was buried within the Rounds of the Temple Church the ninth Day of the said October 1707, since whose Death his Brother and Executor, *Silvester Petyt*, Gent. late Principal of *Barnards Inn* hath there erected a handsome Monument to his Memory, with this Inscription.

Heic Juxta sitæ sunt Reliquiæ WILLELMI  
PETYT Armigeri.

Qui olim MEDII Alumnus fuit, Nuper INTERIORIS  
TEMPLI Socius, & Thesaurarius.

Rotulorum ac Archivorum in Turri Londinensi  
Remanentium Custos Fidelissimus.

Quam plurimis tam GENERE quam DOCTRINA  
Viris Insignibus bene Notus, & in Magna Æstimatione habitus.

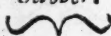
Omnia sua cum Amicis habuit Communia; Neque  
sane cuiquam Literarum Veterum Studio, vel Operam  
suam vel Consilium unquam negabat: Quod  
in Pluribus Eruditorum Scriptis apparet.

Municipalia Patriæ Jura, Historias, Antiquitates,  
Monumenta, Actaq; Parliamentaria Optime callebat.

Antiquæ Constitutionis, Legum, ac Libertatum  
Angliæ, Strenuissimus Assertor erat.

Et ne Operam & Oleum perderet, & Evanescerent  
Labores, Mundo Valedicturus, OMNIA sua MSS  
(quæ varia implent Volumina) Una cum Libris Im-  
pressis, Juridicis, Historicis, atq; Antiquitatum &  
Processuum Parliamentorum Monumentis (Quæ  
magno Labore, Studio & Sumptibus sibi comparavit)

*October.*



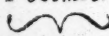
Amicis quibusdam Melioris Notæ in Fidei-Com-  
missio, ad Servanda Integra & Illibata, Ultimo suo  
Testamento, Publicæ Utilitatis Gratia Legavit. Qua-  
propter Locum certum, qui illis visus fuerit Maxime  
Accommodatus, eos eligere voluit, Et Centum &  
Quinquaginta Libras Bibliothecæ Edificandæ desti-  
navit.

In STORITHES prope Abbatiam de BOLTON,  
non ita longe a Vico de SKIPTON in CRAVEN,  
in Comitatu EBORUM Natus fuit; Ad Plures abijt  
apud Chelseam in Agro Middlesexiæ III<sup>io</sup> die Octo-  
bris Anno Domini MDCCVII. Ætatis suæ LXXI;

Neq; dum vixit, Ipsius CHELSEÆ Immemor-  
erat, sed Erigebat ibi ÆDIFICIUM, quod eidem  
Parochiæ alacri & libera manu dedit; In se com-  
plectens (quod dicitur) VESTIARIUM in Usus Pa-  
rochianorum, GYMNASIUM ad Pueros Erudien-  
dos, & CAMERAS Præceptoris satis commodas.

Monumentum hoc SILVESTER PETYT de  
Hospitio Barnardiensi, Generosus, & ejusdem olim  
PRINCIPALIS, in Memoriam Charissimi sui Fra-  
tris Posuit.

*November.*



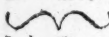
Lady Tur-  
ner's  
Death.

Death cut off the long spun Thread of the Lady  
Turner's Life, some time this Month: She was the  
Widdow of Sir Christopher Turner, formerly Baron of  
the Exchequer, and ought to be the rather mention'd  
in this place, because she lived about 101 Years.

Sir Ber-  
nardis-  
ton's  
Death.

About the middle of this Month died Sir Samuel  
Bernardiston Bar. a Gentleman of Suffolk, formerly  
bred to Merchandize in Turkey, having lived to the  
uncommon Age of eighty eight Years. He had for-  
merly suffered Trouble upon the account of his rang-  
ing himself on the Duke of Monmouth's side in the  
latter part of King Charles II.'s Reign, but since that  
has served a Member of Parliament for the County  
of Suffolk, but his great Age of late Years debarred  
him from publick Offices

*December.*



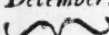
Ed. Gran-  
ville's  
Death.

John Granville, Lord Granville, made his exit from  
hence about the beginning of this Month. This  
Gentleman was second Son to Sir John Greenville, of  
Granville, the first Earl of Bath of his Name; and in  
his

his younger Years being bred to the Sea, he became in time Captain of a Man of War, and since that a Colonel: For the greatest part of the last Reign he run Counter to the Court, and made a considerable Figure in the House of Commons, being a forward and frequent spokesman there. Her present Majesty in the first Year of her Reign, was pleased to make him a Peer of *England* by the aforesaid Title; Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Lord Lieutenant of *Cornwall*, during the minority of his Nephew the Earl of *Bath*, the first of which Posts is now enjoy'd by the Lord *Rialton*, and the other by the Earl of *Godolphin*. My Lord *Granville* being Palatine of *Carolina*, and since her Majesty's Accession to the Throne, being desirous to shew his Zeal for the Church of *England*, he got an Act to be passed in the Assembly there, for the Establishment of Religious Worship, according to the Church of *England*, and for the erecting of Churches for the publick Worship of God, and also for the Maintenance of Ministers, and building convenient Houses for them. Now it being the fundamental Constitution of that Government, that no Person should be disturbed for any speculative Opinion in Religion, nor excluded on the account of Religion, from being a Member of the general Assembly, or from any other Office of the Civil Administration: Several of the Inhabitants petitioned the House of Lords against this Imposition, which put their Lordships upon Addressing the Queen to redress them, to which her Majesty readily agreed. My Lord *Glanville* is succeeded in the Office of Palatine by the Lord *Craven*. He had married the Marchioness Dowager of *Worcester*, but dying without Issue by her, the bulk of his Estate devolved on the Earl of *Bath*.

The Right Honourable *Robert Leke*, Earl of *Scarsdale*, resigned his last Breath on the 27th; he was also Baron *Deincourt* of *Sutton*, and Baronet, succeeded his Father *Nicholas* Earl of *Scarsdale*, &c. second Son and Heir of *Francis Leke* of *Sutton* in *Ledale* in the County of *Derby*, Knight, who was created Baronet on the 22d of *May* 1611, by King *James I.* in the 9th Year of his Reign; that Title then com-

Earl of  
*Scarsdale*  
Death 27.

*December.*  mencing, he being the sixth in precedence of those who at that time were honoured therewith. This Gentleman was advanced on the 26th of *October*, in the 22d. of the same Reign, to the degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Name of Lord *Deincourt* of *Sutton*, and in consideration of his exemplary Loyalty to King *Charles*, was created Earl of *Scardsdale* in the County of *Derby*, by Letters Patents bearing date at *Oxford* November 11th in the 21st Year of his Reign; which *Francis* Earl of *Scardsdale*, was Son and Heir of Sir *Francis Leke* Knight, and he of another Sir *Francis* Son of Sir *John Leke* Knight, Great Grandson of Sir *John Leke* of *Sutton* afore said, who was Great Grandson, in a Knightly series, all of the Name of *John*, to Sir *John Leke* Knight, Lord of *Cotham* in the County of *Nottingham*.

There are some Eminent Persons who made their Exits this Year, of whom I have been promised some Account, which are not yet come to my Hands, more particularly *Humphrey Hoddy*, D. D. A. Deacon of *Oxford*, and Queen's Greek Professor, who died *Dr. Hoddy.* at *Oxford* January 16. 1707: He was admitted Batchellor of Arts *October* 23d, 1679, Master in *June* 1682, and Batchellor in Divinity *October* 13th, 1684, and was succeeded in the A. Deaconry of *Oxford* by *Dr. Goodwin* Chaplain to the Bishop of *Oxford*, and in the Professorship, by *Mr. Milles* of *Christ Church*, now Lord Bishop of *Waterford* in *Ireland*, who having resign'd it on his Promotion to the See of *Waterford*, was succeeded by *Mr. Thwaites* of *Queen's College*. I am informed that *Dr. Mills* designs to give some account of his Life before his Greek Lectures which *Dr. Fane.* he is about Publishing. 2. *Dr. William Fane*, who died in *February*: He was created Batchellor of Arts *June* 16th 1664, of Divinity *November* 11th 1674, was Compounder for his Doctor's Degree in 1683, and on the 19th of *May*, the same Year, was admitted in Convocation, King's Professor of Divinity, upon the Resignation of *Dr. Allestree*. *Dr. Fane* was likewise Cannon of *Christ's Church*, and when a Convocation was called in the first Year of the Reign of the late King *William*, he was chosen Prolocutor in opposition to the most Excellent *Dr. John Tillotson*, late

late Archbishop of *Canterbury*. 3. Dr. *Dickinson*, a *December* very learned Physician, who died on the 3d of *July*, and whose only Daughter is Married to the noble Baron *Blomberg*, some time Envoy in *England* from the Duke of *Courland*. 4. Dr. *Thomas Bayly*, President of *Magdalen College Oxon*, who was made Doctor in Divinity *July 9. 1684.* and about the Month of *August* this Year died. 5. Dr. *Shortin*, born in the County of *Suffolk*, bred in *Cambridge*, and for several Years chief Master of *Merchant Taylors School*, who departed this Life in the Month of *April*, and is succeeded by *Thomas Parcell*, Batchelor of Divinity, who was before second Master. 6. Doctor *Walter Charlton*, a Learned and Ancient Physician, who wrote a Book called *Stonehenge Restored*, in opposition to a Treatise of *Inigo Jones*, who published a Tract about those stupendious Stones on *Salisbury Plain*: The Doctor was Learnedly answered by Mr. *Webb*, a Son-in-Law of Mr. *Jones*. 7. *William Sherlock*, Doctor in Divinity, and Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, who died at *Hampsted* in the County of *Middlesex*, *June 19th*, in the 67th Year of his Age. This Learned Divine was born in the County of *Surry*, had his Education in the University of *Cambridge*, and in time became Master of the *Temple*, where he preached many Years to that Honourable Society with great Applause: He was a good Advocate for the Church of *England*, against Popery, in the Reign of King *James II.* but upon the Revolution in 1688, did not much relish the Abdication, and having unhappily boggled at taking the Oaths for some time to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, but afterwards complied, before the term limited was expired: There was a mighty Clamour raised against him, as if he had been the occasion of the Ruin of many Clergymen, who had lost their Livings for adhering to his Opinion in that Affair: But *Quorsum hec?* Was there any Body bound to pin their Faith on his Sleeve? And if they did, they may thank themselves for it. The Doctor, upon Conforming to the Government, was made Dean of *St. Pauls*, in which Dignity he died. He wrote several Excellent Books, and some Things, that I think, are not so Intelligible, in Vindication of his



December.

compliance with the Change; he had Controversies with some of the Dissenters, and others with those of his own Communion, such as Dr. South, &c. who disliked his Notions about the Trinity, and found some other Faults: Notwithstanding all which, he must be allow'd to be a great Divine, and a most Excellent, Weighty and Edifying Preacher: Few Clergymen of his Time writ so much and so well as this Learned Person; amongst others of his Works these that follow were some of them Printed for W. Rogers in Fleetstreet.

Dr. Sherlock's Practical Discourse concerning Death, 13th Edit. 8vo.

Practical Discourse concerning Judgment, 6th Edit. 8vo.

A Discourse concerning the Happiness of Good Men, and the Punishment of the Wicked in the next World. Part I. Containing the Proof of the Immortality of the Soul, and Immortal Life, 2d Edit. 8vo.

Discourse concerning Divine Providence, 4th Edit. 8vo.

Sermons upon several Occasions, 2d Edit. 8vo.

A Practical Discourse of Religious Assemblies, 4th Edit. 8vo.

Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity, 3d Edit. 4to.

Present State of the Socinian Controversie, and the Doctrine of the Catholick Fathers concerning a Trinity in Unity, 4to.

A Vindication of the Sermon of the danger of corrupting the Faith by Philosophy; in answer to some Socinian Remarks, 4to.

A Sermon preach'd before the King at Hampton Court, June 1st, 1701. 4to.

*Concio ad Sanctam Synodum ab Archiepiscopo, Episcopis, & Clero, Provinciae Cantuariensis, celebratam Habitata in Ecclesia Cathedrali S. Pauli. London 30. die Decembris, A. D. 1701. 4to.*

An Exhortation to the Redeemed Slaves, who came in a solemn Procession to St. Paul's Cathedral, 11th March, 1701. 2. to give God Thanks for their Deliverance out of their Captivity at Machaness, 8vo. pr. 3d.

A Thanksgiving Sermon before the Queen, Sept. 7. *December.*

1704. 4<sup>to</sup>.

An Answer to a Discourse, Entituled, *Papists Protesting against Protestant Popery*, 2d Edit. 4<sup>to</sup>.

An Answer to the Amicable Accommodation of the Differences between the Representer and Answerer, 4<sup>to</sup>.

A Vindication of some Protestant Principles of Church-Unity and Catholick Communion from the Charge of Agreement with the Church of *Rome*, 4<sup>to</sup>.

A Preservative against Popery, in two Parts, with the Vindication, in Answer to the Cavils of *Lewis Sabran*, Jesuit, 4<sup>to</sup>.

His Sermons, in two Volumes, 8vo.

A Discourse concerning the Nature, Unity and Communion of the Catholick Church, first Part, 4<sup>to</sup>.

The Case of Allegiance due to Sovereign Powers, stated and resolved, according to Scripture, Reason, and the Principles of the Church of *England*, 4<sup>to</sup>.

A Vindication of the Case of Allegiance, 4<sup>to</sup>.

An Apology for writing against the *Socinians*, &c. 4<sup>to</sup>.

A Defence of Dr. *Sherlock's* Notion of a Trinity in Unity, 4<sup>to</sup>.

The Distinction between Real and Nominal *Trinitarians* Examined, 4<sup>to</sup>.

A Modest Examination of the *Oxford Decree*, 4<sup>to</sup>. 1695.

*I have before given a short Account of the Earl of Stair in its proper Place ; but the following Particulars concerning that Noble Person having been since transmitted to me, I could not forbear adding them here.*

Upon the 8th of *January* this Year died *John*, Earl An ample  
of *Stair*, &c. having compleated the 59th Year of Account  
his Age all but nine Days ; he had been very early of the E.  
in Buſineſs, and was look'd upon as a Man of a great of *Stair*.  
Spirit, and having given Proofs of his Ability at the  
Bar and upon the Bench, was made Secretary of  
State in *Scotland* by King *William* ; he continued in  
this Poſt ſeveral Years, till the Violences that were

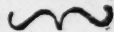
*December.* attempted against him in 1695, made him resign. Tho' he did not think himself well used by the Court, yet he shew'd no Resentment; but on the contrary, interpos'd to moderate the great Heat which arose in *Scotland* upon the Disappointment at *Darien*, wherein he and his Friends had considerable Stocks. The Weight he bore in the publick Debates, was sufficient to convince every Body that he might have been employ'd again; but he constantly declined it, and was resolv'd never to be further concerned in Publick Affairs than as a Privy Counsellor, yet at the same time not to omit his Duty to his Country, upon any Occasion.

His Inclination to the Union of the two Kingdoms

was unnatural and dangerous to both; and that an entire Union was the most likely to procure the lasting Tranquility and Happiness of *Great Britain*. His Father, the late Viscount of *Stair* was of the same Judgment, and had been employ'd as one of the Commissioners on the part of *Scotland*, to treat of an Union in the Year 1670; and was a promoter of the Prince of *Orange's* Proposal of Union in his Letter to the States of *Scotland* in 1688. The Earl of *Stair* was known to have had so great a Concern for uniting the Kingdoms, that he was blamed for having insisted to have the Settlement of the Succession in *Scotland* delay'd at that time, till something concerning the Union should be done. It was for the same Reason that in the Parliaments held in *Scotland* in 1701 and 1702 he oppos'd the Act of Security and the Abjuration, the first as being an intire Subversion of the Monarchy, with a direct tendency to a Rupture with *England*; the second as entering again into the same Succession with *England*, without establishing any Conditions, or settling the Union: But he readily concurred in the same Session of Parliament wherein the Motion for taking the Abjuration Oath was wav'd, that should Power be granted to her Majesty to name Commissioners for treating of an Union, pursuant to which Commissioners were nam'd, of which the Earl was one on the part of *Scotland*. That Treaty was broke off without coming to

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December.



to any Conclusion, and had no other Effect than to encourage Men well disposed to the Design, by letting them see it was practicable: It was happily resum'd in 1706, by new Authority from the Parliament of both Kingdoms. After the Treaty had been concluded by the Commissioners of both Nations at London, it met with very great Opposition in the Parliament of Scotland, and the Earl of Stair just lived to see the many Difficulties raised against it overcome.

All Sides agreed, That he had so considerable a share in carrying on the Union, both in the time of the Treaty, and in the Parliament of Scotland, that without him it could not well have been brought to a Conclusion: Nay, some of the most considerable Enemies to the Union, and to him, upon that Account, could not but own, that what he did in that Matter was from a perswasion that it was for the Advantage of his Country and the whole Island; and his Death was by some of these Men regretted, as depriving him of the Opportunity to assist in the improving of that Union he had been so Instrumental to carry on.

He had been all that Winter troubled with an extraordinary Cold, and tho' he assisted the day before his Death at the Debates upon that Subject, and had not been absent one Dyet during that Session, yet he told his Friends that very day, that he did not think he could live to see the Conclusion of the Treaty, as near as it was; and tho' he walked Home, and din'd very cheerfully with Company, and afterwards wrote with his own Hand several Letters, and some particularly to Great Men in England, upon the Subject of the Treaty, pressing the Improvement of the time with great Earnestness, yet about 4 in the Morning he complained of a Pain in his Breast, and in a few Minutes died very calmly.

The Earl was by all Parties own'd to be a very considerable Man; he was naturally Eloquent, which received great Advantages from his Practice as an Eminent Lawyer at the Bar; a long habit in Business, and a very Graceful and Manly Countenance and Person: He was very firm to his Friendships and Resolutions, and as he was Disinterested, he was free and round in his Sentiments, both to his Friends and Enemies; besides his Abilities for Publick

His Qualifications.

December.

lick Business, he had great Chearfulness and Contentedness of Mind, and being a dutiful Son, loving Husband, indulgent Father, kind Brother, and sincere Friend, was furnish'd with all the good Qualities necessary for a Private Life.

Objections fram'd against the Earl.

E. vindicated about the Proclamation for Toleration.

E. vindicated from the Affair of Glenco.

The great Part which he acted in every thing where in he was concern'd, drew upon him the Envy of Men of different Sides, some from one Principle and some from another. And as People are willing to colour Injuries done to good Men with specious Pretences, so there were two things commonly objected against this Earl, by his Enemies; the first was, That being Lord Advocate to King *James* he had fram'd a Proclamation in *Scotland* for a Toleration, wherein the King's absolute and dispensing Power was very highly asserted: But this Charge brought against him in the very beginning of the Revolution, was look'd upon as an Artifice of a Party who set up for themselves beyond all the bounds of Moderation, and who not finding that share of Government which they propos'd, turn'd Malecontents, and entred into a Conspiracy for overturning the Revolution Settlement; and indeed there could be nothing more contrary to the Earl's Character and Conduct throughout his whole Life, than a Charge of this kind: Besides, those who knew the Secrets of that time could not be ignorant, that the late King *James* did not want other Lawyers that favour'd the Toleration, and were wholly entrusted by him in that Affair, who pick'd out this high season'd Proclamation from certain Acts and Addresses of Parliament, wherein the Prerogative was screw'd up to a height, that was unnatural and inconsistent with Government; and there is yet extant a Letter from a then considerable Minister of State, who highly blames the Animadversions made by the Earl, then Lord Advocate, upon that Proclamation, as undutiful and unbecoming his Post, and withal tells him, that if his Remarks had not fallen into a very friendly Hand, he might have answer'd for them with his Head.

The other Charge against the E. was, that the Peremptoriness and Severity of his Letters, when he was Secretary of State, was the cause of the barbarous Massacre of the *Glenco* Men; a Matter of Fact, which, if consider'd



dered with regard to the Merit of the Persons, or their Number, was inconsiderable; but has been very much taken notice of by all the Writers of the Life of *K. William*, and others; partly because the Officers entrusted in the Execution of a Military Command, did not only exceed the Warrant they had, but broke in upon the undeniable Rules of Hospitality and Humanity; and partly because the Circumstances of that Matter have been greatly aggravated, to serve the turns of a Party for disparaging and persecuting the late Earl of *Stair*. The Matter was carried on with that Heat as to draw the late King *William* directly into Question in the Parliament of *Scotland*, which the Enemies to the Memory of that great Prince have labour'd to improve to his Disadvantage. It were too long to account for that here; as for the King himself, its ridiculous for Men of Common Sense to imagine that so great a Prince should have singled out a low and obscure mean Sept of Thieves, who could in no ways either be an object of his Vengeance or Jealousie, but as they were Enemies to the Government; nor can any Man of Candour and Ingenuity imagine that the Earl of *Stair*, who had neither Estate, Friendship nor Enmity in that Country, nor so much as knowledge of these Persons, and who was never noted for Cruelty in his Temper, should have thirsted after the Blood of these Wretches; and it is as little conceivable, how a Commission under the great Seal was directed to no Magistrates, nor Court of Judicature, nor to any Persons having Power and Authority by Law, to enquire into this Matter, for several Years after it was past, nor how these entrusted with this Commission came to tread the very Steps of the Court of Inquisition, in having taken an Oath of Secrecy amongst themselves, and having imposed it upon their Clerks; how they came to make use of different Tools to give light to that Matter (as they pretended) more especially *Roman* Catholics then in Rebellion, and *Glangary* in particular, the chief of them, and Manager of a great part of the Intrigue, who besides his Catholicity, is and was known to be one of the most obstinate Enemies to King *William's* Person and Government? Or how these Gentlemen came to adventure to take Testimonies concerning the Honour and Life of any Subject, and

December.

and much more of any imploy'd in his Majesty's Service, and yet most of all, which concern'd the King's Honour directly, without giving so much as an Opportunity to any Body concern'd to see that things were fairly and honestly done, or to justify themselves or their Friends? And yet all these Circumstances are no less undeniable and certain than they are surprizing.

When these Inquisitors had thus prepar'd Matters, Reports were spread of great and strange Discoveries, and then some Men out of Zeal for the King, whom the Enemies of his Government would have loaded with these Cruelties, moved the Parliament, that the Proceedings of the Commission might be laid before the House, to which the King's Commissioner was pleased to give very ready compliance. A just Deference to that great Assembly forbids too particular a Disquisition of all that pass'd upon that Subject. Thus much is certain, the thing it self being horrible, some Body was to be blamed, the King could not be charged, and indeed it is undeniable, that tho' his Royal Orders were given after the breach of a Pacification, and in very precise Terms, yet they did contain a Warrant for Mercy according to Circumstances, and it was not possible, that the King could know that his Troops were received hospitably by the People, whom that Warrant principally concerned.

The Blame then must lye either upon the Secretary, the King's General in Scotland, or the Officer that executed the Order; to lay it upon the Officer that executed the Order, where indeed it justly lay, was of no Consequence against the Earl of *Stair*, and did not answer some Men's Design: To lay it upon the General was hard, for truly he had been prevail'd with to furnish the Commission with a good many of the Earl's principal Letters, and the King's Principal Instructions. And though the dispensing of the Mercy mention'd in the King's Order did belong to the General, and so the excess seem'd more naturally to touch him, yet the report of the Commission lick'd him clean, for the barbarity of the Fact consisted in one Circumstance, viz. that Officers receiv'd in Hospitality for several Days, and kindly entertained by their Landlords, fell upon them unexpectedly

unexpectedly and murder'd them. Now the General being at *Edenburg*, and but lately return'd from *London*, the Commission presumed that he was ignorant of the Troops being friendly receiv'd in *Glencoe*. December.

It remain'd that the Earl, then Master of *Stair*, must be guilty; but seeing what was done against him was neither by way of Process nor Sentence, and was carried with so much haste, when he was in *Flanders* attending the King, that there was no time left for publishing a Case in his Defence by his Friends: And that a Case being Printed late that Evening when the Vote pass'd, and some Copies of it being deliver'd to some Members before the House rose, the Earl's Brother, tho' a Member himself, was fain to ask forgiveness of the House rather than be sent to Prison; which, to a Man sickly and weak as he was then, was present Death, besides abandoning of his Friend's just Defence. I say then, that what was done in Parliament not being done Judicially, nor by way of Legislation, and during the Earl's Absence, leaves the matter still entire; and not to enter into a detail of that whole matter, the Earl's Friends made the following Remarks.

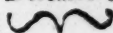
1<sup>st</sup> That the Orders for using Military Execution against *Glencoe* were not so much as counter-sign'd by the Earl of *Stair*. 2<sup>d</sup>. That all his Letters, as well those which accompanied the Orders, as those that preceded the Military Execution, made mention of the Power the General had to shew Mercy according to occasion, and that those Clauses of the Earl's Letters, were omitted in the Report of the Commission. 3<sup>d</sup>. That the Earl's Letter writ after the Execution, or few Days before it from *London*, could never be the Cause or Warrant of any excess, because it was impossible in Nature, that those Letters could come to the General, much less to the knowledge of the Officers entrusted with the Execution, seeing the Post in these Places with the best Expedition, must require 7 or 8 Days in coming and as much in going. 4 The warmth expressed in the Earl's Letters against *Glencoe*, being always tempered with a Power to the General to shew Mercy, could not so much as be the occasion, much less the cause of the Excesses committed: And the Indignation expressed even in the later Letters after

Particulars of the Earl's Vindication.

the

*December.* the Execution, was yet excusable, upon the supposition of his being ignorant of the Troops being receiv'd friendly in *Glencoe*, which was more natural and easie for the Commission to have presumed than that the General, then at *Edenburgh*, should have been ignorant of it. 5. Another great Circumstance which aggravates the barbarity committed on *Glencoe*, was his taking the Oaths: But as to this it's to be observ'd, that neither the King, nor any about him, had the least Intimation of it at granting of the Orders, and yet upon the Supposition that they might come in, even after the time for taking the Oaths, and lay down their Arms, there was Power for dispensing Mercy both in the Order and in the Letters that related to it. And in the next place it was unjustifiable in the Commissioners or Inquisitors concerning the matter of *Glencoe*, to pretend that they proceeded for the Vindication of the Government, and yet to draw their chief Lights from *Glengarry* and *Keppoch*, Persons notoriously disaffected to it. While at the same time they overlook'd the Council Books, where they would have found at large the Rise and Circumstances of all that matter, and that the King having entred into a Pacification with the Highlanders, then in Arms, on condition that they should submit and take the Oaths by the first of *January* 1691, and that this Pacification (which was traversed by diverse Interests well known to some of the Inquisitors) not being likely to have all the desir'd Effect; the King put out two very solemn Proclamations, intimating that after the Day none of the Rebels should be received into Mercy, but treated with the rigours of War; so that neither *Glencoe* nor any of them, had any reason to complain of unfair Dealing. 6. By the Story, as 'tis pieced together by these Inquisitors, it is very plain, that old *Glencoe* did not come in till the end of *December*, the Day indeed they thought fit to omit for Reasons best known to themselves; when he did come in, he did not offer himself to any one impower'd to tender the Oaths, but old Colonel *Hill* Governor of *Inverlochy*, who told him, he had no such Power. This Governor being the Person by whom any Order could be put in execution, *Glencoe*, according to his Cunning, thought that if, he kept a

little

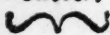


little Correspondence with him, without directly submitting to the Government, he should be safe, but to make all sure, he was forced to make a step further, and some Days after the time went to the Sheriff's Deputy of *Argyleshire*, where he took and subscribed the Oaths, and got a Certificate at the bottom of the Paper, of his having taken them of that Date from the Sheriff's Deputy which was intrusted with himself, and was sent by him, with his Son to be presented to the Privy Council: But they having positive Orders to admit of no Body after the Day, the Clerks would not receive the Certificate, and these were sufficient warnings for *Glencoe* to have made his Application to the General, or to the Council, to have his Case represented. But having some dependence upon his Intelligence with the Governor of *Inverlochy*, and as it appears being willing to play fast and loose, he was content to keep his Oaths in his Pocket, and to make a fair appearance of Friendship during the Winter, that he might be safe at Home till it was time to go to the Field. Nor will this subtilty seem any ways a thing extraordinary to Persons that are conversant with the Genius of that sort of People. In this State of Affairs some Foot were sent from the Garrison of *Inverlochy* to quarter in *Glencoe*, which does not appear to have been by any Order. These Troops *Glencoe* received with all the Appearances of Friendship, and the Officer having received his Orders during the time he was there entertain'd, had not Resolution or Honesty enough either to declare fair War, or lay down his Commission, rather than imbrue his Hands in the Blood of his Landlord and his Children, but chose to take the opportunity of an Order given by Persons wholly ignorant of the Hospitality and Submission of these unhappy Wretches, and executed it in a way that is for ever unjustifiable. In this, and this only, consisted the Atrocity of that matter, and had the enquiry been directed to find out truly where the matter lay, the Officers had received Condign Punishment; it's true, the Report of the Commission does charge these Officers for their Behaviour, but as the Report bore hard in laying the Blame where it was not, the King suspected the Sincerity of the whole, and nothing follow'd upon it.

Lastly,



October.



Lastly, The Keeneness and Asperity that appears in the Earl's Letters, proceeded from a cause very different from what his Enemies have endeavour'd to possess the World of, and the truth of it is, he had pretty good Reason to wish, that if the Highlanders should break the Pacification, and draw upon a whole Country the Severity and Cruelties of War, it should rather light upon an obscure small Sept of Tennents considerable for nothing but their noted Robberies and Murders, who being treated with the rigours of War, might procure an easie Submission from the rest. And the E. was the more concern'd, because he was thought to have a considerable part in advising the Pacification, whereby the broken and desperate Men in the Highlands, some whereof were in Rebellion, even before K. James went away, and had defeated a Party of his Troops, who were commanded to assist in execution of a Sentence upon a civil Contract, might be brought in to be good Subjects, and to have Liberty and Property in their Native Country: But for this Council the Earl was very liberally blamed by the Enemies of the Government, because it indeed broke their Interests, nor have they ever made any considerable Appearance since; and by others, because the thing was not done by them. And these People did not fail to sollicite the late King to Severities, and to disparage the Pacification, as being very Dishonourable; and upon that Occasion the Merits of *Glen-coe* were set forth to the full, and a certain Person was sent Commissioner to manage that Affair at Court, who was Witness at all the Deliberations before the Military order was drawn up.

To conclude, It is plain to any Man who considers the matter, that it must appear very strange, that ever the King or his Ministers should have been suspected accessary to so mean a Cruelty.

for the YEAR 1707.

I

## THE APPENDIX.

*The Representation and Petition of the Council of State of the United Provinces to their High Mightinesses, prefix'd to the Lists and Estimates of the Number and Charge of the Forces judged necessary to be employ'd by that State, in the Year, 1707.*

High and Mighty Lords,

Hague, Oct. 30. 1706.

THE Council of State being in Duty bound to conform themselves to the Practice that that has been all along observ'd ever since the Republick was establish'd, which is, when the Year is drawing to an end to make out a general List and Estimate of the Preparations and Charges, which the Circumstances of Times and Affairs may require the following Year, for the Security and Interest of the State, and for promoting the Welfare of their good Subjects; and to send a general Petition to the Provinces in the Union, for all those necessary Preparations and Charges; the said Council not to be wanting to this their accustom'd Duty, have at this time deliberated and agreed sooner than usual on their said general Calculation and Petition; because the State being still engag'd in a burthensome War against the Crown of France, and its Adherents; and the Campaign, tho' ended late this Year, being necessarily to be open'd again very early the ensuing Spring, the intermediate time ought to be managed with the greatest Application; Care being to be taken about many things that cannot be pro-

# A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

vided without much Pains and Diligence, and it being of the utmost Importance to the common Cause to prevent the Enemy.

Now the more clearly to make appear, High and Mighty Lords, what Efforts are necessary to be made for continuing the War the ensuing Year, and consequently what Funds are requisite for Defraying the Charge thereof, the Council have judg'd it proper, to offer the two following Points to your Consideration; first, what Successes the Arms of your High Mightinesses, and your Allies, have obtain'd since the beginning of this War, and in what manner; Secondly, What Use ought to be made of those Successes, for procuring, by the Blessing of God, as soon as may be, a good and firm Peace: Which two things will naturally shew the necessity of the great Demands made in this general Petition for the Year 1707; to provide for, and make good the Establishment and Estimates of which Petition, the Consent of the Lords the States of the respective United Provinces is requir'd out of Hand.

As for the Successes in this War, tho' through the Goodness of God, from time to time, they have been Prosperous, and some Parts where the Allies have had Engagements with the Enemy, have been very great and surprizing; yet those Successes were not gain'd without very great Difficulties, Toil and Hazard, and when gain'd, were often interrupted by cross Occurrences, and follow'd by unlucky Turns of Affairs. This Truth is fully evident from the Events of every Year of this War. In 1702. when the War was begun in these Parts, as it was before in *Italy*, the Enemy were, indeed, dislodg'd from the Frontiers of this State along the *Rhine* and the *Maeze*, by the taking of *Keyserwaert*, most of the Towns and Forts in the *Spanish Guelderland*, and *Liege*; and the Expedition by Sea against *Spain*, after much Loitering and fruitless Attempts about *Cadix*, was no less advantageously than luckily terminated at *Vigo*. But in the mean time we were not without Apprehension and Danger from the Enemy's Attempts on the Side of *Nimeguen* and *Hulst*; and the State was oblig'd for its better Security

Security to take more Troops into Service, besides the Recruits and Levies that were already made. These Progresses and Efforts putting the Enemy upon recruiting their old Troops, and raising new, establishing great Magazines on their Frontiers, and making all manner of Preparations to render themselves Superiour in Arms to the Allies in all Parts, your High Mightinesses, with her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, found it necessary in 1703 to augment your Forces with 20000 Men more: And tho' the Military Operations on this Side were not unprosperous that Year, particularly on the Lower Rhine, and the Maeze, Bon, Huy, and Linburg being taken; and tho' that Year the King of Portugal, and the Duke of Savoy, came into the Grand Alliance, yet the Affairs of the High Allies did not go on so successfully in other Parts. In the Netherlands about Maastricht and Antwerp we found our selves in very great Danger; and in Germany the Enemy had so great a Superiority, what with their own, and their Confederate's Forces, that early in the Spring, even before the Winter was well over, they pass'd the Rhine, and making themselves Masters of Fort Kehl, and other Places thereabouts, march'd through very difficult and barren Ways to the Danube, put the two adjacent, and not the least Circles of the Empire, and even the Archdukedom of Austria, and County of Tyrol, into great Perplexity, took (notwithstanding the Succours sent up by your High Mightinesses) the Fortresses of Brisac and Landau; and lastly, by their Advantages on the Spierbach, spread the Terror of their Arms to the Main and Moselle. The Campaign of 1704 was open'd by the Enemy on the Upper Rhine and the Danube, and to redress the Imminent Danger it brought upon the Allies, and prevent the fatal Consequences that were apprehended from it, your High Mightinesses, with her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, were oblig'd to send up a very considerable number of Troops, which had such Success, that a stop was put to the Progress of the Enemy; and by the great Battle of Hochstet, fought soon after that at Schellenbergh, all that was lost was recover'd, Brisac and Fort Kehl only excepted: But

in the mean time the Arms of the Allies had not  
 the same Success in other Parts, particularly in *Portugal* ; and in *Piedmont*, where besides the Reduction  
 of the Dutchy of *Savoy*, several Places were  
 forc'd to submit to the Enemy, tho' not without  
 putting them to a very great expence of Blood,  
 especially *Verue*, which cost them a hard Siege of  
 above six Months. These Successes, High and  
 Mighty Lords, gave us good Ground to hope, that  
 the Enemy, who in the Battle of *Hochstet*, and the  
 Siege of *Verue*, had in effect lost two Armies, could  
 not repair that Loss, at least not so speedily, as to  
 hinder the Military Operations of the Allies, the  
 next Year, on the *Moselle* and the *Saar* and Country  
 adjacent, where *France* is least fortified by Art ; but  
 the Event was very different from those Hopes and  
 Appearances. The Enemy took the Field first a-  
 gain, on the *Moselle*, with a formidable Army, and  
 posted themselves in such a manner, that the Army  
 which march'd up thither could undertake no En-  
 terprize of Consequence : At the same time the En-  
 emy appear'd Superior on the *Maeze*, so that to se-  
 cure the State from Disaster, the Troops were ob-  
 lig'd to come back from the *Moselle* ; yet that Suc-  
 cess attended them, that in a little time after the En-  
 emy's Lines in *Brabant* were forc'd. In *Spain*, by  
 means of the new Succours sent thither, who took  
*Barcelona*, the Face of Affairs was happily chang'd :  
 and on the Upper *Rhine*, the Arms of the  
 Allies broke through the Enemy's Lines about  
*Haguenau*, deep into *Alsace*. On the other Hand,  
 the Enemy reduc'd all *Piedmont*, the Capital  
 (which was threatned hard too) and two or three  
 other Places only excepted. And lastly, to come  
 to the Successes of the past Campaign, they  
 have in several Parts (by the Goodness of God)  
 been very great and advantageous beyond all Hu-  
 man Expectation. In *Spain*, *Barcelona* was reliev'd  
 and the Enemy forc'd to draw off, with the Loss of  
 almost a whole Army, and of a considerable Train  
 of Artillery, and all manner of Stores of War ; this  
 was attended by the Submission of the intire Princi-  
 pality of *Catalonia*, and of the Kingdoms of *Valencia*  
 and *Aragon* to King *Charles III.* as also of several  
 Maritime



' Maritime Places in the *Mediterranean*. In the Ne-  
 ' therlands, by the Glorious Battle of *Ramilly*, and the  
 ' Affright and Confusion into which it put the Ene-  
 ' my, three *Spanish* Provinces, and several great and  
 ' opulent Cities and Places in them, were likewise re-  
 ' duc'd to the Obedience of King *Charles III*; and af-  
 ' terwards several other Towns, as *Ostend*, *Menin*,  
 ' *Dendermonde*, *Aeth*, were with uncommon Vigour  
 ' and Bravery taken in much less Time than the like  
 ' was ever done before : And in *Piedmont*, the City  
 ' of *Turin* was in a most wonderful manner nobly re-  
 ' liev'd, and the Enemy before it routed, and with  
 ' great Loss of Men, Artillery, and Stores of  
 ' all sorts, forc'd to retire out of *Italy* over the Moun-  
 ' tains into their own Country. Yet tho' so great, so  
 ' surprizing, so memorable Advantages and Victories  
 ' were obtain'd, Affairs in *Spain* were first brought  
 ' to the greatest Extremity, by the Enemy's forming  
 ' the Siege of *Barcelona* by Sea and Land, and push-  
 ' ing it on with so great Vigour, that had not the  
 ' Succours sent thither arriv'd just as they did, the  
 ' Place must have submitted, to the Ruin ('tis to be  
 ' fear'd) of King *Charles's* Cause. On the *Rhine*, the  
 ' Enemy, before the *German* Troops were out of their  
 ' Quarters and recruited, with a considerable Body  
 ' of Forces rais'd the Blockade of *Fort Louis*, and af-  
 ' terwards retook *Drusenheim* and *Haguenau*, with a  
 ' great Train of Artillery that was in it; and gene-  
 ' rally recover'd all that was taken from them in those  
 ' Parts the preceding Year, and even straitned *Landau*.  
 ' In *Lombardy* the Enemy gain'd a great Advantage  
 ' over the *Alles* near *Montechiari*, by means whereof  
 ' they put back their Operations, and gain'd time  
 ' to besiege *Turin*, and press it very hard. From all  
 ' this, and also from the Affairs of *Spain*, seeming at  
 ' this time not to be in so prosperous a Course as they  
 ' were at the opening of this Campaign, but to re-  
 ' quire new Succours, it evidently appears, that (as  
 ' we said at first,) altho' the Successes of this War  
 ' have hitherto been very great and advantageous, yet  
 ' they have always been accompanied with great Dif-  
 ' ficulties, Toil and Hazard, and have not gone on  
 ' in such an uninterrupted Train, as might well  
 ' have been hop'd had the Arms of the Allies been

‘ Superior to the Enemy in all Parts ; and as those  
 ‘ Advantages could not have been obtain’d, so nei-  
 ‘ ther can they be purus’d, if any Diminution had  
 ‘ been, or should now be made, of the Force hitherto  
 ‘ employ’d against so powerful an Enemy.

‘ The Second Point, High and Mighty Lords,  
 ‘ which the Council of State think deserves to be con-  
 ‘ sider’d, is, the Use that ought to be made of all the  
 ‘ foremention’d Successes, for the Advantage of the  
 ‘ Common Cause, and particularly of this State. To  
 ‘ form a just Notion of this, ’tis necessary to reflect  
 ‘ not only on the Circumstances with which those  
 ‘ Successes have been accompanied, but likewise on  
 ‘ the present Condition of the Enemy, the Resources  
 ‘ or Means they have to repair their Losses they have  
 ‘ sustain’d, and lastly, the Diligence and Dispatch they  
 ‘ apply to the repairing of them. As for the Condi-  
 ‘ tion of the Enemy, it has been already shewn, that by  
 ‘ the Progress of the Arms of this State, and its High  
 ‘ Allies, the Archbishoprick of *Cologne*, and the Bishop-  
 ‘ rick of *Liege*, are clear’d of the Enemy’s Garrisons.  
 ‘ That several Provinces in *Spain*, and of the *Spanish*  
 ‘ *Netherlands*, are reduc’d to the Obedience of their  
 ‘ rightful Prince. That the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the  
 ‘ Principality of *Piedmont* are well near intirely reco-  
 ‘ ver’d ; and that there is great likelihood of further  
 ‘ Conquests in *Italy*. ’Tis also apparent, that *France*  
 ‘ must be much weakned, not only by the Diminution  
 ‘ of their People and Riches through the Persecution  
 ‘ of those of the Religion profess’d by this State, and by  
 ‘ the Removal thereby occasion’d of great Part of their  
 ‘ Manufactures out of the Kingdom ; but particular-  
 ‘ ly by the extraordinary Efforts they have made du-  
 ‘ ring this War, by the great Loss of their Experien-  
 ‘ ced Veteran Troops in the foremention’d Battles and  
 ‘ Sieges, and of almost an inconceivable Quantity of  
 ‘ Artillery and Stores of War ; as also by the frequent  
 ‘ Alteration of the Value of their Coin, and the  
 ‘ great Exportation of Gold and Silver Species occa-  
 ‘ sion’d by it, and by the low Value of the publick  
 ‘ Funds, and of the Mint-Bills. But, besides that the  
 ‘ Subjects and Territories of the High Allies in these,  
 ‘ and other Parts, have suffer’d considerably by  
 ‘ this War ; that their Staple Commodities are much

‘ sunk

sunk in their Value; that Trade, Navigation, and  
 the Fisheries, are not a little decay'd; and that it  
 has been necessary for exerting the utmost Efforts  
 to levy great Taxes, and borrow very considerable  
 Sums of Money, the Extent of the Dominions of  
 France is so great, and so many powerful Provinces  
 belong to that Crown, that, as our Ancestors at the  
 time of the Negotiation of the Treaty of *Munster*,  
 entertain'd a just Apprehension of the great Power  
 of that Monarchy, and were alarm'd at their enlarg-  
 ing their Dominions on the *Rhine*, the *Maeze*, and  
 in the *Netherlands*, and for that sole Reason consen-  
 ted then to a Peace with *Spain*; so the State, and its  
 Allies, have not only as much, but beyond Compari-  
 son more, and stronger Reasons to apprehend the  
 present greatness of that Power, and to agree upon,  
 and continue such Measures as may be most effectual,  
 and conducing to the maintaining and securing  
 of their Common Safety. If any Person, who desires  
 to be convinc'd of the Power of *France*, should  
 not think fit to consider what it was in the Time of  
 the Emperor *Charles V.* and with what Precaution  
 that Emperor, notwithstanding he was also King of  
*Spain*, and Lord of the Seventeen Provinces of the  
*Netherlands*, proceeded against King *Francis I.* who  
 had little more than one third of the Revenues his  
 present Successor has, and what Difficulties he  
 found in making War against that King; let him  
 come nearer to our Times, and taking things but  
 from the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Munster*, he  
 will find, that by the Cession made by that Treaty,  
 of *Brisac*, the *Suntgaw*, and Landgraviate of *Alsace*,  
 to *France*, their Frontier was extended to the *Rhine*,  
 and a Passage was open'd into *Swabia* and to the *Danube*:  
 That by the Treaties of the *Pyrenees*, and of  
*Aix la Chapelle*, and others subsequent to them, they  
 obtain'd the Counties of *Roussillon* and *Conflans* on the  
 Borders of *Spain*: That by the Cession made to  
 them, of *Thionville*, *Montmedi*, and *Danvilliers*,  
 they gained a Passage to the Archbishoprick  
 of *Trier*: That besides the Country between  
 the *Sambre* and the *Maeze*, they have since got all  
*Artois*, great part of the Dutchie of *Luxemburg*  
 and *Hainault*, and of *Flanders*, and a great Number

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of noble and strong Towns in them, as *Cambray*,  
*Valenciennes*, *Conde*, *Douay*, *Lisle*, *Ipres*, *Aire*, *St.*  
*Omer*, *Arras*, and many others (among which  
*Dunkirk* must not be forgotten, tho' yielded to *France*  
 in another manner, and on a particular Bargain : )  
 by all which Towns they have not only made for  
 themselves a strong Barrier, but dismembred the  
 rest of the *Netherlands*, and open'd themselves free  
 Access to them at all Times, having left the Bar-  
 rier stipulated for this State little more than the  
 Name. Add to this, their Acquisition of the *France*  
*Comte*, the greatest part of *Lorraine* and *Strasburg*,  
 a City, which alone, by its Situation, tho' it had  
 not *Hunninghen* above it, and *Fort Louis* below it,  
 would command the *Rhine* from *Basil* down to *Phis-*  
*lipsburg*, and which having the fertile *Alsace* behind  
 it, and an open Communication with *France* thro'  
*Phalsburg* and *Lorraine*, is always in a Condition to  
 give great Umbrage and Disquiet to *Germany*. We  
 forbear to mention all the Usurpations made by  
 that Crown since the Peace of *Nimeguen* under Pre-  
 text of Re-unions, and of the artfully forg'd Deeds  
 of the Chambers of *Metz*, *Brisac* and *Besancon* ;  
 What we would come to is this, that of all that  
*France* has either acquir'd by Treaties, or seiz'd  
 by Usurpation, since the Year 1648, they have  
 lost nothing, nor have the Allies conquer'd any  
 thing from them, but *Menin* only ; and on the  
 other Hand, they are now possess'd of the Cap-  
 ital City, and most of the Territory of the Arch-  
 bishoprick of *Trier*, *Fort Kehl* and *Brisac* : So  
 that the King of *France*, with respect to his Dom-  
 nions and Provinces, is, if not more, yet in Effect  
 not less formidable, than he was in the last War,  
 when the Emperor, the Empire, *England*, *Spain*,  
 and your High Mightinesses could not, without  
 great Difficulty, after 9 Years struggle, bring him  
 to equitable Conditions of Peace : And now, instead  
 of having *Spain* against him, he has under his own  
 Management and Direction the Kingdom of *Naples*  
 and *Sicily*, and most of the *Spanish* Islands in the  
*Mediterranean*, and along the Coasts of *Italy* ; the  
 Kingdoms of *Navarre*, *Galicia*, great part of *Castile*,  
 and the Trade of Wool there, *Andalusia*, with *Cadiz*

and *Seville*, together with the Lordship of *Biscay* in *Spain*; the Colonies, and the rich Treasure and Trade in the *Spanish West-Indies*; and the Provinces of *Luxemburg*, of *Namur*, and almost all *Hainault*, in the *Netherlands*. From all which it abundantly appears, how formidable the power of *France* still is, and that it deserves our most serious Reflection.

Another thing that deserves no less than the former to be consider'd, is the Resources or Means *France* has to repair its Losses, and how practicable they are render'd by the great Authority of the King, the submissive Obedience of the People, the great Extent and advantageous Situation of the Country, the Populousness of the Kingdom, and its Dependencies, the Genius of the Nation, and the Obligation (introduc'd by Custom) of the Nobility to go into the Service; also the Fruitfulness of the Soil, and the Multiplicity of its Products, which being vend'd chiefly in the Northern Parts of *Europe*, bring great Sums of Money into the Kingdom; as does also their Management and Trade in *America*, and will do more, if their Settlements at *Lima*, and other Places on the South-Coast of that Part of the World, be not disturb'd and hinder'd. From all this in general, the Constitution of the Kingdom, and the Experience of former Times, and even of this War, we draw this Conclusion, that how low soever *France* has been brought, whether by foreign Wars, in which even their Kings were taken Prisoners, or by civil Broils and Troubles, that Crown has been always able, in a short Time, to recover it self again, and gain the better of their Adversary; and especially, if by the Diminution or Slackening of the former Efforts against them they gain'd Time and Opportunity.

Lastly, the Diligence and Dispatch with which the Enemy apply themselves to their Preparations of War, for repairing their Losses, ought not to be pass'd over without Remark. Examples of the Advantages they have gain'd by it are not uncommon, and the Wars that preceded the Peace of *Ryswick*, afford more than one Proof of it; but not to dwell upon this Argument, we have sufficiently experi-  
enc'd



enc'd during the present War, one Year after another, that tho' the Enemy have (as has been already recited) been soundly beaten, and have suffer'd very great Loss, yet they have always appear'd first again, and with formidable Numbers in the Field. Even the mighty Defeats and Losses they have sustain'd the last Campaign, have not slacken'd, but quicken'd their Diligence; for, according to all Advices, the Enemies by raising great Levies and Recruits, by commanding the Intendants of the Provinces to furnish a considerable Number of Men, by remounting their Horse and Dragoons, by contriving and introducing new Ways to raise Money, and by making careful Provision of all other Necessaries, are endeavouring with the most earnest Application and Expedition to re-establish their shatter'd Armies, and broken Troops, and put them into a Condition of Service.

All these Instances and Particulars of the Enemy's Power, Resources, and experienced Diligence, and Dispatch; of the Difficulties and Hazards with which the Success God Almighty has been pleas'd to prosper the Arms of your High Mightinesses, and your Allies, have been accompanied; and the Vicissitude of Events that have been commonly experienced in War, and particularly in the present; do of themselves most evidently shew, that the only right use that can be made of those Successes, is without one moment's Neglect to pursue them, with redoubled Zeal, Application, and Vigour, and with an Augmentation, (if it can be done) of the Efforts that have been hitherto made, till the Enemy be brought to Reason. The ancient and modern Histories want not Examples of very great Advantages obtained by Princes and States, who have made good use of their Victories; nor, on the other Hand, are we without Instances, and those not ancient, of great Misfortunes attending Successes that have not been duly pursued, and rightly improved. And we ought the rather to have this always in our Minds, because good Fortune usually begets Carelessness and Supineness, and Men being elated with Successes, often conceive a meaner Opinion than they ought, of the Strength of the Enemy,

Enemy, and give the less heed to their Machinations and Intrigues.

The consequences of making the use we propose, will be, not only that the Conquests and Successes already gained will be secured, and be more and more extended and multiplied; but the Enemy will the sooner be brought to a good and solid Peace. A Peace, High and Mighty Lords, not existing only in Treaties, or depending on the Enemy's Interpretations, as were most of the former, and were therefore so lightly broken by them in Realities; such a one as being made with the Faithful Communication and Concurrence of all the High Allies that are engaged with the States in this War, shall, by removing the *French* Power from the Frontiers of the State, and establishing a good and safe Barrier, secured and corroborated with the Common Guarantie of the High Allies, last many Years.

*A Letter from the Pastors and Professors of Geneva to the University of Oxford.*

Literæ a Celeberrimis Pastoribus & Professoribus Ecclesiæ & Academiæ Genevensis ad Universitatem Oxoniensem Transmissæ: Una cum Responso, ejusdem Universitatis Oxon. ad eandem Literas, in frequenti Convocatione Omnium Doct. Magistr. Regentium & non Regentium lecto & approbato, Febr. 5. 1706.

Admodum Reverendo Domino Vice-Cancellario, & Viris Nobilissimis, Celeberrimis, Præstantissimis, Rectoribus, Doctoribus, aliisque Membris Universitatis Oxoniensis plurimum Reverendis.  
Oxonium,

Viri Nobilissimi, Celeberrimi, Doctissimi, nobis plurimum Colendi, & Fratres in Christo dilectissimi, SUMMO gaudio nos perfudit quod de vestra in nos charitate scribere dignatus est illustrissimus Præsul, Henricus Londinensis Episcopus. Cum enim accipissemus nos male audire, & Genevæ famam apud vos deteri, nomine vestro nos docuit præjudicatas esse & veteres opiniones nondum penitus

' nitus depositas ; & quæ in medium a quibusdam  
 ' allatæ erant nos non spectare, verum nonnullos qui  
 ' Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Disciplinam & Liturgiam de-  
 ' lectantes nomen nostrum præ se ferebant. Illud vero  
 ' a sententia nostra omnino dislitum esse noverat vir  
 ' Illustrissimus. Ira est Fratres in Christo delectissimi,  
 ' simulque plurimum colendi ; tantum abest ut  
 ' ab Ecclesia Anglicana animus noster alienus sit,  
 ' ut potius semper eam magni fecerimus ; nec nullus  
 ' nostrum dum in Anglia versatus est, ab ejus cari-  
 ' bus, aut sinaxi recesserit. Intercessit Pastorum no-  
 ' strorum, ac presertim Calvini & Bezæ cum illustris-  
 ' simis Angliæ Præsulibus, literarum Commercio ;  
 ' & quoties quanta esset vestræ Confessionis Fidei &  
 ' Liturgiæ apud nos existimatio palam faciendi oc-  
 ' casio sese obtulit, eam nunquam pretermittimus, ut  
 ' ex variis monumentis patet. Hanc hodie rursus ar-  
 ' ripimus, ut quod inter vestrum nonnullus aut ob-  
 ' literatum erat, aut penitus incognitum, amplius  
 ' non lateat. Eos ritus quidem habemus, quales Rei-  
 ' publicæ Gubernatio & Necessitas postularunt ; ve-  
 ' rum a nostris dissimiles nec rejicimus, nec in con-  
 ' temptum adducimus ; existimamus quippe in Je-  
 ' sum Christum fidem, in Deum & proximos amo-  
 ' rem, cultum ab omni Superstitione & Idololatria  
 ' remotum, quæ sufficiunt ad salutem acquirendam,  
 ' cum rituum diversitate stare posse. Optamus i-  
 ' gitur ut hæc Communionis & Charitatis Christianæ  
 ' vincula minime abrumpanur ; si enim inter vos  
 ' versaremur, libentissime accederemus ad sacra ve-  
 ' stra ; nihilque in votis magis habemus, quam ad  
 ' commune Ecclesiarum Evangelicarum Emolumen-  
 ' tum, Anglicanæ presertim pacem & decus, &  
 ' Papisticæ Tirannidis excidium, conjunctis operis  
 ' aliquid præstare. Quoties ad id aliquid nos con-  
 ' ferre posse judicaveritis, paratos invenietis ; cum  
 ' etiam ad testificanda que superius de mente nostra  
 ' expressimus. Ne dedignemini quæsumus istos sin-  
 ' ceri amoris & observantiæ vehementes affectus ;  
 ' neque enim intermorientur ; verum ad vota pro  
 ' vobis apud Deum sudenda indefinenter nos im-  
 ' pellent. Dabamus Genevæ, 7 Cal. Octobris  
 ' 1706.

for the YEAR 1707.

13

Viri Nobilissimi Præstantissimi,

Cultores vestri Obsequentissimi, ac Fratres in Domino, Pastores Ecclesiæ Genevensis, & in Academia Professores, omniumque nomine Anton. Leger Ecclesiæ Pastor, Philos. Profess. ac pro tempore Moderator.

Fabri, Scriba.

A Letter from the most famous, the Ministers and Professors of the Church and University of *Geneva*, to the University of *Oxford*.

Together with the University of *Oxford's* Answer to the said Letter: Read and Approv'd in a full Convocation of all the Doctors, and Masters, Regent and not Regent, *Feb. 5. 1706*.

*Most Noble, most Renowned, most Learned, Our much Honoured and most Dear Brethren in Christ,*

**T**HE Letter by which the most Illustrious Prelate, *Henry Bishop of London*, was pleased to acquaint us with your Affection for us, was extremely acceptable to us. For, having been informed you had entertained an ill Opinion of us, and that the Name of *Geneva* was become odious among you, he let us know on your Part, that those were Prejudices and antiquated Notions, not yet wholly extinguished; and that what has been published thereupon by some, did not concern us; but certain Persons, who rejecting the Discipline and Liturgy of the Church of *England*, pretend to act by our Example. But that most Illustrious Prelate knew this was a Thing wholly remote from our Sentiments: And indeed, most Dear and much Honoured Brethren in Christ, we are so far from having a dislike to the Church of *England*, that we have rather always had a great Esteem for her: Nor when any of us have been in *England* have we avoided her Congregations and Communion. Our Ministers, especially *Calvin* and *Beza*, held Correspondence by Letters with the most eminent Prelates of *England*; and we have never let slip any Occasion that has been offered to shew our Esteem of the Liturgy and Confession of Faith; of which divers Testimonies are extant. In like man-

ner

ner we embrace the present Opportunity, that what has either been forgotten, or is not at all known to some among you, may no longer be concealed. Our Rites are such as the Government of the Republick and Necessity required; but we neither reject nor despise those that are different from ours. For in our Judgment, Faith in Jesus Christ, Love to God and our Neighbour, a Worship free from all Superstition and Idolatry, which are sufficient to attain Salvation, may well consist with diversity of Rites. We therefore wish those Bands of Communion and Christian Charity may in no wise be broken: For if we resided among you, we would most willingly Communicate with you in Holy Things; and have nothing more at Heart, than in Conjunction with you to do something for the Common Advantage of the Evangelical Churches, more particularly for the Peace and Honour of the Church of *England*, and for the Destruction of the Papistical Tyranny. Whenever you shall judge us able to contribute any thing to that End, you shall find us ready, as well as to give Proof of what we have above declar'd to be our Thoughts. We desire you not to condemn these zealous Tenders of our sincere Love and Respect, which will ever continue, and incessantly oblige us to put up our Prayers to God for you. *Geneva Sept. 25. 1706.*

*Your most obedient Servants, and Brethren in our Lord, the Pastors of the Church of Geneva, and Professors of the University. In the Name of all, Anthony Leger Minister, Professor of Philosophy, and Moderator pro tempore.*

Viris plurimum Reverendis, Celeberrimis, Præstantissimis, Ecclesiæ Genevensis Pastoribus, & Academiæ Professoribus.

Genevam.

*Viri Celeberrimi, Doctissimi, Nobisque plurimum Colendi.*  
**L**ITERAS Vestras a Reverendo in Christo Patre Episcopo Londinensi ad Nos transmissas læti accepimus; Academiæ huic perquam gratas, quod prospectæ fuerint ad Academicis pietate, eruditione, atque



‘arque ardenti erga Religionem Reformatam studio  
 ‘eximiis; adhuc tamen gratiores, quod a sanctissi-  
 ‘mo illo Præsule nobis commendatæ venerint, quo  
 ‘Nemo aut Ecclesiam *Anglicanam* paterno magis  
 ‘affectu fovet ac tuetur, aut Exteras omnes, utcun-  
 ‘que locorum intervallis distitas, arctissimo tamen  
 ‘purioris fidei vinculo conjunctas, charitate magistra-  
 ‘terna prosequitur.

‘Plurimas Vobis, Fratres in Christo dilectissimi,  
 ‘gratias agimus, quod eas suspensiones, quas verba  
 ‘nonnulla diversam longe apud nostros ac apud  
 ‘Exteros Homines sententiam exprimentia, animis  
 ‘vestris infuderant, post mentem nostram plenius  
 ‘patefactam, absque omni cunctatione humanissime  
 ‘deposuistis. Pergite, Viri Optimi, sicut facitis,  
 ‘Nos Ecclesiamque nostram diligere, & de nostra er-  
 ‘ga Vos invicem benevolentia non dubitare: atque  
 ‘hoc Vobis persuassimum habete, siquid forte ab  
 ‘aliquo e nostris exciderit quod in *Genevam* aspe-  
 ‘rius dictum videatur, id non ad ullam aut Reipub-  
 ‘licæ, aut Academiae, aut Ecclesiæ *Genevensi* dedeco-  
 ‘ris labem inurendam designatum fuisse, sed ad  
 ‘istos solummodo e Nostratibus pertinuisse, qui  
 ‘cum ritus nostros impugnant, cum Liturgiam  
 ‘contumeliis proscindunt, cum a legitimis Ecclesiæ  
 ‘Anglicanæ cætibus sese segregant, cum Schismaticos  
 ‘conventus celebrant. cum disciplinam apud Nos  
 ‘tam Civili quam Ecclesiastica auctoritate stabilitam,  
 ‘labefactare omni ope contendunt, nefariis hisce  
 ‘sceleribus Vestrum nomen, ea qua sunt audacia,  
 ‘prætereundum non erubescunt. Quantum autem Vos  
 ‘a turbulentis istorum hominum ingeniis consiliisque  
 ‘abhorreatis, satis indicant plurima, ea quæ in The-  
 ‘ologorum Vestrorum scriptis extant Ecclesiæ An-  
 ‘glicanæ præconia: quibus non leve pondus acces-  
 ‘sit ex Literis vestris nuper ad nos allatis, quæ re-  
 ‘cens simul ac gratissimum Nobis exhibuerunt Vestrae  
 ‘erga Ecclesiam nostram voluntatis testimonium. Mag-  
 ‘ni semper apud Nos habebitur honorifica Vestra Ec-  
 ‘clesiæ nostræ comprobatio, quæ Schismati apud Nos  
 ‘late grassanti finem statim poneret, modo apud il-  
 ‘los, qui a nobis dissentiunt, Vestra tantum, quan-  
 ‘tum eam valere simulant, revera valeret Auctoritas.

' De rituum apud Ecclesias diversas varietate quæ  
 ' Vestra est, Viri Illustrissimi, eadem & nostra sem-  
 ' per fuit sententia : Id enim in Liturgia nostra, id in  
 ' Religionis Articulis expressum reperietis ; fas esse  
 ' unicuique Ecclesiæ in ritibus præscribendis jus  
 ' suum in suos exercere : nefas esse ut altera alteram  
 ' incuset, quod ritus a suis discrepantes receperit.  
 ' Alienissimum est a nostra charitate Ecclesias illas  
 ' Reformatas, quæ, ineluctabili necessitatis lege ad-  
 ' ductæ, a primæva Episcopalis regiminis forma  
 ' haud sponte sua recefferunt, tanquam legitimis Pa-  
 ' storibus aut Sacramentis rite administratis penitus  
 ' destitutas, rigida nimis censura damnare : a ju-  
 ' dicio hoc de Ecclesiæ Vestra ferendo longe semper  
 ' abfuerunt e Theologis nostris, celeberrimi, qui  
 ' peregre commorantes sacris vestris lubenter inter-  
 ' fuerunt. Sed multum dispar est Schismaticorum  
 ' nostrorum a vestra causa ; multum diversa nostra  
 ' de iis sententia ; qui cum nulla necessitate compulsi  
 ' legitimæ Episcoporum Auctoritati sese subtrahunt,  
 ' Genevæ exemplum perduellioni suæ obrendunt.  
 ' Vestro patrocinio adeo minime suffulti, ut Calvi-  
 ' nus Vester illos, qui *talem Hierarchiam*, quali nos  
 ' fruimur, *non revereantur, summaque obedientia ob-  
 ' servant, nullo non Anathemate dignos censuerit.*

' Id sane optandum erat, ut antiqua illa Ecclesiæ  
 ' per Episcopos gubernandæ ratio, quam Apostoli a  
 ' Christo ipso fidei nostræ Auctore edocti & pleniori  
 ' Sancti Spiritus mensura perfusi instituerunt per uni-  
 ' versum orbem Christianum etiamnum vigeret.  
 ' Hanc Nos disciplinam Auctoritate plusquam hu-  
 ' mana fundatam, ac divina providentia per Omnia,  
 ' quæ ab Apostolorum usque temporibus fluxerunt,  
 ' secula ad Nos transmissam, non *sine singulari Dei  
 ' beneficentia* retinemus : *quam quidem beneficentiam  
 ' Beza* Vester nobis optavit *perpetuam* ; Nos vicissim  
 ' Vobis ac Reformatis omnibus Ecclesiis communem  
 ' fore ardentissimis votis efflagitamus. Fælicius certe  
 ' Reformatorum res procederent, si qui eandem pri-  
 ' mævam fidem tenent, eandem etiam primævam  
 ' Disciplinam amplecteretur : Et meliori succes-  
 ' su bellum Papali tyrannidi indictum gereretur,  
 ' si contra impias, piisque omnibus detestandas  
 ' Pontificiorum innovationes conjunctis sub an-  
 ' tiqua

tiqua Apostolici regiminis forma copiis milita-  
remus.

Valeant apud Deum optimum illæ quas Vos pro  
Nostra, Nos pro Vestra sælicitate assidue afundi-  
mus preces : Christus Ille, quem *pro Sole, & Scuto*  
*Vestro* habetis, lumen pariter ac præsidium Vobis  
Nobisque propitius suppeditet ; Ecclesias Refor-  
maras plena luce illustret, easque ab omnium unde-  
quaque inimicorum telis semper præstet incolumes.

*Datæ Oxonii prid. Id. Febr. Anno Domini MDCCVI.*  
*In frequenti Convocatione Omnium Doctorum, ac*  
*Magistrorum tam Regentium, quam non Regen-*  
*tium.*

Ita Testor Geo. Cooper Notarius Publicus &  
Regist. Univ. Oxon.

the very Reverend, the most Famous, and the most  
Worthy the Pastors of Geneva, and the Professors of  
the University of that Name.

Most Famous, most Learned, and much Respected Gen-  
tlemen,

WE have received with Joy your Letter, which  
the Reverend Father in Christ, the Bishop of  
London, transmitted to our Hands. 'Twas very  
acceptable to this University, upon Consideration  
that it came from University Men, Eminent for  
Piety, Learning and an ardent Zeal for the Re-  
form'd Religion: But yet more acceptable, for its being  
recommended and handed to us by that most Holy  
Prelate, whom no Man outdo's, either in nourish-  
ing and maintaining the Church of England with  
a Fatherly Affection, or in a Brotherly Charity for  
all Foreign Churches, join'd by the strictest Bond  
of the purer Faith, tho' never so much separated  
by the Distance of Places

Beloved Brethren in Christ, We return you many  
Thanks for your singular Humanity, in having  
upon a fuller discovery of our Mind, forthwith  
aid aside those Jealousies which were instill'd into  
your Minds, by some Words that express'd a  
quite different meaning among us, from what they  
have in the Foreign World, Go on, Good Gentle-  
men, and pursue the Course you have begun ;

B b b

: Continue

' Continue to love our Church, and to entertain  
 ' no doubt of our reciprocal Benevolence to you;  
 ' and rest assured, That if any thing has drop'd  
 ' from our People, that seems to rub hard upon  
 ' *Geneva*, 'twas not meant to fasten any Disgrace  
 ' upon either the Republick, the Univerſity, or the  
 ' Church of *Geneva*; but related only to thoſe of our  
 ' Country, who, while they attack our Rites, while  
 ' they load our Liturgy with Reproaches, while they  
 ' ſeparate themſelves from the Legal Aſſemblies of  
 ' the Church of *England*, while they frequent Schiſ-  
 ' matick Meetings, while they bend their Force in  
 ' endeavouring to ſink the Diſcipline that's eſtabliſh'd  
 ' among us, both by Civil and by Eccleſiaſtical  
 ' Authority; are not aſham'd, ſuch is their Bold-  
 ' neſs, to colour thoſe wicked Crimes with your  
 ' Name. But how much you abhor the turbulent  
 ' Tempers and Devices of theſe Men, we are ſuf-  
 ' ficiently convinc'd by the many *Elogiums* on the  
 ' Church of *England*, extant in the Writings of your  
 ' Divines; and of this we have received no ſmall  
 ' Confirmation from your Letter that came lately  
 ' to our Hands, in which we have a freſh, and with-  
 ' al, a very welcome Teſtimony of your good Will  
 ' to our Church. We ſhall always have a great E-  
 ' ſteem for your Honourable Approbation of our  
 ' Church, which would quickly put an End to the  
 ' Schiſm that's now ſo rank among us, if your  
 ' Authority did but weigh as much with thoſe who  
 ' diſſent from us, as they pretend it does.

' We are always, moſt Illuſtrious Gentlemen, of  
 ' the ſame Opinion with you, as to the variety of  
 ' Rites in different Churches; You'll find it expreſs'd  
 ' in our Liturgy, and in the Articles of our Religi-  
 ' on, That every Church has a Right of preſcribing  
 ' Rites to her own Members; and that 'tis not law-  
 ' ful for one Church to blame another for receiving  
 ' Rites that diſſer from hers. 'Tis highly inconſiſtent  
 ' with our Charity to paſs ſuch a rigid Censure up-  
 ' on thoſe Reformed Churches, who have been driv-  
 ' ven by unavoidable neceſſity againſt their Will  
 ' from the primitive Form of Episcopall Government  
 ' 'tis inconſiſtent, we ſay, with our Charity, to paſs  
 ' ſuch a Rigid Censure upon 'em, as if they were

quite destitute of Lawful Pastors or Sacraments  
 duly administred. The greatest of our Divines,  
 who chearfully join'd in their Worship when they  
 travell'd Abroad, were ever far from passing such  
 a Sentence upon your Church. But there's a wide  
 Difference between your Cause and that of our  
 Schismatics; we entertain a quite different Opin-  
 ion of them, who, without the least pinch of  
 Necessity, withdraw themselves from the Lawful  
 Authority of Bishops, and call up the Example of  
*Geneva* to give Countenance to their Rebellion, tho'  
 they have so little Title to your Patronage, that  
 your *Calvin* pronounc'd those worthy of all man-  
 ner of Anathema's, who do not revere, and with  
 utmost Obedience respect such a Hierarchy as we  
 enjoy.

'Twere to be wish'd indeed that the ancient  
 Method of governing the Church by Bishops, in-  
 stituted by the Apostles, who were instructed by  
 Christ himself, the Author of our Faith, and in-  
 spired with a full Measure of the Holy Spirit, were  
 still observ'd over all the Christian World. 'Tis  
 not without the singular Benificency of God, that  
 we retain the Discipline, that's ground'd upon  
 more than Human Authority, and transmitted  
 to us thro' all the Ages that have been since the  
 Time of the Apostles. This Divine Goodness  
 your *Beza* wish'd to be perpetuated to us; and  
 we, on our Part, do most fervently pray, that  
 both you and all the Reform'd Churches may par-  
 take of the same. Doubtless, the Reform'd Church-  
 es would succeed better if those who held the same  
 Primitive Faith, did likewise embrace the same  
 Primitive Discipline; and the War declar'd a-  
 gainst the Papal Tyranny would be carried on  
 with more Success, if we fought with joynt Forces  
 under the ancient Form of Apostolick Government,  
 against the Impious and Detestable Innovations of  
 the Papists.

May the Almighty give Ear to those Prayers  
 which you put up for us, and we without cea-  
 sing, for your Happiness. May that Christ, whom  
 you have for your Sun and your Shield, graciously  
 vouchsafe to you and to us both Light and



## A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

‘ Strength ; may he at last shine upon the Reform’d  
 ‘ Churches with full Light, and ever guard ’em  
 ‘ on all Hands from the Darts of all their Enemies.

*Given at Oxford, Febr. 12. Anno Dom. 1706. In a  
 full Convocation of all the Doctors and Masters,  
 whether Regent or not Regent..*

Attested by *George Cooper*, Notary Publick,  
 and Register of the University of *Oxford*.

### *An Act for Securing the Church of England as by Law Established.*

WHEREAS by an Act made in the Session of Parliament held in the Third and Fourth Year of her Majesty's Reign, whereby her Majesty was Impowered to Appoint Commissioners, under the Great Seal of *England*, to Treat with Commissioners to be Authorized by the Parliament of *Scotland*, concerning an Union of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, It is Provided and Enacted, That the Commissioners to be nam'd in pursuance of the said Act, should not Treat of or concerning any Alteration of the Liturgy, Rites, Ceremonies, Discipline or Government of the Church as by Law Established within this Realm : And whereas certain Commissioners appointed by her Majesty in pursuance of the said Act, and also other Commissioners nominated by her Majesty by the Parliament of *Scotland*, have met and agreed upon a Treaty of Union of the said Kingdoms ; which Treaty is now under the Consideration of this present Parliament : And whereas the said Treaty (with some Alterations therein made) is Ratified and Approved by Act of Parliament in *Scotland* ; and the said Act of Ratification is, by her Majesty's Royal Command, laid before the Parliament of this Kingdom : And whereas it is reasonable and necessary that the true Protestant Religion Professed and Established by Law in the Church of *England*, and the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government thereof, should be effectually and unalterably secured ; Be it Enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with

the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by Authority of the same, That an Act made in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, of famous Memory, Intituled, *An Act for the Ministers of the Church to be of Sound Religion*: And also another Act made in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, Intitul'd, *An Act for the Uniformity of Publick Prayers and Administration of Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies, and for Establishing the Form of Making, Ordaining and Consecrating Bishops, Priests and Deacons in the Church of England*, (other than such Clauses in the said Acts, or either of them, as have been Repealed or Altered by any subsequent Act or Acts of Parliament) and all and singular the other Acts of Parliaments now in Force for the Establishment and Preservation of the Church of England, and the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government thereof, shall remain and be in full Force for ever.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That after the Demise of her Majesty (whom God long preserve) the Sovereign next Succeeding to her Majesty in the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Great Britain, and so for ever hereafter, every King or Queen Succeeding and Coming to the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Great Britain, at his or her Coronation, shall in the Presence of all Persons who shall be Attending, Assisting, or otherwise then and there present, Take and Subscribe an Oath to maintain and preserve inviolably the said Settlement of the Church of England, and the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government thereof as by Law Established within the Kingdoms of England and Ireland, the Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and the Territories thereunto belonging.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act, and all and every the Matters and Things therein contained, be, and shall for ever be holden and adjudged to be a Fundamental and Essential part of any Treaty of Union to be concluded between the said two Kingdoms; and also

## A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

that this Act shall be inserted in exprefs Terms in any Act of Parliament which shall be made for Settling and Ratifying any such Treaty of Union, and shall be therein declared to be an Essential and Fundamental Part thereof.

### *The Bishop of London's Letter to the Pastors, &c. of Geneva.*

*Much Honoured Gentlemen and Brethren,*

WHEN I received the last Letter written to me by your Body, I was at such a distance from London in the Country, that I could not return towards the Conclusion of the Year; and whilst I was preparing to send you an Answer, I was seiz'd with so violent and long Fits of the Gout, that at this very time I am not able to write to you with my own Hand. I am sorry that so disagreeable an Accident should have fallen out, which could make you suspect the Sincerity of our Affections. However, it is not so much an ill Design, but rather an unhappy Custom, which having not been able hitherto to be quite rooted out, among a sort of People, who either for want of Time, or of penetrating rightly into all the Qualifications, requisite to make all the nice Reflections upon the various Chances which our Time has produced: It will not be amiss for me to tell you, Gentlemen, that the Source of that Prejudice remaining among some against your Church to this Day, must be traced as far as the Reign of Queen Mary. Then one Goodman, with some other *English* Refugees, compiled in one of their Assemblies in your City, a certain Body of Articles concerning Discipline, which being maintain'd with much Heat by some Malecontents in *England*, caus'd great Troubles and Scandals both in Church and State in Queen Elizabeth's Reign. As to the Writers of those Times, who undertook to refute this pernicious Anarchical Principles, often make mention of *Geneva*, not only because these Articles were first hatched there by Goodman, and his Followers; but also because

it was judged that Mr. *Beza* likewise did support them too much; it is no wonder if some Persons, either of no great Judgment, or very little versed in what passes in the World in our Days, still remain now and then some remnants of the old Language. But Gentlemen, I dare give you my Word, that there is scarce a Person deserving to be taken notice of, either by you or us, who is not also lately satisfied with those obliging Ways you have made use of in regard of our Church; and who is not ready to discourage and disallow those disobliging and injurious Expressions. I can assure you in particular in the behalf of the University of *Oxford*, That the Governors and Heads of the Colleges are much dissatisfied with the Indiscretion of those that make use of such odious Reflections; nay, they have even given me Authority to let you know in their Names, that for the future they will take great Care, to the best of their Power, to prevent and stifle such like inconsiderate Expressions. As to what belongs to my self, Gentlemen, 'tis not needful to tell you once more how sensible I am of those obliging Assurances given to me both by you and the late Mr. *Tronchin*, of that due respect you intend always to preserve for the Discipline and Liturgy of our Church. I hope there is not so much as one of its true Members, but what is fully disposed to make it his utmost Endeavours to encourage you in these favourable Sentiments; this obliges me to desire you to rest assured of my Affection and my Services, and to believe that I am,

*Most Honoured Gentlemen and Brethren,*

*Fulham, Apr.*

*Your most Humble and*

*the 30th.*

*Most Obedient Servant and Brother,*

1706.

Signed HENRY London.

*The Pastors, &c. of Geneva's Answer to the Bishop of London's preceeding Letter.*

My LORD,

WE received but some few Days ago, the Letter which your Lordship has done us the

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Honour

Honour to write to us, dated the 30th of *April* last,  
 so that we have not been able to testify to you soon-  
 er, our Acknowledgment for the Goodness you  
 have had to lay our Interests to Heart, and recon-  
 cile us to some Members of the Church of *Eng-  
 land*, who had received Sinister Impressions a-  
 bout our Sentiments concerning the Discipline and  
 Liturgy of your Church. We have seen with par-  
 ticular Joy, the Effect which your Care, attended  
 with exquisite Piety and Charity, has had on the  
 Directors of the University of *Oxford*. We are ex-  
 tremely well pleased with the Regard they shew  
 to us, and we write to them this Day, to assure  
 them of the Esteem we have for the Church of  
*England*; of our Disposition to Communicate  
 with them as often as Opportunity may offer; of  
 the Respect we have for their Persons; and of our  
 desire to maintain with them such a Correspondence  
 as may conduce to the Common Good of the Pro-  
 testant Churches, and to the Honour of the  
 Church of *England* in particular. If these Steps,  
 on both Sides, produce any wholesome Effect, it  
 will be owing to your Lordship, in whose Power  
 it is to make Us enter into all the Engagements  
 you shall judge proper for the Peace of the Church-  
 es. Continue, my Lord, your Labours in so good  
 a Work, Heaven will bless your Holy Intentions.  
 We shall see more and more, the love of Peace  
 settled in the Flourishing Kingdoms of her *Britan-  
 nick* Majesty; and that Peace will, undoubtedly,  
 contribute to the Advancement of Truth and Piety;  
 the Destruction of Vice and Error, and the Pro-  
 pagation of Christian Liberty, oppress'd in many  
 Places by Popish Tyranny. We pray God, my  
 Lord, to preserve you so long, as that you may  
 see those Happy Successes, and the sequel of the  
 surprizing Wonders which Her Majesty's Glorious  
 Reign has produced: For what may not we hope  
 from so Happy Beginnings, and from Events  
 wherein the Hand of God is so sensibly to be seen?  
 We beseech You to preserve to Us that precious  
 Charity You have express'd for Us; and on our  
 Part, we shall never be wanting in any Thing

which



‘ which the Esteem and Respect due to your Lord-  
‘ ship exacts. We remain, My Lord,

*Your most Humble, and most Obedient Servants,  
the Pastors and Professors of the Church and  
Academy of Geneva. And for All Signed,*

*Anthony Leger, Pastor and Moderator.*

*Fabri, Secretary.*

WHEREAS by the Articles of Union between the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, which are agreed upon and confirmed by an Act of this present Parliament, there are certain Concessions made for the Advantage of her Majesty's Subjects of that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, in Matters relating to the Duties upon Salt, and other Goods and Merchandizes, as are herein after mentioned, whereby her Majesty's Subjects in *England*, Trading in Salt and other Commodities herein after particularly expressed, will be liable to great Disadvantages, unless Provision be likewise made for their Ease in the said Trade : We, your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament Assembled, being desirous that there may be as great an equality of Trade as is possible among all your Majesty's Subjects, do beseech your Majesty that it may be Enacted; and be it Enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all Foreign Salt that shall be Imported into the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, from and after the First Day of *May*, One thousand seven hundred and seven, shall, upon the Landing thereof, be Weighed, Cellared and Locked up in the Presence of an Officer for the Duties on Salt, under the Custody of the Merchant or Importer (who is to be at the Charge of the Cellarage or Store house) and such Officer as the Commissioners for the Duties on Salt for the time being, shall appoint, in the Port or Place where the same shall be so Imported or Landed; and that it shall and may be Lawful to and for the Merchant or Importer of the said Salt,

from

An Act for  
Ease of  
her Maje-  
sty's Sub-  
jects in re-  
lation to  
the Duties  
upon Salt,  
&c.

from time to time in the presence of an Officer for the Duties on Salt, and by Warrant or Permit, under such Officers Hand and Seal, to have what Quantity thereof his Occasions may require, not under a Weigh or Forty Bushels at a time, giving Security for the Duty of what Quantity he receives, payable in six Months time after the delivery of any such Salt, and in case such Merchant or Importer shall pay ready Money upon the delivery of the Salt, he shall have hereafter the rate of Ten Pounds *per Centum per Annum* out of the said Duties abated him.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if such Foreign Salt Imported, shall not, upon the Landing thereof be secured, as aforesaid, the same shall be liable to payment of Duties, and to such Penalties and Forfeitures, for not paying or securing such Duties, as if this Act had not been made; and that no Salt so Cellared and Locked up, as aforesaid, shall be removed from any Cellar or Place, without notice first given to the Officer appointed for that purpose, and without a Warrant or Permit for conveying the same, as aforesaid, upon pain of Forfeiting such Salt, and also upon pain of Forfeiting Ten Shillings *per Bushel*, and also upon pain of Forfeiting Twenty Pounds for every such Offence, to be recovered from the Person or Persons who Imported the same; and that every Carrier, or Person who shall carry, convey or remove any such Salt without notice first given to the Officer, and without a Warrant or Permit for conveying the same, shall be liable to the like Forfeitures of Ten Shillings *per Bushel*, and also Twenty Pounds for every such Offence.

Provided nevertheless, That where the whole Quantity of Foreign Salt, liable to a Duty, Imported in any Ship or Vessel, does not amount to Forty Bushels, the Duties shall be paid and secured, according to the Provisions made by former Laws; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

And whereas Salt carried Coastwise, is or may be liable to Waste, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Merchant or Person, who from

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and after the said First Day of May, One thousand seven hundred and seven, shall Ship any *English* Salt, or Rock-Salt, to be carried Coastwise (*viz*) from one Port of *England* or *Wales*, or the Port of *Berwick* upon *Tweed* to any Port of *England* or *Wales*, or *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, the Duties having been paid or secur'd to be paid, according to former Laws, shall have an Allowance made to him, after the Rate of three Bushels for every Forty Bushels of *English* White Salt, and after the Rate of one Bushel and an half for ever Forty Bushels of *English* Rock salt so shipped to be carried Coastwise, and proportionably for a greater or less Quantity, in Consideration of the ordinary Waste in the carriage thereof, which Allowance shall be made but once for the same Salt, altho' such Salt be carried from several Ports Coastwise, as aforesaid, and the proper Officer of the Port where such Salt or Rock-Salt shall be first Shipped to be carried Coastwise, shall not only express the said Allowance on the Coast-Cocquet or Transire for the same, but also give *gratis* to the said Merchant, or other Person there Shipping the same, a Certificate under Hand and Seal, of the Number of Bushels of Salt so Shipped, and how much the Allowance hereby directed to be made at the Rates aforesaid doth amount to, which Certificate being produced to the Officer who first received the Duties of the said Salt, or took security for the same, the Officer last mentioned shall repay so much Money as he received for the Duties of the said Salt, or Rock-Salt, as is to be allowed for Waste, as aforesaid; and if the Duties thereof shall not then have been paid in Money, then the said Officer shall discount the said Allowance for Waste on the said Security.

And it is hereby Enacted, That in all Cases where, by the former Laws relating to the Duties on Salt, the time for the payment of the Duties on Rock-Salt is appointed to be Nine Months, there shall be Twelve Months time allowed instead of the said Nine Months; and where the time for payment of the Duties on other *English* Salt is by the said former Laws appointed to be six Months, there shall be Nine Months time allowed instead of the said Six Months; and the Securities and Discounts for  
prompt

prompt payment after the said First Day of *May* next, shall be regulated accordingly.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for all White-Herrings which shall, from and after the said First Day of *May*, One thousand seven hundred and seven, be Exported from any Port or Place in the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, to Parts beyond the Seas, by any Person or Persons whatsoever, there shall be the like Allowances as are to be made upon the Exportation of White-Herrings from *Scotland*, to be paid by the Officer appointed to Collect the Duties upon Salt in the same Port from whence any such Herrings shall be Exported, within thirty Days after Demand thereof, on a Debenture to be prepared by the Collector of the Customs where such Herrings shall be Entred out for Exportation, and verified by the Person executing the Office of Searcher in such Port, as to the Quantity of Herrings actually Shipped, and that the same were well Cured and Merchantable, and full Packed, and that the Oath of the Exporter or Agent be first taken, before the Principal Officers of the said Port, before the Debenture be allowed, who are hereby requir'd and empower'd to give the said Oath, that the Herrings in such Debenture mentioned were cured with Salt, for which the Duties have been paid, and not drawn back, and the same is really Exported to Parts beyond the Seas, and not Relanded or intended to be Relanded in *England*, *Wales*, or *Berwick* upon *Tweed*; for which Debenture no Fee or Reward shall be taken; and in case the Officer hereby directed to pay such Debenture, shall not have sufficient Money in his Hands to pay the same, then upon Certificate thereof by him made (which Certificate he is hereby required to give the Party *gratis*) the Principal Commissioners for managing her Majesty's Revenue of Excise upon Salt for the time being, shall be chargeable with the said payment, to be made in course out of the first Money in their Hands arising out of the Duties upon Salt; and that it shall and may be Lawful for the Officers of the said Duties on Salt, in the several and respective Ports of the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*,

*Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, upon the Exportation of any Herrings, as aforesaid, and before the same shall be laid on board for Exportation, to mark any Cask, Barrel or other Vessel wherein any such Herrings shall be Exported, to the intent it may be known that such Herrings have been Exported, and Allowances obtained on Exportation thereof, in case the same, or any part thereof, shall be Re-landed or Re-imported, all the said Herrings so Re-landed or Re-imported, shall be Forfeited and Lost, and Twenty Shillings per Barrel for ever Barrel thereof, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser Quantity, to be recovered of the Importer or Proprietor thereof.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for every Barrel of salted Beef or Pork, which shall be Exported for Sale from any Port of this Kingdom, Dominion of *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, to Parts beyond the Seas, after the said First Day of *May*, One thousand seven hundred and seven, by any Person or Persons whatsoever, there shall be for each Barrel the like Allowances as are to be allowed upon Exportation of such Beef and Pork Exported from *Scotland*, which Allowance shall be paid by the Officers appointed to collect the Duties upon Salt, in the same Port from which any such Beef or Pork shall be Exported, within Thirty Days after Demand thereof, on a Debenture to be prepared by the Collector of the Customs where such Beef or Pork shall be Entred out for Exportation, and Verified by the Person executing the Office of Searcher in such Port, as to the Quantity of Beef and Pork actually shipped for Sale, and that the same is Good and Merchantable, and that the Oath of the Exporter or Agent be first taken before the Principal Officers of the said Port, before the Debenture be allowed, who are hereby required and empowered to give the said Oath: That the Beef or Pork in such Debenture mentioned, was salted with Salt, for which the Duties had been paid, and not drawn back, and that the same is really Exported to Parts beyond the Seas for Sale, and that any part thereof was not spent, or intended to be spent for the Ships Use, and was not Re-landed, or intended



to be Re-landed ; for which Debenture no Fee or Reward shall be taken : And in case the Officer hereby directed to pay such Debenture, shall not have sufficient Money in his Hands to pay the same, then upon Certificate thereof by him made (which Certificate he is hereby required to give the Party *gratis*) the Principal Commissioners for Managing her Majesties Revenues of Excise upon Salt for the time being, shall be chargeable with the said payment, to be in course out of the first Money in their Hands arising out of the Duties upon Salt ; and that it shall and may be Lawful for the Officers for the said Duties on Salt, in the several and respective Ports of the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, upon the Exportation of any Beef or Pork, and before the same shall be laid on Board for the Exportation, to mark any Cask, Barrel or other Vessel wherein any such Beef or Pork shall be Exported, to the Intent it may be known that such Beef or Pork has been Exported, and Allowances obtained on Exportation thereof, in case the same, or any part thereof, shall be Re-landed or Re-imported.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Beef or Pork shall, after the same shall be Exported, be Re-landed or Re-imported, all the said Beef or Pork so Re-landed or Re-imported shall be forfeited and lost, and Forty Shillings *per* Barrel for every Barrel thereof, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser Quantity, to be recovered of the Importer or Proprietor thereof.

And whereas by the aforesaid Articles of Union, it is provided, That from and after the Union there shall be certain Allowances for all Oatmeal, and Grain called Beer, Exported from *Scotland* ; be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for all Oatmeal, and Grain called Beer *alias* Bigg, which from and after the said First Day of *May*, One thousand seven hundred and seven, shall be Exported from any Port of this Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, to Parts beyond the Seas, by any Merchant or other Person or Persons whatsoever, there shall be the like *Premium* given upon the Exportation thereof,

as is to be given upon Exportation of Oatmeal and Beer from *Scotland*; such Merchant or other Person first bringing a Certificate in Writing under his or their Hands, containing the Quantity of such Oatmeal, or Beer *alias* Bigg, so Shipped, to the Collector or other Person appointed, or to be appointed for the time being, to Collect the Duties or Rates arising by Customs within any such Port, and making Proof of such Certificate by one or more Creditable Person or Persons upon their Oaths (which Oaths the said Collector, or other Person, is hereby Authorized and Required to Administer) and giving Bond of the Sum of Ten Pounds at least for ever Tun of Oatmeal so Shipped, consisting of Twenty hundred Weight, and for every Forty Bushels of Beer *alias* Bigg so Shipped, and so proportionable for a greater or lesser Quantity, That the same shall be Exported to Parts beyond the Seas, and not to be Re-landed; which *Premium* every Merchant, or other Person, so Shipping off any such Oatmeal, or Beer *alias* Bigg, and giving Certificate and Bond, as aforesaid, shall have and receive from such Collector, or other Person, as aforesaid, in any Port respectively where the same shall be so Shipped, out of her Majesty's Revenue of the Customs, and upon Certificate returned under the Common Seal of the Chief Magistrate in any Place or Places beyond the Seas, or under the Hands and Seals of two known *English* Merchants upon the Place, that such Oatmeal or Beer *alias* Bigg, was there Landed, or upon Proof by Creditable Persons that such Oatmeal, or Beer *alias* Bigg, was taken by Enemies, or perished in the Seas; which Proof being made, or Certificate delivered to the Collector or other Person, who took Bond, as aforesaid, the said Bond shall be delivered up to such Merchant, or other Person, or his Order, to be Cancelled without any Fee for the same.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Penalties and Forfeitures given by this or any former Law relating to the Duties of Excise upon Salt, shall be distributed in manner following; (that is to say) one moiety thereof to the Officer or Officers who shall Seize, Sue or Inform for the same,

same, to be Recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information in any of her Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, and it is hereby Declared, That all and every Person and Persons, who shall have Exported any Salt, or Rock-Salt, out of the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, and Landed the same in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, although the same was Entred in *England*, on the Exportation thereof, for other Foreign Parts, and afterwards Landed in *Ireland*, such Person or Persons having so Landed the same in *Ireland*, shall be Entitled to a Debenture or Drawback of the said Duty of such Salt, notwithstanding the same was Entred for other Foreign Parts: And all Suits or Prosecutions Commenced, or to be Commenced against any such Person or Persons having Exported such Salt or Rock-Salt for Foreign Parts, and Landed the same, as aforesaid, shall cease and determine.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said First Day of *May*, One thousand seven hundred and seven, there shall be no Debenture made out or Drawback allowed for any Salt, or Rock-Salt Landed in *Ireland*, after the said First Day of *May*, One thousand seven hundred and seven, unless the Entry of the Salt at Exportation, be made for some Port in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

And whereas White-Salt and Rock-Salt in the Exportation from *England* to *Ireland*, are liable to Waste; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said First Day of *May*, upon producing such a Certificate as is by Law required, from the Collector and proper Officers of the Port or Place in *Ireland*, of the Quantity of what White-Salt and Rock Salt was there Landed, the Exporter or Proprietor of such White-Salt and Rock-Salt, shall have an Allowance of Four Bushels for every Forty Bushels of White-Salt, and of two for every Forty Bushels of Rock-Salt put upon Board in *England*, in order to be Exported to *Ireland*, in Consideration of the ordinary Waste in the

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the Carriage thereof; and a Debenture or Debentures shall be issued out *gratis* accordingly, by the Collector or proper Officer of the Port or Place in England, from whence such White-Salt or Rock-Salt was Exported, and the same shall be allowed or paid to the Exporter or Proprietor, in like manner as Debentures, are or shall be payable for Salt Exported.

And whereas by Act of Parliament made in the First Year of the Reign of the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, of Blessed Memory, Intituled, *An Act for the Encouraging of the Exportation of Corn*, It was amongst other things thereby Enacted, That every such Merchant by the said Act described, Shipping any Malt or Barley, Rye or Wheat, and giving Certificate and Bond, as the said Act directs, shall have and receive from the Farmers, Commissioners, Collectors, or other Persons appointed, or to be appointed for the time being, to collect the Duties and Rates arising by Customs, within any such Port where the said Corn shall be Shipped off, for every Quarter of Barley or Malt, Ground or Unground, Two Shillings and Six Pence; for every Quarter of Rye, Ground or Unground, Three Shillings and Six Pence; for every Quarter of Wheat, Ground or Unground, Five Shillings: And whereas since the making of the said Act, there have been divers Quantities of Malt made of Wheat, some part whereof have been Exported, and some Doubts have arisen touching the Bounty Money to be paid upon the Exportation thereof, to the Discouragement of the Exportation of Corn, and for Clearing thereof, and for preventing future Disputes touching the same: Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Merchant or other Person Exporting Malt made of Wheat, from and after the said First Day of May, One thousand seven hundred and seven, shall have and receive of the said Farmers, Commissioners, or Persons aforesaid, Five Shillings for every Quarter of Malt made of Wheat; or Wheat-Malt, Ground or Unground, to be paid by the Respective Persons in the said recited Act mentioned.

And whereas by the several Acts of Parliament for laying Duties on Rock Salt, and Salt Refined from Rock-Salt, the Exporters of the same Draw back more Money from the Salt-Revenue than they pay to her Majesty; for prevention thereof, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said First Day of May, One thousand seven hundred and seven, no Person or Persons, who shall Export Rock-Salt, or Salt Refined from Rock Salt, shall have any other, or greater Allowance on prompt Payment and Exportation of the same, by way of Debenture than what really and *bona fide* was before paid for the Duty of the said Salt; and that no Person giving Bond and Security for the said Duty, payable within the time limited by Law, and paying the same in Twenty eight Days after giving the said Security, shall be Entitled, on Exportation from *England, Wales or Berwick*, to any other Advantage than to such a Debenture as shall Discharge the Bond and Security only given for the Payment of the said Duty.

And whereas Foreign Salt Imported is allowed to be Cellared, or put into Warehouses, and the Duties thereof are to be paid or secured upon delivery, as in this Act is mentioned; be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that all Merchants and other Persons Importing such Foreign Salt, from and after the said First Day of May, One thousand seven hundred and seven, shall be and are hereby charged with the Duties for the full Quantity of Salt so Cellared, or put into Warehouses, and if upon clearing any Cellar or Warehouse, in which the said Salt was locked up, there be any want of the said Quantity, the Importer or Importers of the said Salt so wanting, shall be answerable for the same; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And whereas by a Clause in an Act passed in the last Session of this present Parliament, Intituled, *An Act for continuing an Additional Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, and certain Duties upon Coals, Culm and Cynders, and Additional Duties of Excise, and for Settling and Establishing a Fund thereby, and by other Ways and Means for Payment of Annuities to be*

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Sold for raising a further Supply to her Majesty, for the Service of the Year One thousand seven hundred and six, and other Uses therein mentioned, all Interest on Bonds entred into, and due and payable before the Sixth Day of February, One thousand seven hundred and five, by Merchants and others, for the Customs. Additional Duties, Impositions and other Duties on Goods and Merchandizes Imported into the Kingdom of England, was thereby Discharged, provided the principal Sums secured by Bonds, were paid before the First Day of June, One thousand seven hundred and six: And whereas several Merchants and others of the City of Bristol had, before the said First Day of June, One thousand seven hundred and six, paid several Sums of Money, amounting in the whole to the Sum of Three thousand eighty eight Pounds eight Shillings, in to the Collector of the Customs of the Port there, for the Interest of several principal Sums of Money, upon several Bonds by them given for Customs, and other Duties of Goods and Merchandize by them Imported into the said Port of Bristol, which principal Monies they had also before that time paid, and which principal Monies and Interest have been since applied to the Use of the Publick; and it is equally just that those Monies so paid for Interest should be allowed to the said Persons, as the other Interest should be forgiven to the said Persons, pursuant to the said before-mentioned Clause: Be it therefore further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be Lawful to and for the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, or any Three or more of them, to direct the Collector of the Customs of the said Port of Bristol for the time being, out of the Monies which shall be, at the time of such Direction, in the Hands of such Collector, upon Account of Customs, Additional Duties, Impositions, and other Duties on Goods and Merchandizes respectively, Imported there, or which shall from thence next after come into his Hands upon that Account; and such Collector is hereby Authorized and Required accordingly to Refund and Repay to the said several

Merchants and others (who paid in the said Three thousand eighty eight Pounds eight Shillings) their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, the Sum and Sums of Money so paid in by all and every such Merchants, or others, and that thereupon, and upon the said Collectors producing Receipts and Acquittances for such Sum and Sums, such Collector shall be allowed the same upon his Accompt, as if the same had been by him paid upon Accompt of Drawbacks for Goods Exported; any Law or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act for  
the better  
Preserva-  
tion of the  
Game.

**W**HEREAS several Laws have already been Enacted for the better Preservation of the Game, and by Experience been found not sufficient to prevent destroying the Game, by reason of the multitude of Higlers and other Chapmen, which give great Encouragement to Idle Loose Persons to neglect their Lawful Employments to follow and and destroy the same; for Remedy whereof, and the more Effectual Preservation of the Game, Be it Enacted by the Queens most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all and every of the Laws now in being for the better Preservation of the Game, shall continue, remain and be in the same Force, not hereby repealed and altered.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Higlar, Chapman, Carrier, Inn-keeper, Victualler or Alehouse-keeper, shall from and after the First Day of May, One thousand seven hundred and seven. have in his or their Custody or Possession, any Hare, Pheasant, Partridge, Moor, Heath game, or Grouse, or shall Buy, Sell or offer to Sell, any Hare, Pheasant, Partridge, Moor, Heath game, or Grouse, every such Higlar, Chapman, Inn keeper, Victualler, Alehouse-keeper, or Carrier (unless such Game in the Hands of such Carrier be sent up by Person or Persons Qualified to kill the Game) shall upon every such Offence

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be carried before some Justice of the Peace for the County, Riding, City, or Town Corporate, or Liberties where the said Offence is committed; and upon View, or upon the Oath of one or more Creditable Witnesses, shall be Convicted of the same, shall forfeit for every Hare, Pheasant, Partridge, Moor, Heath game, or Grouse, the Sum of Five Pounds, one half to the Informer, and the other half to the Poor of the Parish where the Offence was committed; the same to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offenders Goods, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the Justice or Justices of the Peace, before whom such Offender or Offenders shall be Convicted, rendring the Overplus (if any be) the Charge of Distraining being first deducted; and for want of Distress, the Offender or Offenders be committed to the House of Correction for the first Offence, for the space of three Months, without Bail or Mainprize, and for every such other Offence, for the space of four Months: Provided that such Conviction be made within three Months after such Offence committed: And that if any *Certiorari* shall be allowed to Remove any Conviction made, or other Proceedings of or concerning any Matter or Thing in this Act, into any of the Courts at *Westminster*, upon any Pretence whatsoever, unless the Party or Parties against whom such Conviction shall be made, shall before the Allowance of such *Certiorari*, become Bound to the Person or Persons prosecuting the same, in the Sum of Fifty Pounds, with sufficient Securities as the Justice or Justices of the Peace, before whom such Offender shall be Convicted, shall think fit, with Condition to pay the Prosecutors within Fourteen Days after such Conviction or *Procedendo* granted, their full Costs and Charges, to be Ascertained upon their Oaths; and that in default thereof, it shall be Lawful for the said Justice or Justices, or others, to proceed for the due Execution of such Conviction, in such manner as if no such *Certiorari* had been Awarded.

And for the better discovery of such Higlar, Chapman, Carrier, Inn-keeper, Alehouse keeper and Victualler, as shall offer to Buy or Sell any Hare,

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Pheasant,

*A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,*

Pheasant, Partridge, Moor, Heath-game, or Grouse, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said First Day of May, any Person that shall Destroy, Sell or Buy any Hare, Pheasant, Moor, Heath-game, or Grouse, and shall within Three Months make discovery of any Higlar, Chapman, Carrier, Inn-keeper, Ale-house-keeper or Victualler, that hath Bought or Sold, or offered to Buy or Sell, or had in their possession any Hare, Pheasant, Partridge, Moor, Heath-game, or Grouse, so as any one shall be Convicted of such Offence, in manner aforesaid, such Discoverer to be discharged of the Pains and Penalties hereby Enacted for Killing or Selling such Game, as aforesaid, shall receive the same Benefit or Advantage as any other Informer shall be Entitled to by virtue of this Act for such Discovery and Information.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons, not Qualified by the Laws of this Realm so to do, shall keep or use any Greyhounds, Setting-Dogs, Hays, Lurchers, Tunnels, or any other Engine to Kill and Destroy the Game, and shall be thereof Convicted upon the Oath of one or two Credible Witnesses, by the Justice or Justices of the Peace where such Offence is committed, as aforesaid, the Person or Persons so Convicted, shall forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds, one half to be paid to the Informer, and the other half to the Poor of the Parish where the same was committed; the same to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offenders Goods, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of such Justice or Justices, before whom such Person or Persons shall be Convicted, as aforesaid; and for want of such Distress, the Offender or Offenders shall be sent to the House of Correction for the space of Three Months for the first Offence, and for every such other Offence, Four Months; and that it shall and may be Lawful to and for any of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in their respective Counties, Ridings, Cities, Towns Corporate or Liberty, and the Lords and Ladies of his, her, their, or any of their respective Manors, to take away any such Hare, Pheasant, Partridge, Moor,

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Moor, Heath-game or Grouse, or any other Game, from any such Higlar, Chapman, Inn-keeper, Victualler or Carrier, or any other Person or Persons not Qualified to kill the same, and be found in their Custody or Possession; and likewise to take away such Dogs, Nets, or other Engines, which shall be in the Power or Custody of any Person or Persons not Qualified by the Laws to keep the same, to their own proper Use, without being accountable to any Person or Persons for the same: And that it shall and may be Lawful for any Lord or Lady, of his or her respective Lordship or Manor, by Writing under his or her Hand and Seal, to Impower his or her Game-keeper or Game-keepers, upon his or her own Lordship or Manor, as aforesaid, to kill Hare, Pheasant, Partridge, or any other Game whatsoever; But if the said Game-keeper shall, under Colour or Pretence of the said Power and Authority to kill or take for the use of such Lord or Lady, and afterwards sell or dispose thereof to any Person or Persons whatsoever, without the Consent or Knowledge of the Lord or Lady of such Manor or Manors that hath given such Power or Authority, in manner as aforesaid; and shall be thereof Convicted upon the Complaint of such Lord or Lady of any Manor, and upon the Oath of one or more Credible Witnesses, before any one or more of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, as aforesaid, upon such Conviction, such Game-keeper shall be committed to the House of Correction for the space of Three Months, and there to be kept to hard Labour. And this Act shall remain and be in force for the space of Three Years, from the First Day of May, One thousand seven hundred and seven, and from thence to the end of the next Sessions of Parliament, and no longer.

And whereas the burning of Heath, Ling and Brakes, or Fern, upon the Forest of *Sherwood* in the County of *Nottingham*, and in the Parts thereunto adjacent, as it is frequently used by divers disorderly and dissolute Persons, doth not only destroy the Breed of Game, but hath also very frequently been the occasion of Burning, Damaging and Destroying of great Quantities of Wood, Timber and Fences



within the said Forest, and Places thereunto adjacent, to the great Damage and Prejudice of the Owners thereof: Be it further Enacted by the Authority afore said, That if any Person or Persons shall at any time after the said First Day of May, set Fire to any Ling, Heath or Brakes growing upon any part of the said Forest, or on any other Waste, Common, or Land within the said County of Nottingham, or shall cut any Ling, Heath, or Brakes, in order to be burnt to Ashes upon the Ground, or shall burn the same to Ashes upon the Ground, in any part of the said Forest or in any Waste, Common or Land lying within the said County, without Licence from the Owner of the Soil where such Offence shall be committed shall forfeit to the Owner of the Soil where such Offence shall be committed Ten Shillings, and all the Ashes which shall be so burnt; and every Person or Persons who shall buy Fern-Ashes of any such Unlicensed Person or Persons within the said County, shall forfeit for every Peck of such Ashes which shall be so bought, the Sum of Ten Shillings; one Moiety thereof to the Poor of the Parish where such Offence shall be committed, and the other Moiety thereof to such Person or Persons as shall give Information of the said Offence; and it shall be Lawful for the Keepers and Officers of such parts of the said Forest, and for the Owners of the Land or Soil where any the said Offences shall be committed, their Servants and Agents, to take away, for his and their own Use, the Scirthes, Rakes and other Instruments to be used for any the Purposes afore said of every Person and Persons who they shall find so Offending; and it shall be Lawful for any one or more of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, upon Complaint made to him or them against any Person or Persons for any the said Offences, to send forth his or their Warrant or Warrants to bring the Person or Persons so complained of before him or them; and if the Person or Persons so complained of, shall be Convict of any of the said Offences before such Justice or Justices, by the Oath or Oaths of one or more Witness or Witnesses, then and in such case the Party so Convict, shall immediately after such Conviction, pay such Penalties and Forfeitures as

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are hereby imposed for the said Offences respectively, to such Person and Persons as the same Penalties and Forfeitures are hereby appointed to be paid; and in default thereof shall be committed by such Justice or Justices to the House of Correction, there to be kept to Hard Labour for the space of One Month, unless the said Penalties and Forfeitures shall be in the mean time paid.

**W**HEREAS the Crimes of Burglary and Breaking open Houses, in a Felonious manner, are of late Years become more frequent than formerly to the great Disquiet, Terror and Impoverishing of many of your Majesty's good Subjects, which Crimes might be, in great measure, prevented, if due Encouragement be given to such as shall vigorously Endeavour the Discovery and Apprehending of such Malefactors, and some severe Punishment inflicted on such as shall Receive or Buy Stolen Goods, and Harbour and Protect the said Offenders: For Remedy whereof, Be it Enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Tenth Day of May, One thousand seven hundred and seven, all and every Person and Persons who shall Apprehend and Take any Person or Persons Guilty of Burglary, or the Felonious Breaking and Entering of any House, in the Day-time, and Prosecute him, her or them, so Apprehended and Taken, until he, she or they be Convicted of such Burglary and Felony, shall have and receive, over and above the Rewards given by one Act of Parliament made at Westminster in the Tenth and Eleventh Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King William, of Glorious Memory, Intitul'd, *An Act for the better Apprehending, and Punishing of Felons that Commit Burglary, House-breaking, or Robbery in Shops, Warchouses, Coach-Houses, or Stables, or that Steal Horses*, the Sum of Forty Pounds, within One Month after such Conviction, to be paid by the Sheriff or Sheriffs of the

An Act for the Encouraging the Discovery and Apprehending of House-breakers.

the Country where such Felony or Burglary shall be made and done, without any Fee for the same, to the Person or Persons so Taking, Apprehending and Prosecuting the said Offenders, he and they tendering a Certificate to the said Sheriff or Sheriffs, under the Hand or Hands of the Judges or Justices before whom such Felon shall be Convicted for such Burglary or Felony, Certifying the Conviction of such Felon for the said Offence or Offences, and in what Parish the same was Committed, and also such Felon or Felons was or were taken by the Person or Persons Claiming the said Reward; and in case any Dispute shall happen to arise between the Persons so Apprehending any the said Felons, touching the Right and Title to the said Reward, that then the said Judge or Justices so respectively Certifying, as aforesaid shall in and by their said Certificate, direct and appoint the said Reward amongst the Parties claiming the same, in such Share and Proportions as the said Judge or Justices shall seem just and reasonable: and if it shall happen that any such Sheriff or Sheriffs shall Die, or be Removed, before the Expiration of One Month after such Conviction, and Demand made of the said Reward (not being paid, as aforesaid) that then the next succeeding Sheriff or Sheriffs shall pay the same, within one Month after Demand, and Certificate brought, as aforesaid; and if default of payment of the Sum or Sums of Money shall happen to be made by any Sheriff or Sheriffs, such Sheriff or Sheriffs so making Default, shall forfeit to the Person or Persons to whom such Money is due, as aforesaid, double the Sum or Sums of Money he or they ought to have paid, to be Recovered by him or them, or his or their Executors or Administrators, in any of her Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, wherein but one Imparllance, and no Essoign, Protection or Wager of Law shall be allowed, with treble Costs of Suit by him or them expended in the Recovery of the same.

And be it further Enacted, That in case any Watchman, or any other Person or Persons shall happen to be killed by any such Burglar or House-breaker, endeavouring

deavouring to Apprehend, or in making pursuit of her or them, that then the Executors or Administrators, or such Person or Persons to whom the Right of Administration of the Personal Estate of such Person so killed shall belong, upon Certificate delivered, under the Hands and Seals of the Judge or Justices of the Assize of the County where the Fact was Committed, or the two next Justices of the Peace, of such Persons or Persons being so killed, which Certificate the said Judge or Justices, upon sufficient Proof before them made, are immediately Required to give without Fee or Reward, shall receive the Sum of Forty Pounds from the Sheriff or Sheriffs of the County where the said Fact was done and committed; and upon Failure of Payment thereof by the said Sheriff or Sheriffs, double the Sum of Forty Pounds to be recovered against them, with treble Costs of Suit, in Manner and Form, as aforesaid.

And it is hereby further Enacted, That all Sheriffs, their Executors and Administrators, upon producing such respective Certificates, and the Receipts for the Money paid by them, in pursuance of this Act, shall be Allowed, and are hereby Impowered to Deduct, upon their Accompts, all Monies, other than double the Sum and Sums of Money and treble Costs of Suit which they shall disburse, as aforesaid; and that if upon Accompt of any Sheriff or Sheriffs, there shall not be Money sufficient in the Hands of such Sheriff or Sheriffs to reimburse him or them such Monies paid by him or them by Virtue of this Act, That then the Sheriff or Sheriffs having so paid the Monies, shall have the same repaid by the Lord Treasurer, or Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury for the time being, out of the Revenue of the Crown, upon Certificate from the Clerk of the Peace to that effect.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Person or Persons, being out of Prison, shall from and after the said Tenth Day of May, Commit any Burglary or Felony, as aforesaid, and afterwards discover two or more Persons who already have, or hereafter shall Commit any such Burglaries or Felonies, so

as

as two or more of the Persons discovered shall be Convicted of such Burglary or Felony, any such Discoverer shall himself have the like Reward and Allowance of Forty Pounds hereby proposed to be paid by the Person or Persons who shall Apprehend and Convict House-breakers, and all other Advantages given to such Taker or Prosecutor, and shall also be himself Entitled to the Gracious Pardon of her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, for all Burglaries, Robberies and Felonies (except Murder and Treason) by him Committed at any time or times before such Discovery made, which Pardon shall be likewise a good Bar to any Appeal brought for such Burglary, Robbery or Felony.

And forasmuch as the said Felons are much encouraged to commit such Burglaries and Felonies, because a great number of Persons make it a Trade to Receive and Buy of the said Felons the Goods so by them Feloniously Taken, and also do make it their Business to Harbour and Conceal the said Offenders after the said Facts, knowing the said Felonies and Burglaries to have been by them committed; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall Receive or Buy any Goods or Chattels, that shall be Feloniously Taken or Stolen from any other Person, knowing the same to be Stolen, or shall Receive, Harbour or Conceal any Burglars, Felons or Thieves, knowing them to be so, shall be Taken and Received as Accessary or Accessaries to the said Felony or Felonies; and being of either of the said Offences Legally Convicted, by the Testimony of one or more Credible Witnesses, shall suffer and incur the Pains of Death as a Felon Convict.

Provided always, That if any such principal Felon cannot be taken, so as to be Prosecuted and Convicted for any such Offence, yet nevertheless it shall and may be Lawful to Prosecute and Punish every such Person or Persons Buying or Receiving any Stolen Goods, by any such Principal Felon, knowing the same to be Stolen, as for a Misdemeanor, to be punished by Fine or Imprisonment, or other such Corporal Punishment as the Court shall think fit to inflict, although the Principal Felon be not before Convict



vict of the said Felony, which shall exempt the Offender from being punished as Accessary, if such Principal Felon shall be afterwards Taken and Convicted.

Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid. That the Judge, Justice or Justices (before whom such Felons and House-breakers shall be Convicted, as aforesaid) shall determine and settle the Right, Rights and Shares of such Respective Persons, who by virtue of this Act shall be Entitled to the Certificate herein directed to be given, and shall also (being thereunto required) make out and deliver, or cause to be made out and delivered the said Certificate, without Fee or Reward, to such Person or Persons entitled thereunto, before the End of such Assizes or Sessions wherein such Conviction, as aforesaid, shall be had.

And whereas the Offences mentioned in this Act, are generally Committed in *London* and *Middlesex*, and the Rewards hereby granted being to be paid by the Under-Sheriffs of the said Counties, by reason whereof they will be obliged to disburse great Sums of Money; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Sheriff of *London* and *Middlesex*. shall Accept, Demand, Take or Receive of his or their Under Sheriff, directly or indirectly, either by himself, or any Person or Persons in trust for him or them, any Sum or Sums of Money, Gratuity or Present whatsoever, for the Execution of the Place of Under-Sheriff; nor in any manner oblige his or their Under-Sheriff by Covenant. Promise or otherwise to be at any Expence or Charge in relation to the said place of Under-Sheriff which ought and hath been usually paid and disbursed by the High-Sheriff; except the Rewards given by his or any other Act for the Apprehending Highway-Men, Clippers, Coiners, and House-breakers, and the Fees of passing such High Sheriffs Accompts in the Exchequer, and such other Disbursements as hath been heretofore customarily sustained by the Under-Sheriff.

Whereas

An Act for  
the Continuance of  
the Laws for the  
Punishment of  
Vagrants,  
&c.

WHEREAS an Act of Parliament made in the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of the late King *William*, Intituled, *An Act for the more Effectual Punishment of Vagrants, and sending them whither by Law they ought to be sent*, was continued by one other Act made in the First Year of her present Majesty's Reign, Intituled, *Act for Continuing former Acts for the Exporting Leather, and for the Ease of Jurors, and for making more Effectual an Act relating to Vagrants*, for the space of Three Years, from the Expiration of the said First Act made in the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of King *William*, and from thence to the end of the next Sessions of Parliament, and no longer: And whereas the said Acts have been found of good use for lessening the Charge, and preventing the Abuses and Frauds in Conveying of Vagrants, Be it Enacted by the Queens most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the said several Acts made in the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of King *William*, and in the First Year of her Majesty's Reign, and every Article, Clause, Matter and Thing in them and each of them contained, relating to Vagrants, shall from henceforth continue and be in full Force, and be put in Practice and Execution, according to the true Intent thereof, from the Expiration of the said last mentioned Act, for the space of Seven Years, and from thence to the end of the next Session of Parliament, and no longer.

And for the better Raising of what Monies shall be found necessary to satisfy the Allowances made to Constables; and others, for their loss of Time, and Expences in Passing of Vagrants, in pursuance of the Acts beforementioned, in as much as the Methods already provided for Raising the same, have in many Places been found Impracticable. Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where the Goal and Marshalsea Money shall not be sufficient to satisfy and pay the said Allowances, the Justices of the Peace within the several Limits

of

of their Commissions, shall in such case, at any Time or Times hereafter, have full Power and Authority at their General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to Assess upon every Town, Parish or Place within their respective Commissions, such Sum and Sums of Money, as they in their Discretion shall think reasonable for Satisfaction of the Allowances made to Constables and others, for their loss of Time, and Expences in Passing of Vagrants; and that the Money so Assessed, shall be Levied and Collected according to the Rules and Methods prescribed by an Act of Parliament now in Force, for the Levying and Collecting of Money for the Repair of County-Bridges, and that the Monies so Levied and Collected, shall be disposed of in such manner as the said Justices, by their Order at such Sessions shall in that behalf Direct and Appoint.

And be it further Enacted That where there are Two or more Treasurers for one and the same County, Riding, Liberty or Division, the Treasurers thereof shall be and are hereby obliged to give Obedience to such Order or Orders, as shall be made by the Justices of the Peace, in pursuance, or by virtue of this Act, at their first General Quarter Sessions, to be held Quarterly for every County, Riding, Liberty or Division, for the Discharge of all such Sums as shall arise by or from the Conveyance of Vagrants through every such County, Riding, Liberty or Division: Provided, That all such Charges be Levied according to the customary Rate of Goal or Bridge-Money; and that no such Order or Orders shall take Place or be effectual, till such time as the Treasurer or Treasurers, to whom such Order or Orders shall come, have Money in their Hands sufficient for the Payment thereof.

And whereas it is by Experience found, That the Constables Rates have sometimes been very unjust and grievous to the Inhabitants of their respective Townships or Constaberies, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall find him or themselves grieved by the Demands for Disbursements, which any the Constables, Headboroughs or Tythingmen throughout this Realm shall

shall Charge upon, or Require of the Parishes or Towns unto which they or any of them shall or do belong, or by any Sess, Tax, or Rate, or other Act done by any of the said Constables, Headboroughs or Tythingmen, or other Person wharsoever, which may any ways concern or relate to any of the aforesaid Demands, It shall and may be lawful for such Person and Persons to Appeal to the Justices at the next General Quarter Sessions which shall be held for that County in which any such Cause of Complaint, shall arise, as often as there shall be any occasion for Complaint which Justices or the greater number of them, shall take Order therein, as to them shall seem meet, and the Judgment of the Justices of such County as aforesaid, at their Quarter Sessions, shall Conclude and Bind all Parties.

And whereas some Doubts and Disputes have been made about the Privilege and Jurisdictions of Liberties and Towns Corporate, that lie and are within several Counties of this Realm, wherein the Justices of the Peace, and Chief Magistrates of the said Liberties and Towns Corporate, do keep separate or distinct Quarter Sessions of their own, and have separate Treasurers for their said Corporations and Liberties, or such-like Publick Stocks, whether all such Liberties and Town Corporate shall be taken and Deemed as Counties at large, for the several Purposes and Provisions mentioned in the Acts intended to be continued by this Act: For the Quieting and Preventing all such Doubts and Disputes. Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Justices of the Peace, Chief Magistrates, Treasurer, Constables, and other Officers residing in the said Liberties and Towns Corporate, shall in the Certifying and Conveying of Passengers, Vagabond Beggars, and other Idle Persons, and Raising and Paying of Money, act in such Liberties and Towns Corporate, as they were by the said Acts Impowered and Directed to do in Counties at large.

*These Letters in Dutch and French refer to Page 188.*

Dat. 1. }  
 Rec. 18. } Junii 1707.

*De Heer Envoyè  
 Schoonenbergh.*

*Wel-Edele Gestrenge Heer.*

*Myn Heer.*

Hoe wel ick niet twyffele of haer Hoogh Mog.  
 fullen tegenwoordigh precise en omstandige  
 Notitien bekomen hebben wegens het gepasseerde  
 in de ongeluckige actie van Almanza, soo oordeele  
 dat de selve nochtans de circumstantien en parti-  
 culariteyten in dese drie nevensgaende Bylagen  
 vermeldt, geensints superflu fullen vinden: Wefende  
 de eene sub litera A., een originele Brief van den  
 Grave van Noyelle aen my geschreven, tot ac-  
 compagnement van het copiele Relaes onder letter  
 B., die den Brigadier Drimborn aen sijn Excellentie  
 toegesonden heeft: ende de andere sub litt. C. een  
 Extract en Translaet van de remarques, die den  
 Conde de la Corzan, Viceroy van het Rijk van  
 Valencia, wegens de conduite van den Lord Gal-  
 way, aen den hier residierenden Minister van Ko-  
 ningh Carel geschreven heeft en gecommunicert:  
 Uyt alle welke Stucken geblijckt het weynigh con-  
 cert ende onbesadicht overlegh, waer mede een soo  
 onnoodige ende niet te min importante resolutie on-  
 dernomen; de blinde drift en desordre, waer mede  
 de selve gepouffeert, ende het fatale succes dat'er  
 op gevolgt is. Oock schynt aenmerckenswaardigh,  
 dat men hier deswegens, nochte van den Marquis  
 das Minas, nochte van den Grave van Galway,  
 nochte van den Baron van Friesheim, voor alnoch  
 geen de minste Brieven bekomen heeft: Het welke  
 doet jugeren, dat de twee laetst genoemde, of ten  
 minsten Galway, door een Fregat direct op Enge-  
 lant afgesonden, daer van pertinente tekenenschap  
 fullen gegeven hebben; Waer by ick alleen voege,  
 dat, volgens verscheyde advisen van seer goeder-  
 handt uyt voorsey de de Quartieten, de confederatie  
 onder de respectieve Chefs soo groot was, dat sy by-  
 na radeloos en reddeloos waren; hebbende met de

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i weyn ge



weynige gefalveerde Infanterye, ende met de on-  
 beschadighde Portugiefche Ruyterye, het Rijk  
 van Valencia geabandonneert, en wefende na Tor-  
 tofa geweken, sonder de paffagie van de Riviere  
 Joucar tegens den Vyandt te bedifputeren, die dan  
 reedts tot Valencia gepenetreert is, ende apparen-  
 tlijck door het modique Guarnifoen in het Kasteel  
 van Alicanten gelaten niet langh fal kunnin tegen  
 gehouden worden. Immiddels heeft fijne Catho-  
 lijcke Majesteyt een Spaensch Cavallier, genaemt  
 den Marquis de Fuencalada, na Italien afgefonden,  
 om een fpoedigh en fterck fecours van Infanterye  
 en Dragonders te vervorderen: Waer toe het Key-  
 ferlijcke Hof, niet tegenstaende de hooghdringen-  
 theyt van de noodt, en de convenientie van dat  
 na by der handt staende expedient, mifchien wey-  
 nigh luft hebben, ende tegens des felfs particuliere  
 vucs in Italien prefumeren fal, ten zy haer Hoogh  
 Mog., nevens hare Majesteyt de Koninginne van  
 Groot Britannien, de acceleratie van foodan'ge ur-  
 gentiffime renfort, niet doen werckftelligh maken.  
 Oock heeft wel-gedachte Marquis ordre, na fijne  
 verrichtingh by den Hertogh van Savoyen ende  
 Prince Eugenius, fich wyders na den Hage en Lon-  
 den te begeben, en de hooghdringentheyte van  
 promptiffime affiftentien te representeren.

Wat dit Hof betreft, verre van des felfs hier ge-  
 blevene forces te employeren tot een fpoedige en  
 vigoureuſe diverſie, om de Vyandlijcke progreffen  
 te ſtuyeen, heeft het ſelve in tegendeel de Troupes,  
 welcke uyt de Provintie van Alenteja in marchen  
 waren, om 't Corps d'Armée omtrent Zuidad Ro-  
 drigo te gaen verftercken, albereyds gecontraman-  
 deert en te rugh ontboden, om de Frontieren van  
 de Algarves, waer inne het Steedje Serpa bemaght-  
 ight heeft, foo veel mogelijck te decken; te meer,  
 nadien opgemelde Legertje tot omtrent vijf duy-  
 ſendt Mannen, foo Cavallerie als Infanterye, doch  
 meeft Land-militie, aengegroeydt wefende, mine  
 maectt van dieper te willen doordringen. Ick doe  
 wel mijn uytterſte beſt, om ophoudelijck te vertoo-  
 nen ende te doen begriipen, dat dit Hof door de  
 conjunctie van deſſelfs Trouppen, en door de op-  
 ratien van foodanigen Corps d'Armée, niet alleent  
 alle

alle deferzijsche Frontieren genoeghaem secouren, nemaer ook tot redres der saecken, tegens de Vyandlijcke progressen in her Rijk van Valencia en verders, het eenighste secours het welcke nu by der hand is, bequamelijck contribueren, ende de Vyanden verplichten soude hare versamelde maght te diversifieren, tot defensie van haer eygen Landt: Daer ter contrarie, door het separeren van meergemelde Corps d'Armée, verre van de Portugiesche Frontieren en Plaetsen te bedecken, den Vyand noch meer faciliteyt soude kunnen geven, om de afgesonderde Quartieren, d'eene na de andere af te snyden en te enleveren, als mede tot in het centrum van Portugal door te dringen, sonder de operationen van haer principale Leger tegens Koningh Karel in het minste te strekken of te suspenderen. Alle dese, en meer andere convainquante argumenten, vinden geest ingressie op het verflauwt en verstockt gemoedt van dit Ministerium; het welcke sich vernoeght niet te protesteren, dat indien Engelandt en den Staet geen prompte ende generale secoursen oversenden, men hier nie alleen buyten postuyr sal blyven, om in favour van de gemeene saecke tegens de Vyanden eenige diversie te ondernemen, maer oock buyten staet geraecken, om sich selfs te kunnen defenderen of beschermen. Ick hebbe de slechte dispositie van dit Hof, by alle post-dagen van dit loopende jaer, en oock menighmael te vooren, soo eenvoudigh en evidentelijck yertoont, dat het superflus soude wesen Haer Hoogh Mog. attentie daer mede weder te distraheren: Waeromme ick my dan referere tot het gunt deselve, volgens Hare hooge wijsheyt, staetkunde, en exemplairen yver, ten besten van de gemeene saecke, en van 's Lands dienst, convenabel en redtfaem vinden sullen.

*M. Schom-  
nenbrough  
the Dutch  
Ambassa-  
dor's Let-  
ter from  
Portugal  
concern-  
ing the  
Battel of  
Almanza;  
ters &c.*

*My Lord,*

THO' I do not doubt but their High Mightinesses shall have, e're this time, receiv'd a very exact and particular Account of what happen'd in the unfortunate Battel of *Almanza*; yet I am of Opinion, they will by no means find the Circumstances and Particulars mention'd in the three Let-

ters hereunto annext, to be superfluous: That under the Letter A. is an Original of the Count de Noyelle writ to me, accompanied with a copious Relation of the Action under B. transmitted to his Excellency by Brigadier Drimbourn, and the other under C. is an Extract and Translation of the Remarks, made by the Count of Corzana, Governor of the Kingdom of Valencia, on my Lord Gallaway's Conduct, in a Letter to King Charles's Minister residing here: From all which it plainly appears, with what little Harmony, and how undiscreeet Counsells, a Resolution so unnecessary, and yet of the highest Importance, was undertaken; with what blind Zeal and Confusion they carried it on, and with what fatal Success it was attended? It's moreover very remarkable, that we have not yet receiv'd in this place, as much as one scrip of Paper, either from the Marquess das Minas, the Earl of Gallaway, or the Baron de Friesheim, which makes us conjecture, that the two last, at least my Lord Gallaway, has sent directly an ample Relation of the Fight by a Frigate into England. To this give me leave only to subjoin, that by the several Advices we have receiv'd from very good Hands, out of divers Quarters; the Consternation among the respective Generals, was so great, that they were almost all to pieces, and at their Wits end; they having with the few Infantry they had sav'd, and the undamag'd Portuguese Cavalry, abandon'd the Kingdom of Valencia, and retir'd towards Tortosa, without disputing the Passage of the River Jucar, with the Enemy, who have already penetrated as far as Valencia, and in all appearance, the little Garrison left in the Castle of Alicant, cannot long withstand them. In the mean time his Majesty has dispatch'd the Marquess Fuencalada, a Spanish Gentleman, into Italy, to sollicite for a speedy and strong Reinforcement of Foot and Dragoons: With which the Imperial Court, notwithstanding the very pressing Necessity of it, and the convenience arising from the nearness of the Expedition, perhaps has no inclination to comply, and will presume it to be against their own particular views in Italy, unless their High Mightinesses, and Her Majesty

Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, go roundly  
 to work to hasten such a Reinforcement, so greatly  
 wanted in *Spain*. The same Marquess is also or-  
 der'd, after he has dispatch'd his Business with the  
 Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, to set forwards  
 for the *Hague* and *London*, to represent the urgent  
 Necessity of quick Supplies. As for this Court,  
 they have been so far from employing what  
 Forces they have on his side, to make a speedy and  
 vigorous diversion, in order to stop the progress of  
 the Enemy, that they on the contrary counterman-  
 ded and sent back, those Troops that were on the  
 march from the Province of *Alentaja* to reinforce  
 the Body of the Army about *Ziudad Rodrigo*, in or-  
 der to cover as much as possible the Frontiers of  
*Algarve*; where the Enemies little flying Camp,  
 under the Duke d'*Ossuna*, have master'd the Town  
 of *Serpa*: Moreover, since the foremention'd little  
 Army increas'd to about five Thousand Men, Horse  
 and Foot, tho' mostly Militia, and made a shew  
 of penetrating further; I do my utmost by con-  
 tinual Representations to the Court to let them see,  
 that by the junction of these Troops, and the ope-  
 rations of such a Body of Men, the Frontiers on  
 this side may not only be sufficiently secur'd; but  
 also that this only Succour, which is yet at hand,  
 may seasonably contribute to redress our Affairs a-  
 gainst the Progress of the Enemy in *Valencia*, and  
 elsewhere, and oblige them to divide their united  
 Force, for the defence of their own Country; but  
 that on the contrary, by separating of this Army,  
 they would be so far from covering the frontier  
 Places of *Portugal*, that the Enemy would with  
 more facility, attack and master the remote Quar-  
 ters, one after another, and even pierce into the  
 Heart of *Portugal*, without the least stop or diversion  
 given to the Operations of their grand Army against  
 King *Charles*. All these, and several other convincing  
 Arguments make no impresson upon the faint-  
 hearted and obdurate Counsells of the Ministers, who  
 content themselves with protesting that if *England*  
 and the States do not send over speedy and large  
 Succours, they shall not only be incapable hereof  
 making a diversion in favour of the common Cause,

‘ but likewise be out of Condition to defend and  
 ‘ secure themselves. I have so plainly and evidently  
 ‘ set forth the cold Temper of this Court every Post-  
 ‘ day this Year, as well as before, that it would be  
 ‘ superfluous to trouble their High Mightinesses any  
 ‘ more with it; wherefore I recommend my self to  
 ‘ their favour, and leave it to their great Wisdom,  
 ‘ Knowledge, in matters of State, and exemplary Zeal,  
 ‘ to find out Expedients most suitable to the good of  
 ‘ the Common Cause, and the Service of our  
 ‘ Country.

*Bylagen tot de secrete Brief van den Heere Schonenbergh  
 van den 1. Junii 1707.*

*Monsieur,*

‘ Elle que vous m’avez fait l’honneur de m’écrire  
 ‘ du 28. Mars m’a esté bien rendue, & j’ay fait  
 ‘ cognoître au Roy quels estoient vos sentimens, par  
 ‘ report a ce quel’on devoit esperer du costé ou vous  
 ‘ estes.

‘ Vous serez surpris de la mauvaise nouvelle, que  
 ‘ vous voirez dans le papier ici joint.

‘ Il est estonnant de voir des gens, qui sans raison  
 ‘ ni engagement aucun, font 4. lieües dessein preme-  
 ‘ dité pour aller chercher des l’Ennemis beaucoup plus  
 ‘ forts qu’eux, avantageusement postés, & par con-  
 ‘ sequent se faire battre de gayete de cœur; changer  
 ‘ le project fait & approuvé par le Roy, que l’armée  
 ‘ devoit marcher en Arragon, ou les Magasins estoient  
 ‘ ent deja faits, & ou sa Majesté se devoit rendre, &  
 ‘ ou il joignoit 2000. Chevaux sous le Comte de les  
 ‘ Poebla & trois Battaillons Hollandois, ce qui auroit  
 ‘ au moins rendu le parti egal.

‘ Ce qui vous surprendra encor plus c’est qui de-  
 ‘ puis le 25. du passé, qui a esté la journée de la Ba-  
 ‘ taille d’Almansa, jusques a present, il n’est venu  
 ‘ aucune relation du Generael en Chef au Roy, je  
 ‘ croy qu’ils ne savent pas bien quelle tour luy don-  
 ‘ ner.

‘ Enfin, Monsieur, ils ont fait la folie, & l’on en  
 ‘ souffrira icy.

‘ Vous juge bien qu’ils exposent la l’armée & le  
 ‘ Roy, jamais la fermeté de ce Prince n’a plus paru.



' & il faudra faire de necessité vertu ; l'on a depesché  
' en Italie pour du secours d'Infanterie.

' Les Rajacinées de Valance & d'Arragon pericli-  
' tent beaucoup, & si ces Messieurs avec le debris de  
' leur armée ne gardent pas les passages de la riviere  
' Ceucar, le premier se perdra, en le second, ou il  
' n'y a aucun poste, ou l'on puisse se maintenir, est  
' extremement expose, l'on n'a pas manqué de faire les  
' représentations necessaires, mais nous n'en savons  
' pas encor le resultat.

' L'on propose d'envoyer les recrues Hollandoises  
' & Portugaises, qui n'estoient pas au combat, dans  
' Valance & T'ortosa.

' C'est a present qu'une diversion du costé de Por-  
' tugal est de la derniere necessité, d'autant plus  
' qu'elle rappelleroit les troupes, que les ennemis ont  
' tiré a eux de cette Frontiere.

' Enfin, Monsieur, l'on fera du mieux, que l'on  
' pourra, mais le mieux ne laissera pas d'estre  
' mauvais.

' Je vous ferai sçavoir les suites d'un si pernitieux  
' commandement, & quelle de raison donnera Mi-  
' lord Galway d'une conduite si fort extraordinaire.

Barcelona 6 May

Je suis,

1707.

C. de Noyelle.

*Copie de une Lettre escriptte par un officier a son Excellence  
Monsieur le Comte de Noyelle.*

Monsieur,

' JE ne doute pas ou Monsieur le Baron de Frie-  
' theim aura déjà rendu conte à vòtre Excellence  
' de la malheureuse journée d'Almanza laquelle pour-  
' tant a été telle que je suis seur qu'il n'en a peu faire  
' le detail, & il m'est impossible aussi que j'en puisse  
' faire un conte exact à vòtre Excellence ; ce fut le  
' vingt-troisième que nous abandonnâmes le siège du  
' Château de Villene, ayant appris que l'Armée des  
' Ennemis étoit arrivée à Almanza, & le dit jour, a-  
' près avoir retiré le Canon, & les Troupes, nous  
' marchâmes le vingt-quatrième jusques a Gaudette,  
' & après que l'on eut résolu d'attaquer les Ennemis  
' malgré leur superiorité qui campoient à quatre  
' lieues de nous, l'on marcha le vingt-cinquième d e

Od d 4.

gran d

grand matin, & on poussa tellement la marche qu'on  
 entra vers le midi dans la plaine par un endroit  
 nommé la tour de Don Enrique, & l'on vit que les  
 Ennemis n'étoient pas decampés, comme l'on s'en  
 étoit flatté; on vit alors aussi que leur armée étoit  
 jointe & de beaucoup plus forte que la nôtre;  
 on continua néanmoins le dessein de les combattre,  
 & notre Armée avançant dans la plaine vers Al-  
 manza, Milord Galloway gagna avec un Detache-  
 ment les hauteurs à une petite demi heure devant le  
 front des Ennemis, d'où il pouvoit decouvrir à plain  
 leur Camp, rangé en ordre de bataille, ayant la  
 Ville d'Almanza derriere, son Corps de bataille de  
 maniere que la seconde Ligne étoit proche des mu-  
 railles, étendant sa droite sur une hauteur, & sa  
 gauche dans une grande plaine, ayant trois Lignes  
 aux ailes bien serrées; on ordonna de nous étandre  
 toujours vers la gauche, & puis que nous étions trop  
 foibles pour egaliser leur front, on renforça cette  
 aile de la Cavallerie de Minas tirée de la seconde  
 Ligne, tout ce a ne fufist pas pourtant, & comme  
 le dessein de Milord, qui étoit lors a notre gauche,  
 étoit de serer la droite des Ennemis en s'étendant  
 toujours en marchant vers la gauche avec telle pre-  
 cipitation, & sans remarquer que par là on fit des  
 grandes ouvertures contre notre Corps de bataille,  
 & les ailes, néanmoins on poussa toujours & vers  
 ses trois heures la chose commença, vers la gauche,  
 le Ennemis reversèrent bientôt les Dragons Anglois  
 & Portugais, cela fut néanmoins restabli, notre Corps  
 de bataille vint en même tems au combat, jusques  
 aux Portugais, que demurerent en arriere, & notre  
 Infanterie perca le Corps de bataille des Ennemis a-  
 vec grande fureur jusques au Murailles de la Ville,  
 s'étoit là ou se fit le plus grand choq, voyant le  
 Corps de bataille entierement degarni de Cavallerie,  
 j'en fis soutenir la gauche par le premier Escadron  
 de mon Regiment, & essuiant le feu du Regiment  
 de la Couronne, nous y entrames, & tout ce Bat-  
 taillon fut mis en prise, & leur autres Drapeaux pris  
 par mes Cavalliers, dans ce même instant deux au-  
 tres Bataillons Ennemis pour secourir leur Corps  
 de bataille, que pour lors étoit en deroute, prit mon  
 Escadron en flanc & lui fit une autre decharge &  
 qu'ayant

qu'ayant effujé nous fumes obligé de fecourir le  
 Bataillon de Weldre, qui combattoit avec sa va-  
 leur ordinaire ; dans ce tems les Portugais n'arrive-  
 rent pas encore, mais on vit leur Cavalliere de la  
 droitte sans avoir choqué que deux ou trois Esca-  
 drons, à la gauche il n'y avoit pour lors que le Bat-  
 taillon de Neude, & un ou deux autres, les deux  
 Escadrons de Herway, & mon second Escadron,  
 & les Dragons Hollandois, lesquels étant attacques  
 par une triple Ligne d'Infanterie & Cavallerie sou-  
 tinrent neantmoins, mais l'Infanterie après s'être ra-  
 liée jusques à trois fois trouva ouverture des En-  
 nemis & presque entierement tuée, on n'en peut  
 rien sçavoir, de maniere que coupé de toute part par  
 la suite de la gauche, nous eumes assez de peine de  
 sauver le reste de mon Regiment, celui des Dragons  
 & de Herway, après avoir choqué plusieurs fois ;  
 entre tems le Comte de Dona avoit ralié le debris  
 de 14 Regimens, & nous fumes avertis le lendemain  
 qu'il étoit retiré jusques à la hauteur de Don En-  
 rique, & qu'il se defendoit ; je fus moy même avec  
 un petit Detachement par de la Catina, puis que  
 l'on avoit flatté Milord qu'il se defendoit toûjours  
 qu'il demandoit de Vivres, pour voir s'il y auroit  
 moyen de leur en faire tenir, en cas que ce rapport  
 fut veritable, mais j'eû bientôt les nouvelles qu'il  
 s'étoit rendu à la requisition apres avoir capituls  
 dans les formes : les Lettres de Dona & plusieurs  
 autres le confirment hier ; il est bien surprenant  
 qu'un si petit nombre aye pu resister si long tems à  
 une si prodigieuse terre des Ennemis, & on m'assuré  
 que le nombre pris en cet endroit n'étoit que de  
 quinze cent Hommes, pourtant de toute nostre In-  
 fanterie nous n'avons ici que les commandés au  
 Bagage, les Malades & peu de Bleffez dans l'action  
 de Catina, j'en ay trouvé cent quarente sept bleffes  
 & convalesçans ; voila le triste estat de notre Armée,  
 ici on laissera quelque Garnison, & au reste je ne sçay  
 ce qu'ils veulent faire, & ils ne le savent eux même ;  
 mon Regiment est encore plus de cent Chevaux  
 en estat & plusieurs bleffés, de sa vie il ne fit une  
 demarche ny une manoeuvre semblable a la nostre ;  
 je n'ay pas été du Conseil, n'ayant pas reçu la com-  
 mission de General, mais je ne sçai comment jamais  
 ceux,

' ceux, qui font cause de ceci, en pourront repondre;  
 ' cependant je ne veux pas m'etandre la dessus, mais  
 ' je souhaiterois de tout mon cœur de parler en per-  
 ' sonne a vôtre Excellence, même il seroit tres neces-  
 ' faire, j'ay essayé d'aller pour cela vers la Catalogne,  
 ' mais Monsieur de Freisheim ne voulant pas me  
 ' laisser aller, c'est pour cela que j'ay esté obligé d'e-  
 ' scrire celle ci, étant bien fâché que je ne l'aye peu  
 ' faire plutôt, c'est un mal sans remede, & je la re-  
 ' garde comme la ruine des affaires; j'ay peur même  
 ' voyant la constitution & la direction des affaires  
 ' qu'il y aura encore des suites facheuses; on a fait  
 ' aller les recrues vers Tourtouse, & Monsieur de  
 ' Friesheim m'a dit qu'il les vouloit incorporer dans  
 ' nos Battaillions d'Arragon, vostre Excellence Jugera  
 ' mieux que moy de quelle maniere on doit, s'il est  
 ' possible, un peu redresser ce mal sans remede;  
 ' Milord a un coup de Sabre sur la Teste, Minas ma-  
 ' lade, & Friesheim ne sachant que faire dans cette  
 ' extremité; j'auray souhaité de donner des meil-  
 ' lieures nouvelles a vostre Excellence, mais le bon  
 ' Dieu ne l'a pas voulu, & l'aveuglement des gens  
 ' la cause.

De Alcire le 30.

d'Avri 1701.

C. de No-  
 yelle's Let-  
 ter to the  
 Dutch Am-  
 bassador at  
 Lisbon a-  
 bout our  
 ill Con-  
 duit in the  
 battle of  
 Almanza.

My Lord,

' THE Letter you did me the Honour to write  
 ' to me on the 28th of *March* came safe to  
 ' my Hands, and I have Communicated to the  
 ' King your Thoughts, in reference to what we  
 ' are to expect on the Side of *Portugal*, you will be  
 ' surprized with the ill News contained in the Papers  
 ' I do herewith send you.

' Its matter of Astonishment to find People with-  
 ' out any Reason or Necessity march 4 Leagues on  
 ' purpose to find out an Enemy much stronger than  
 ' themselves, very advantageously posted, and con-  
 ' sequently ready to fight with all their Hearts;  
 ' to change the Project that had been formed and ap-  
 ' proved of by the King, that the Army should  
 ' march into *Arragon*, where there were Maga-  
 ' zines already erected, where his Majesty was to ap-  
 ' pear in Person, and where being joyned with

2000 Horse, under the Command of the Count de les Poebla, and 3 Dutch Battallions, they would have been at least equal to the Enemy.

But what will surprize you still the more is, that from the 25th of the last Month, on which the Battle of *Almanza* was fought, to this very Day, there has been no Account transmitted to the King from the General, which makes me believe they do not know what turn to give it.

In short, my Lord, they have played the Fool with themselves, and we suffer here for it.

You may well conceive how they have exposed the Army and the King there; never did this Prince shew more Constancy than now, and he made a Virtue of Necessity; he has sent for a Reinforcement of Foot from *Italy*.

The Frontiers of *Valentia* and *Arragon* are in great Danger, and if those Gentlemen, with the Remains of their Army, do not defend the Passages of the River *Ceucar*; the first is lost, and the other Kingdom, wherein there is no tenable Post, will be much exposed: We have not been wanting to make necessary Representations to them, the Result of which we do not yet know.

It has been proposed to send the Dutch and Portuguese Recruits, which were not in the Battle, into *Valencia* and *Tortosa*.

Its absolutely necessary that a Diversion should be now made on the Side of *Portugal*, by which means the Enemy, would be obliged to recall the Troops which they drew from thence to this Frontier.

Finally, my Lord, we will do the best we possibly can, tho' after all, our best will be but bad enough.

I'll let you know the Consequences of such pernicious Management, and what Reason my Lord *Galloway* can give for so extravagant a Conduct.

Barcelona, May

I am,

6th. 1707.

C. de Noyelle.

My Lord,

I Do not doubt but the Baron de *Friesheim* hath already transmitted unto your Excellency a Relation

Letter of  
a Dutch  
Genera'  
Officer to  
his Excellency C.  
*Noyelle* about the  
battle of  
*Almanza*.



' lation of the unhappy Battle of *Almanfa*, which  
 ' nevertheless was such, that I cannot, I am sure,  
 ' be particular therein; nay, it's impossible for me  
 ' to give your Excellency an exact Account of it.  
 ' We quitted the Siege of the Castle of *Villena* on  
 ' the 23d, having received Intelligence that the E-  
 ' nemies Army was come to *Almanfa*, and on the  
 ' same day, after we had withdrawn our Cannon  
 ' and the Men, we marched on the 24th as far as  
 ' *Caudette*; and after a Resolution had been taken  
 ' to attack the Enemy, notwithstanding their Supe-  
 ' riority, who incamp'd 4 Leagues from us, we be-  
 ' gan our march on the 25th early in the Morning,  
 ' and us'd such Expedition, that by Noon we en-  
 ' tered into the Plain by a Place called *The Tower of*  
 ' *Don Henry*, and found the Enemy had not de-  
 ' camp'd, as we flatter'd our selves they would; we  
 ' also then saw that their Army was joyned, and  
 ' much stronger than we were. However, we per-  
 ' sisted in the Resolution to fight them, and our Army  
 ' advancing on the Plain towards *Almanfa*, my Lord  
 ' *Gallway*, with a Detachment, possess'd himself of  
 ' some Rising Grounds, less than a mile and an half  
 ' distant from the Enemies Front, from whence he  
 ' could plainly see their Army drawn up in order of  
 ' Battle, having the Town of *Almanfa* in the  
 ' Rear of their main Body, which was so posted that  
 ' the second Line was near the Walls, extending its  
 ' Right Wing on a Rising Ground, and the Left in-  
 ' to a great Plain, having 3 Lines to the Wings,  
 ' which were very close: We were ordered to extend  
 ' our selves more and more towards the Left, and  
 ' seeing we were too weak to equal their Front, this  
 ' Wing was reinforced with *das Minas's* Horse that  
 ' were drawn from the second Line, which yet would  
 ' not do; and as my Lord *Gallway's* Design was, he  
 ' being then on our Left, to hem in the Enemy's  
 ' Right, by keeping on to extend our selves as we  
 ' march'd towards the Left with so much precipita-  
 ' tion, and without taking notice that we did there-  
 ' by make large Intervals between our main Body  
 ' and the Wing, yet we still prest on, and about 3  
 ' the Fight began towards the Left; the Enemy soon  
 ' broke the *English* and *Portuguese* Dragoons, but they  
 ' were

' were brought into order again, the main Body came  
 ' to engage at the same time, so far as the *Portuguese*,  
 ' who continued in the Rear, and our Infantry pe-  
 ' netrated thro' the Enemy's Body with great Fury,  
 ' as far as the Walls of the Town; here it was that  
 ' the great Shock was given, for I finding our main  
 ' Body entirely destitute of Horse to support them,  
 ' I sustained the Left Wing with the first Squadron  
 ' of my own Regiment, and having received the  
 ' fire of the Royal Regiment, we broke in upon  
 ' them, and all that Battallion were made Prisoners  
 ' and their Colours taken by my Troopers: At the  
 ' same time two other of the Enemies Battallions,  
 ' that they might succour their main Body, which  
 ' was then on the Rout, took my Squadron in Flank,  
 ' whose fire we bore, and then were obliged to suc-  
 ' cour the Battallion of *Welderden*, who fought with  
 ' their wonted Valour; the *Portuguese* did not come on  
 ' all the while, but we saw their Horse on the Right,  
 ' who fell only upon 2 or 3 Squadrons; there was at  
 ' that time on the Left, no more than *de Neude's*, and 1 or  
 ' 2 Battallions more, the 2 Squadrons of *Hervey*, and  
 ' my second Squadron, with the *Dutch* Dragoons, who  
 ' being attacked by a treble Line of Foot and Horse,  
 ' yet stood their Ground; but the Infantry, after  
 ' they had rallied three times, were broken in upon  
 ' by the Enemy, and almost all slain, so that our  
 ' Troops being now cut off on all Sides by the flight  
 ' of the Left Wing, we found it very difficult to save  
 ' the rest of my Regiment, that of the Dragoons and  
 ' that of *Hervey's*, after we had charg'd divers times.  
 ' In the mean time Count *de Dona* had rallied the  
 ' Remains of 14 Regiments, and we were inform-  
 ' ed next Day, that he was retired to the Hills of  
 ' Don *Henry*, and defended himself there. I went  
 ' out with a small Detachment beyond *Catina*, be-  
 ' cause they flatter'd my Lord *Galloway*, that he would  
 ' defend himself still, if he had but Provisions; the  
 ' Intention was to see whether these Troops might  
 ' be relieved; but I soon learnt that upon Summons  
 ' they had surrendred, tho' upon a formal Capitula-  
 ' tion, which was confirmed to us Yesterday by  
 ' Count *Dona* and several other Officers: Its very  
 ' strange that so small a number should for so long a  
 ' time

## A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

' time resist the great Power of the Enemy, and  
 ' some have assured me, that the number taken in  
 ' this Place did not exceed 1500 Men; as for all  
 ' the rest of our Infantry, we have no more here than  
 ' those who guarded the Baggage, the sick and the  
 ' wounded in the Action at *Catina*. I have found  
 ' 147 wounded and recovered. This is the sad Con-  
 ' dition of our Army; we shall leave some Men in  
 ' Garrison here, as for the rest, I cannot tell what  
 ' they will do, and how they will save themselves;  
 ' there is still above 100 good Horse in my Regi-  
 ' ment and several wounded. Certainly there never  
 ' was such a piece of work in the World as we have  
 ' made of it: I was not of the Council of War, as  
 ' not having received my Commission for a Gene-  
 ' ral Officer; but I cannot understand how those  
 ' who have been the Cause of this Misfortune, can  
 ' answer for it; however, I shall not enlarge upon  
 ' this Head, but wish with all my Heart, I could  
 ' speak in Person to your Excellency; there is an ab-  
 ' solute necessity for it, and to that End I endeavour-  
 ' ed to go towards *Catalonia*; but the Baron de *Frie-*  
 ' *sheim* not allowing me that Liberty, this has put me  
 ' upon Writing in this manner, being very sorry I  
 ' could not do it sooner. The Evil is irremediable,  
 ' and I look upon our Affairs to be ruined, and I  
 ' am farther affraid, when I consider the State and  
 ' Management of our Affairs, that they will still be  
 ' attended with more fatal Consequences; the Re-  
 ' cruits are sent towards *Tortosa*, and Monsieur *Frie-*  
 ' *sheim* told me, that he would have them incor-  
 ' porated with our *Arragon* Battallions: Your Ex-  
 ' cellency knows much better than I after what  
 ' manner, if it be possible, this Misfortune may  
 ' be a little redressed. My Lord *Galloway* has a bro-  
 ' ken Pate, *das Minas* is Sick, and *Friesheim* knows  
 ' not what to do in this Extremity. I wish I could  
 ' have sent better News to your Excellency, but God  
 ' has ordered it otherwise, and the blindness of our  
 ' People was the cause of it.

*Alcira, April*

30, 1707.

*Getran-*

*Getranslatesde Extran uyt een Brief, door den Grave de la Corzana geschreven, den 2 May 1707. uyt de Hoofst-  
stadt van Valencia.*

J Egenwoordigh bevinden wy ons met de onge-  
neughte wegens he quaet succes van de actie  
te Almanza voorgevallen, die men wel hadt kunnen  
ontgaen, indien de groote vivaciteyt van Galway  
te wederhouden was geweest: Maer die is soo  
verre gegaen, dat de verscheide advysen der Of-  
ficieren, daegs te vooren gepasseert, nöghte die der  
Landtluyden, welke de voorige confirmeerden,  
bequaem geweest zyn hem van voornemen te doen  
veranderen. Het slimste is egther geensints in 't  
verwerpen van voorsseyde berigten: dogh wel  
in 't niet aenvallen op de Vyandtlycke flanken,  
gelyck seer gemackelyck heeft kunnen gedaen wer-  
den: Welk versuym, gevoeght by de groote le-  
dige ruymte in het midden van onse corps de Ba-  
taille, aen den Vyandt kans vergunt heeft sich van  
die mislagh te beneficeren, ende onse rechter  
vleugel geheellyck af te snyden, soo als geschiet is:  
Waer by komt, dat alle de Cavallerye op de Infan-  
terye ten eenemael geabandonneert heeft, ende afge-  
wesen is; waer door gemelde Infanterye by na to-  
taliter is ter nedergeveldt.

Dit sacheuse contretems is foodanigh, dat gevol-  
gen daer van ons nogh grooter fullen doen sien, als  
wy die nu begrypen, &c.

WE find our selves at this time full of Regret, The C. of  
by reason of the bad Success of our Arms Corzana's  
in the Battle of *Almanza*, which might have very Letter 2.  
easily been avoided, could the over-eagerness of  
the Earl of *Galway* for it have been diverted: But about the  
the mateer was carried so far that neither the se- Almanza  
veral Advices of the Officers the Day before, nor May 2.  
those of the Country People, which confirm'd the  
former, were any ways available towards making  
him alter his Design: However, the greatest fault,  
by no means, consisted in rejecting the several In-  
formations given him, but in not falling upon  
the Enemy's Flank, which might have easily been  
done.

done. This oversight, together with the great Interval in the middle of the main Body, gave the Enemy an Opportunity to improve it to their own Advantage, and wholly to cut off our Right Wing, as it actually happen'd; the Consequence of which was, that all the Cavalry fell upon the Infantry, now totally abandoned, and at last cut them almost all down to the Ground.

This unhappy Miscarriage was such, as may justly make us fear more fatal Consequences than at present we can well imagine.

A Letter from Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, to the Governor and Counsellors of State, of the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel* and *Vallagin*.

A N N E, by the Grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Illustrious Governor and Counsellors of the State and City of *Neufchatel*, Our most dear Friends, Greeting.

*Gentlemen, My most Dear and Illustrious Friends,*

THE Strict Union there is between the most Serene and most potent Prince the King of *Prussia* and Us, and the Friendship he ever maintain'd with the Kings our Predecessors, incline us to take a full share in all his Concerns. Therefore having been inform'd of the Death of the Dutchess of *Nemours*, we thought there was an indispensable Obligation incumbent upon Us, to write to you in favour of his *Prussian* Majesty, That by Vertue of his Right to the City and County of *Neufchatel*, both by Hereditary Title, and by the Cession of the late King of Great Britain *William III.* our Brother, You may be willing to acknowledge and admit him for your lawful Sovereign. We hope you will do it the more readily, not only because that Prince is United with You, by the sacred Bond of the Reform'd Religion, which both he and you equally Profess; but also because he has hitherto shewn the same Care and Affection for your Interests, which he ever express'd for the Good and Advantage of his own Subjects. Wherefore I do not doubt,



'doubt, that being mindful of your own, and your  
'Country's Welfare, and endow'd with so much  
'Prudence, as you are, you will carefully avoid  
'chusing for your Prince a Person, who being a  
'Subject, and entirely devoted to the Government  
'of *France*, ought, for that Reason, to be as suspect-  
'ed to you, and to all our other Allies. This per-  
'suades me, at the same time, that without any de-  
'lay, you will grant his *Prussian* Majesty's just De-  
'mand; and because the same will give us a singu-  
'lar Satisfaction, so on our part we shall ever be  
'dispos'd to shew you the Effects of our Friendship.  
'As for the Rest, we recommend you with all our  
'Heart, to the Almighty Protection of our Great  
'God. Given at St. James's in our Royal Palace.

Your Good Friend,

ANNE Regina.

Sunderland.

A Letter from her Majesty the Queen of Great Bri-  
tain, to Messieurs the four Ministraux and Coun-  
sellors of the City of *Neuschatel*.

ANNE, by the Grace of God, &c.

'THE Alliance and Friendship, which so strict-  
'ly unite Us, with the most Serene and most  
'Potent King of *Prussia*, engage Us to procure his  
'Advantages as our Own. Wherefore upon Occa-  
'sion of the Dutcheffs of *Nemours*'s decease, We can-  
'not forbear earnestly recommending to you that  
'Prince's Rights to the City and County of *Neuschat-  
'tel*, as Lawful Successor of our late Brother *Wil-  
'liam III.* King of *Great Britain*, and of his An-  
'cestors; and desiring you to acknowledge him for  
'your Lawful Sovereign. The same will, undoubt-  
'edly, entirely redound to your Advantage; since  
'through the Clemency and Benevolence he has to-  
'wards his Subjects, he will not fail enlarging your  
'Immunities and Privileges; and thereby you not  
'only will do a Thing most acceptable to that Prince,  
'but will likewise engage Us, to do you, upon all  
'Occasions that may offer, all the Good Offices that  
'shall be in Our Power. We heartily Recommend  
'you to the Divine Protection. Given at Our Palace

E e e

of

## A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

of St. James, the 25th of June, in the Year of Grace,  
1707. and of our Reign the 6th.

Sign'd,

Your Good Friend,  
ANNE Regina.

An Extract of the Treaty concluded the 28th of  
October 1704. by his Majesty the King of Prussia,  
with my Lord Duke of Marlborough, and ratified  
by the Emperor, the Queen of Great Britain, and  
the States General.

Whereas his Majesty (the King of Prussia) will  
cause this Body to act with all possible Vi-  
gour for the good of the Common Cause; and it  
being just that herein his own Interest be not ne-  
glected, the EMPEROR, QUEEN OF  
GREAT GREAT, THE STATES  
GENERAL, AND THE DUKE OF  
SAVOY oblige themselves, that in the Opera-  
tions that shall be made against France on the  
side of Italy, a very particular Regard shall be had  
for the King of Prussia's Interests, in reference to  
those he may have on that side, particularly to  
his Rights on the Counties of NEUFCHA-  
TEL AND VALENGIN, either by pro-  
curing his present Majesty the Possession thereof  
as soon as possible, or that neither Peace nor Truce  
be made with France, except he be entirely satisfy'd  
as to his aforesaid Rights and Pretensions.

A Letter from their High Mightinesses the States Ge-  
neral of the United Provinces, to the Laudable Hol-  
landish Body and their Allies.

WE cannot doubt but that you are inform'd as  
well as our selves of the Pretensions and law-  
ful Right his Majesty the King of Prussia has to  
the Principality of Neuchâtel after the Death of  
the Dutchess of Nemours. However, finding our  
selves engag'd with his said Majesty, by the Bonds  
of a sincere Friendship and strict Alliance, we have  
thought

thought it necessary to concern our selves in this Affair in his behalf, as good and faithful Friends and Allies; so that we are resolv'd to concur with our other Allies, in order to maintain his said Majesty in his lawful Right, that he might in no manner be frustrated of it by any unlawful means, nor even thwarted by any indirect ways in the pursuit of his just Pretensions. And because the said Principality is situated in the Neighbourhood of your Laudable Republick, we could not forbear imparting to you our Thoughts about this Matter, and recommending to you at the same time in the best and most effectual manner we can, his Majesty's Lawful Right; being confident that you will be the more inclin'd to make the necessary Reflections upon it, because his Majesty's Pretensions are so very agreeable to the true Interests of your State, that you cannot suffer him to be thwarted in them by any unlawful and unjust Ways, without injuring your own selves. Wherefore we firmly hope, that you will seriously consider of Ways and Means to remove, as far as shall be in the Power of the Laudable *Helvetick* Body, all the Obstacles that might in any manner prejudice his Majesty's Lawful Rights, and hinder them from taking Place; and that instead of that, you will employ your good Offices to facilitate the success thereof as far as you can. We are assur'd Gentlemen, that consonant to your great Prudence, you have already long before now, made, and will still make the necessary Reflections upon a Matter of so great Importance, and which so nearly concerns the safety of your laudable Republick, and consequently that you have already taken, or will, for the future, take such Resolutions as will be intirely agreeable to the Justice of the Cause, the Expectation of his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, our selves and our Allies, your own Interest, and the wholesom Maxims of your Laudable Republick. We desire it of you, Gentlemen, and do not in the least doubt, that no foreign View, under what Pretence soever, nor any Chimerical Apprehension that might be suggested to you, will ever be able to divert you from it; And as we are firmly resolv'd to concur with

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our other Allies in maintaining, by virtue of the Alliances made for that very Purpose, as far as lies in our Power, his Majesty the King of Prussia, in this his Claim; so you may rest assur'd, That we shall likewise take care to prevent, and vigorously oppose all Insults, which, contrary to our Expectation, and against all Equity, might upon that Account be offer'd to the Laudable Helvetic Body in general, or to some Cantons in particular: Whereupon we remain, &c.

Hague, June  
15. 1707.  
N. S.

Gentlemen, and most dear  
Friends and Neighbours,  
Your Good Friends, the  
States General of the  
United Provinces.

By their Command,  
F. F A G E L.

On the 24th of May, the Obsequies of the deceased King of Portugal were perform'd at Vienna with great Solemnity and Magnificence, in the Church of the bare-footed Augustine Friars. The Emperor, Empress, the Archduchesses, the Ministers, and generally the whole Court, came to the Vigils the 23d, all in deep Mourning; follow'd by a mighty Throng of People: The Prince Bishop of Vienna officiated in his Pontifical Habit, divers Prelates assisting him: And the next Day the rest of the Service was perform'd with like Magnificence. On that Occasion a most Noble and Sumptuous Mausoleum was erected in the middle of the Church, and adorn'd with Statues, Arms, Emblems and Inscriptions: In the midst was placed a Royal Tomb in awful Pomp, having a Cloath of Gold on the top of it, on which a Crown, Globe and Sceptre were laid: About the Mausoleum were properly dispos'd a vast number of wax Torches and Candles. Among the Inscriptions were these following.

PIIS MANIBUS  
PETRI II.  
PORTUGALLIÆ, ALGARBIÆ, BRASSILIÆ, &c.  
POTENTISSIMI REGIS ET DOMINI  
S A C.

for the YEAR 1707.

69

*Sacred to the Pious Manes of Peter II. the Most Potent  
King of Portugal, Algarve, Brasil, &c.*

AD LACHRYMAS  
CO GUNT MALI, CUM VIVUNT,  
INCLUSOS TUMULO  
BONOS PRINCIPES  
DEFLENT OCULI,  
CUM NON VIDENT,

*Bad Princes, when on Earth, make their People mourn,  
the Good are lamented when in their Graves.*

LUCTO ERGO PUBLICO  
PROBI PRINCIPIS  
INDEX ET TESTIS  
NEMO SINCERIOR

*Therefore the most certain Testimony of a Prince's Worth,  
is the Grief of the Publick shew for his Loss.*

INTRA SCOPUM MORTIS  
PRINCIPUM VITA  
EXTRA TELUM EST FAMA,  
NIMIRUM SUPER ASTRA,  
HANC MERITA EVEHUNT,  
UT SIT IN GLORIA IMMORTALIS.

*The Life of Princes is subject to Death, but their Fame  
is out of his Reach; for their Merits carry that above  
the Stars, and place it in immortal Glory.*

JAM JAM DIVINUM  
QUOD INGRESSURUS TRIBUNAL,  
SUCCESSORI FILIO

PRO JURE  
CAROLI III. HISP. REGIS  
FOEDUS ET ARMA  
SOLLICITE COMMENDAVIT,  
PETRI TUMULO  
JUSTI ELOGIUM  
ADULANS

NE SCIA  
MORS INSCRIBIT.

*Death, unknowing how to flatter, inscribes upon just  
Peter's Tomb this Elogy, That when he found himself  
going to the Tribunal of Heaven, he earnestly ad-  
vis'd his Son and Successor, to engage in the Al-  
liance and War for the Right of Charles III. King  
of Spain.*

Ree 3 JUSTO.



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JUSTORUM ANIMÆ IN MANU DEI SUNT,  
UBI PETRUS NUNC DEGIT  
NOSCIS VIATOR.

*The Souls of the Just are with God: Then Traveller thou knowest where Peter now is.*

OB EREPTUM  
IN REGE PARENTEM,  
TOT OCULIS ORPHANORUM,  
QUOT SUBDITORUM,  
LUSITANIA LACHRYMATUR.

*Portugal deplores, in the Tears of as many Orphans as she has Subjects, the Loss of a Father in the King.*

OB ADEPTUM  
TAM FIDUM  
ARMORUM SOCIUM,  
JUSTACAUSA  
BELLI GERANS AUSTRIA  
MOESTA INTER SUSPIRIA.

*Austria contending in a just Cause, is deeply griev'd that so faithful a Companion of the War is snatch'd from Her.*

OB AMISSUM  
SALVIFICÆ FIDEI  
BARBARAS APUD GENTES  
MUNIFICENTISSIMUM PROMOTOREM,  
LUGET  
ORTHODOXA RELIGIO.

*The true Religion laments the most liberal Promoter of saving Faith among the barbarous Nations.*

The Fame of her Majesty's Christian, Moral and Political Vertues, and of her most Auspicious and Prosperous Government, being founded and admired throughout the whole World, the Archbishop of the Holy Cross, in Gegthan in Armenia, coming hither from that Remote Country, to gratifie his Curiosity of seeing so Renowned a Queen: To whose Royal Presence being introduc'd, he made a Speech to Her Majesty in the Armenian Language, the Translation whereof is as follows:

*Most Gracions Queen,*

*I* Am filled with unspeakable Joy, which is, however, mixt with Fear and Confusion, to find my

' self in the Presence of your most Serene and most  
' Clement Majesty, who by your Name, consisting of  
' four \* Letters, may be called a most Gracious Par-  
' tronefs; by the Crown of four Kingdoms, a most  
' Famous Empress; by your Pious and Christian  
' Virtues, most Excellent and August; by your Vi-  
' gilent and Masculine Government, a most Illustri-  
' ous Heroin; by the Eminent Order of Command-  
' ing and Obedience, a most Happy Princess; by  
' your Plenty of Riches, and most flourishing Fleets  
' and Armies; by the most extended Glory and most  
' Honourable Qualities of your Subjects, most  
' BLESSED LADY.

\* It is to be observed, that the Number Four, is in great Veneration among the Eastern People.

' I pray God Almighty, Oh! August Queen! to  
' accumulate upon your Majesty all manner of pre-  
' sent Happiness and Success; and still new, greater,  
' and more desirable Felicities for the time to come,  
' to the end that the most gracious Name of your  
' Clemency, may be in perpetual Praise with all Na-  
' tions.

' The most merciful God grant, that after this  
' Mortal Life, you may live in another, in the midst  
' of the most Holy Quires of the Heavenly Courts,  
' and with the most Blessed Spirits, enjoy most glo-  
' riously the Divine Presence, and its unspeakable Glo-  
' ry, for ever, *Amen*.

' Now, I cast my self at the Feet of your Sacred  
' Royal Majesty, most humbly beseeching, that you  
' will not disdain to heal my Wounds, and help me  
' with your Sacred and Royal Hand; but in my  
' most humble Person, to vouchsafe to Honour my  
' decay'd Nation of *Armenia*; to the end that the  
' Fame and most gracious Name of your Clemency,  
' which consists of four Letters, may be perpetually  
' Blessed in *Perse-Armenia*, near the Mountain *Ararat*,  
' which I solemnly promise: Beseeching the most  
' Blessed God, that he may long prosper your Sacred  
' Royal Majesty, to whom with profound Reverence  
' I bow my self, being

*Your Majesty's most Humble,*

*Most Devoted, unprofitable Servant,*

*Thomas Archbishop of the Holy Cross,*

*In Gogthan, in Armenia the Greater.*

*High and Mighty Lords,*

The Representation of the Council of State to the States General about the State of the War for 1708.

THE Autumn is come again, and as in this Season of the Year the Council of State is oblig'd by ancient Custom, and according to the Constitution of the Government, even in the Times that the Republick is in Peace and Tranquility, to present, as usual, to your High and Mightinesses, a general Petition, together with a State, containing among other Expences, the List of the Forces which 'tis requisite to maintain and pay the Year ensuing for the Security of the State, and an Estimate of the Charges thereof; so the said Council have thought fit to discharge their Duty at this time, when your High Mightinesses, together with their Allies, are obliged to continue and carry on a burthensom War against the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*; that a great many very weighty and important Affairs must be settled, in regard thereunto, and care taken of; that for several Reasons, which shall be more particularly mention'd hereafter, it is absolutely necessary, now that the Campaign in the *Netherlands* is over, not to lose a Moment about providing the same.

But to proceed thereunto with as much Conduct, Order and Application, Oeconomy and Frugality, as the Weight of Affairs, the Nicety of the Conjunction, and the difficult State of the publick Finances require, the Council has been oblig'd to take into due Consideration, 1st. The Nature of the present War. 2d. The great Successes and Advantages obtain'd in the Prosecution of the same by the Arms of your High Mightinesses and your Allies. 3d. The Causes and Accidents whereby the Series of these Successes has been some time interrupted. 4th. The present State of the Enemies, and the Efforts they have made, and especially the last Campaign. 5th. How, and with what Forces the Advantages already obtain'd may be improv'd, and the Enemy speedily brought, through the Blessing of God. to a good and lasting Peace. And 6thly and lastly, what Inconveniencies and Misfortunes are to be fear'd and expected if there be any slackening in the Efforts that are to be made against so formidable an Enemy.

• This

' This War, High and Mighty Lords, which the  
 ' State has hitherto thought fit to continue, does not  
 ' proceed from bare Motives of Honour and Glory,  
 ' nor from a desire to enlarge the Frontiers, or re-  
 ' venge the Affronts suffer'd by our Confederates; or  
 ' lastly from a Foresight too uneasie and timorous,  
 ' many times no less dangerous in its Consequences,  
 ' than Negligence it self or Security. Such Wars,  
 ' tho' some time just, ought, however, to be care-  
 ' fully avoided as unprofitable, and even as dange-  
 ' rous, as long as it can be done any wise, or may  
 ' consist with Fidelity and solemn Engagements,  
 ' by such a State as this, whose Welfare does for the  
 ' most part, and even for the greatest, consist in  
 ' Trade, Navigation, Fishery and Manufactures,  
 ' and which must supply the Defects of the Narrow-  
 ' ness of their Territories; and set forth their Glory,  
 ' and providing Care, not by Conquests, or the *Eclat*  
 ' and Fame of their Arms, but by endeavouring, by  
 ' all possible Means their Safety, and preserving and  
 ' improving those Sources of their Welfare ad Prof-  
 ' perity, and thereby procuring the Increase of their  
 ' Inhabitants and Subjects. This War is in its Na-  
 ' ture unavoidable, and for Self-Defence, and under-  
 ' taken besides the maintaining of the Liberty of  
 ' *Europe*, for Self-Preservation, the greatest Mark  
 ' States and Men are used to aim at in this World. It  
 ' has been more particularly observ'd before this,  
 ' how, after the Death of the King of *Spain*, *Charles*  
 ' II. of Glorious Memory, the Peace of *Ryswick*,  
 ' which put an end to a Nine Years War, and the  
 ' Treaties made since for preventing the Troubles  
 ' which were like to ensue upon the Death of that  
 ' Prince, were on a sudden broke. That the Ter-  
 ' ritories confining to this State from *Sluyce* in *Flan-*  
 ' *ders* to the East Bank of the *Rhine*, were in the Pos-  
 ' session of the *French*: That they made in *France*  
 ' and *Spain* great Preparations of War: That the  
 ' Two Crowns made such dangerous Motions on  
 ' the Frontiers, and even in the sight of your High  
 ' Mightinesses, while by their specious Embassies they  
 ' neither made reasonable Offers, nor accepted those  
 ' that were made unto them: That for removing  
 ' the Just Fears and Apprehensions occasioned by En-  
 ' terprizes

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terprizes and Motions so evidently dangerous, there was no other way or means left to your High Mightinesses and your Allies than to undertake a War, which by those means aforesaid, was rendered no less necessary than just; and such as the Republick was formerly oblig'd to undergo in its most difficult times, without complaining thereof. And as she owes the Establishment of her Liberty to that former War, so she may upon good Grounds hope that the same shall be shortly secured and strengthened by this present War, if it is maintained and carried on as it should.

The Success of the Arms of your High Mightinesses and your Allies, which is the second Article under Consideration, will appear in a more conspicuous manner, if it be consider'd, that when this War began, the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, were most strictly united by the Establishment of a *French* Prince on the Throne of *Spain*, and the introducing therein a *French* Power, and manner of Government.

That the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* had espoused the Parly of the Two Crowns, and augmented their Troops for their Service: That the former Elector had receiv'd *French* Garrisons into his Fortresses under the Name of Troops of the Circle of *Burgundy*: That, however, notwithstanding the Efforts of these so great and so formidable united Powers, and the great Advantages they had in the beginning of the War, it has pleas'd the Divine Goodness so to bless the Operations of War on this side, and that of the Allies; that the *Nether*, *Rhine* and *Maeze* are freed from the Garrisons of the Enemy, and the Elector of *Cologne* deprived of his States and Territories, except that inconsiderable part situated along the *Sambre*, which he enjoys still at this time; that by the forcing of the Lines in the *Walloon Brabant*, and by the famous Battel of *Ramillies*, and several Sieges that followed the same, the Provinces of *Brabant*, *Malines* and *Flanders*, with the Fortres of *Menin*, and the District thereof, were reduced and gained, whereby the Frontiers of the State from the *Rhine* to the Sea, are better covered. That in *Germany*,  
thro'



thro' the glorious Actions and Battels of *Schellenberg* and *Hochstet*, the Archdukedom of *Austria*, the Archbishoprick of *Saltsburgh*, the Bishopricks of *Passau* and *Augusburgh*, and the County of *Tirol*, have been pacify'd and restored to their former Tranquillity; many Towns and Fortresses on both sides the *Danube* gain'd, and the Elector of *Bavaria* dispossessed of all his Dominions.

All the Territories between the *Alps* and the *Apennine*, belonging to *Spain*, and possessed by the Duke of *Anjou*, with the Assistance of *France*; as also the States of those Princes, who had either declared for King *Charles* the Third, or were suspected to be in his Interest, which the Enemy had seiz'd, have been recover'd; so that *Lombardy* has been wholly abandon'd by the Enemy, who besides were reduced to the necessity of withdrawing their Garrisons from the Castle of *Milan*, *Mantua*, *Modena*, *Cremona*, *Mirandola*, *Sestola*, *Sabionetta* and *Final*, all which Places are strong, and of the utmost Importance; but above all, the Dutchy and State of *Milan*, because of the fertility of its Soil, the Excellency of its Manufactures, the vast number of its Inhabitants, and its advantageous situation. The said State having had time to breath and repair the damage it had sustained by Foraging, Incampments and Winter Quarters, it may be affirmed upon good Grounds, that by the frugal Administration of its publick Finances, it may be put into a Condition to send and maintain a fine Body of Troops into the Field, for the Service of the Common Cause; and we may reckon as a great Advantage obtained thereby, the great Supplies they have given, according to Agreement, for the Military Chest of the Emperor, and the maintaining of his Forces in *Italy*. By the situation of the said Dutchy, the Hereditary Countries of the Emperor on the side of *Tirol* are covered, the Communication with the Duke of *Savoy* restor'd, and the Correspondence between the two Branches of the House of *Austria*, render'd more easie by *Final*, than by any other way. These Circumstances are such, that 'tis reported, that the Emperor *Charles* V. had so great an Idea of them, that to possess that Dutchy

in

' in Peace and Tranquility, he offer'd his Daughter  
 ' to the Son of *Francis* the first King of *France*, with  
 ' all the *Netherlands*, and to erect the same into a  
 ' Kingdom. It was upon the same Considerations,  
 ' that the said Emperor could never be persuaded to  
 ' grant the Investiture of that Dutchy to *France*, or  
 ' leave her in possession thereof, tho' the *French* used  
 ' all possible means to obtain the same. The Em-  
 ' perors who have succeeded that Prince, have in-  
 ' herited the same Sentiments, and the last deceased  
 ' could never be induced, in the Negotiations about  
 ' the *Spanish* Succession, to consent to part with the  
 ' *Milanese*. The said Dutchy and other States in  
 ' *Lombardy*, are so situated that they do not only con-  
 ' tribute to their mutual defence, but are also of great  
 ' importance for subsisting the Armies of the Allies,  
 ' and thereby strengthen the Common Cause. Last-  
 ' ly, by the reduction of *Lombardy*, several Noble  
 ' Rights of the *Roman* Empire in *Italy*, have been re-  
 ' covered and re-establish'd, and namely the Impe-  
 ' rial Rights on the Fiefs of *Mantua* and *Modena*, as  
 ' well as *Milan*, the Principalities of *Guastalla* and  
 ' *Castiglione*, and the Marquisate of *Final*, besides o-  
 ' ther Places that for brevity sake are to be omitted.  
 ' The Duke of *Savoy* has been restored to his Prin-  
 ' cipality of *Piedmont*, and having lately recovered  
 ' the Town and Castle of *Suza*, has thereby opened  
 ' a way to his and the Arms of his Allies for a fur-  
 ' ther Progress. The Kingdom of *Naples* is now en-  
 ' tirely reduced to the Obedience of *Austria*, and  
 ' 'tis likely that *Sicily* and *Sardinia* will soon follow  
 ' that Example, whereby the Territories of the Em-  
 ' peror on the *Adriatick* Sea, will be further cover'd,  
 ' the Navigation and Commerce to the *Levant* se-  
 ' cur'd, and the Party of the Allies both by Sea and  
 ' Land considerably strengthened; these Kingdoms  
 ' being so powerful in themselves, as it has formerly  
 ' appear'd, that through a good Government agree-  
 ' able to the Genius of the People of that Country,  
 ' and by an Orderly and Frugal Administration of  
 ' the Finances, they may be put in a condition to  
 ' furnish and maintain a great number of Troops and  
 ' Gallies for the Service of the Common Cause. To  
 ' conclude, the Principality of *Catalonia*, and several  
 ' Places

Places and Forts in *Valencia* and *Andalouſia*, have been recovered, and are ſtill poſſeſſed by King *Charles III.*

However, High and Mighty Lords, notwithstanding theſe great and Important Advantages, Affairs are not yet brought to that Paſs and Balance that may ſecure the Safety and Tranquility of your High and Mightineſſes and your Allies. The great Power of the Enemy you had to wreſtle with, and eſpecially that of the *French*, which, tho' ſeveral times gloriously defeated, and eſpecially at *Schedlenberg*, *Hochſtet*, *Ramilly* and *Turin*, have yet found means every time to riſe, and have ſo far improv'd the Defeats they had received, as to make them an Encouragement for greater Efforts; that very Power has now and then ſtopt the proſecution of the Advantage obtained, and the Rapidity of Victories. To this ſtop have likewise ſometimes contributed the Diſorder, Dilatorineſs, Slowneſs, and the want of being ready in a due time, of ſome of the Allies, and their want of good Intelligence of the Motions and Deſigns of the Enemy: And it were to be wiſhed that in the Courſe of this War, there ſhould not be found by Experience, what has been formerly obſerved, Namely, That Great Hopes, and Great Succeſſes do not always go together, and that Proſperity, which gives Birth to ſuch Hopes, commonly brings along with it at the ſame time a wrong and groundleſs Opinion of the Weakneſs and Declenſion of the Enemy, and conſequently produces Supineness and Negligence.

Besides all this, the Advantage of the Ground; the Natural Strength of the Rivers and Canals in the Countries where the War was to be carried on; the number, ſituation and extent of the Fortified Places to be attacked; the backwardneſs of the Seasons, and unſeaſonableneſs of the Weather, and even ſome inconsiderable Accidents, may alſo retard and ſtop the Proſecution of Advantages obtained. 'Tis to theſe Reaſons, or at leaſt to ſome of them that we may attribute, That the Campaigns which have follow'd thoſe wherein were gain'd great Advantages, have not been ſo favourable

able : That the Campaign next after the Victories of *Schellembergh* and *Hochster*, and which seem'd to promise no less than the Conquest of *Saar Louis* and *Thionville*, and even of *Metz*, and other Places in the Heart of *France*, had not success answerable to those Promises and Expectations : That in the *Netherlands*, where the Enemies, by many Precautions, and as *Cunctando*, have endeavour'd to preserve their Towns and Fortresses, the last Campaign has not been so successful as the former : And that the Expedition into *Provence*, and the intended Conquest of *Thoulon* and *Marseilles* have had no other effect than the Devastation of part of that Province, the Bombardment of *Thoulon* and the destroying of some Men of War and Magazines. However, it may be said, that that Expedition has stopt the Progress of the Enemy in the Empire and *Spain*, beause they were oblig'd to make Detachments from thence to stop the Progress of the Expedition aforesaid.

As to the present State of the Enemy, and the Efforts they have made against the Allies, which is the third Point under Consideration, it is to be observ'd, that notwithstanding they are depriv'd of the assistance that their Confederates the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, had given them before, as also of the Supplies they receiv'd from those Countries and Dependencies of the Monarchy of *Spain*, which have been reduced to the Obedience of the Allies, yet their Power remains still great and formidable : That *France* in particular, in respect to the extent of its Territories and Frontiers, is still the same as it was when this War was undertaken, *Landau* and *Menin* excepted, and that on the other Hand they are possess'd of the whole Dutchy of *Savoy*, *Brisack*, *Fort Kehl* and *Triers* : That how great soever the Efforts of that Crown might have been in the two preceding Wars, yet the same have been considerably augmented in the present : That it may be affirmed upon good Information, that the Taxes and Aids rais'd yearly for the same are double what they rais'd in the preceding War, and even are augmented by one third of the coin'd Species that were found in

‘ *France*: That their Armies, thro’ new Levies, Re-  
 ‘ cruits, and People compell’d by force into the Ser-  
 ‘ vice, are considerably stronger and more numerous,  
 ‘ infomuch, that in the last Campaign they have  
 ‘ brought into the Field against the Allies above  
 ‘ 400 Squadrons and 300 Battallions: And tho’ it is  
 ‘ true beyond Contraction, that thro’ these great  
 ‘ Efforts the Kingdom must be weakned in re-  
 ‘ spect of Men and Money, and must daily grow  
 ‘ weaker and exhausted: That the Commerce a-  
 ‘ broad, and what they used to get thereby, is consi-  
 ‘ derably decayed: That the continual Alteration of  
 ‘ their Gold and Silver Coin, the abundance of Mint-  
 ‘ Bills, and the Non-payment of Interest, must needs  
 ‘ have sunk their Credit in a most sensible manner,  
 ‘ and that they must send vast Sums in Specie a-  
 ‘ broad; Yet it is certain, that *France* has in her self  
 ‘ some Resources that deserve a serious Attention,  
 ‘ and ought not to be passed over without Conside-  
 ‘ ration: The same were last Year laid open before  
 ‘ your High Mightinesses, with all their Circum-  
 ‘ stances; and therefore it will be enough to observe  
 ‘ in a summary way and by recapitulation, that the  
 ‘ Despotick Power of the King, the Submission, Re-  
 ‘ verence and Obedience of the Subjects; the Ge-  
 ‘ neral Genius of the Nation, and in particular of  
 ‘ the Nobility, which is very numerous, inclining  
 ‘ them to War; the extent of the Territories of  
 ‘ *France*, the multitude of their Parishes, the vast  
 ‘ number of its Inhabitants amounting to several  
 ‘ Millions, have hitherto given an Opportunity  
 ‘ to recruit and re-establish their Forces, tho’  
 ‘ never so much defeated, and that the diminu-  
 ‘ tion of their Coin is considerably supplied by the  
 ‘ Product and Goods of the Growth and Manufa-  
 ‘ cture of *France*, which are sold in the Northern  
 ‘ Parts of *Europe*, amounting to several Millions; by  
 ‘ the sale of their Fish and Manufactures, along the  
 ‘ *Mediterranean* Sea, and in the *Levant*; by the  
 ‘ Trade for their Linnen of *Normandy* and *Brittany*  
 ‘ into the *West-Indies*; and especially that by their  
 ‘ Navigation and Settlements on the South Coast of  
 ‘ *America*, they have gained the Trade of Gold and  
 ‘ Silver with the Inhabitants of *Pernu*; a return of  
 ‘ such



such a quantity of Species coin'd and uncoin'd, and other rich valuable Goods, which exceeds Imagination, and of which, 'tis assur'd, that one third Part comes to the King's Profit. Besides all this, 'tis to be observed, That the great Number of their Privateers at Sea, and the Contributions they raise every where on the Frontiers of the Allies, bring no inconsiderable Sums into *France*.

This being briefly observ'd about *France*, it may be further remarked, That that Crown is united with the Kingdom of *Spain*, which formerly with all its Subjects, States and Dependencies, followed the Party of the Allies: That that Kingdom is still intire, except some few Places in *Andaloufia* and *Valencia*, and the Principality of *Catalonia*, as it has been already related. That the said Kingdom is in some Parts Barren and Unpeopled, by reason of the Colonies sent into the *Indies*, and by the Expulsion of so great a Number of People, of a Foreign Religion, while, on the other Hand, the said Kingdom has suffered very much by the present War, and in general since the Reign of *Philip II.* and other Kings, to King *Charles II.* by the prodigious Efforts they have made to maintain the War in the *Netherlands*, and foment and keep up Intestine Divisions amongst their Neighbours, through a vast Number of Pensions and borrow'd Sums, at a high Interest, which have occasioned the Engagement of the Demefnes, and more particularly through the ill Administration of their Finances, the said Kingdom is fallen into a great Disorder and Decay; but, notwithstanding all this, the *French* Ministers had no sooner taken upon them, after the Death of King *Charles II.* the Administration and Direction of the Affairs of *Spain*, according to the *French* Manner, but that Kingdom began to make such Efforts as were not thought of before, and has brought this Year into the Field in *Spain*, a greater number of National Troops, and chiefly of Horse, than perhaps, had been seen in 60 Years before. That the *Indies*, and the Islands in the *Mediterranean*, belong still to *Spain*. That the *Netherlands*, except what was taken from them last Year, belong still, in regard

of their outward Name and Appearance to *Spain*, though in Fact, to *France*, and are under the Dominion of that Crown, undoubtedly by Virtue of the Cession, which 'tis assured was made unto them by the Duke of *Anjou*, at the Time of the famous Acceptation of the pretended Will of the late King *Charles of Spain*.

The *Netherlands*, High and Mighty Lords, have been a long time since, the Aim of the Desires of the *French*, and of their continual Enterprizes; which undoubtedly had their Rise from the Remembrance of the Successes of the Battles of *St. Quintin* and *Graveline*, and the Motions of the Arms of the Prince of *Parma*, and others that follow'd thereupon, which made *France* tremble more than once; and put them upon Measures to seize the Towns and Places on the Frontiers, that were most convenient to protect them for the future; and as it happens commonly from this Desire, they proceeded to what might satisfy their Ambition. But as our Fore-fathers thought the Neighbourhood of such a great Power as *France*, inconsistent with the Security of their Country, the said *Netherlands* have been the Source of Misunderstanding and continual Troubles between that Crown and the States. What happen'd in the Reign of *Lewis XIII.* King of *France*, under the Ministry of the Cardinal de *Richlieu* is sufficiently known; and how that Crown, in the Year 1634, having endeavour'd to get Possession of the greatest part of those Provinces, by the Proposal of a Partition, the considerable Members of the Republick oppos'd the same, without any other Aim or Design, than what is above-mention'd. That the Cardinal *Mazarine*, after the Death of Cardinal *Richlieu*, and of *Lewis XIII.* which happen'd soon after, having succeeded the former in the Direction of Affairs under the Regency of the Queen Mother, *Anne of Austria*, us'd all possible Means, without sparing any Thing, especially during the Negotiation of the Treaty of *Munster*, for Uniting the *Netherlands* to *France*. That however, the State did at that time wisely break the Measures of that Crown by their separate Treaty of Peace with *Spain*. That *France* being not discouraged

' thereoy, endeavour'd to obtain her Aim, by the  
 ' continuation of a particular War againſt *Spain*, and  
 ' private Negotiations with the Protector *Cromwel*,  
 ' and under-hand Intrigues in other Courts. That  
 ' they partly ſucceeded therein in the Treaty of Peace  
 ' of the *Pirenees*, in obtaining *Arras*, *Bapaume*, and  
 ' the whole Country of *Artois*, the Towns and Bay-  
 ' liwicks of *Aire* and *St. Omer* excepted; *Gravelines*  
 ' in *Flanders*, *Landrecy* and *Queſnoy* in *Haynault*; *A-*  
 ' *venes*, *Marienburg* and *Philipville*, between the *Sam-*  
 ' *bre* and the *Maeze*; *Thionville*, *Montmedi*, and *Dam-*  
 ' *villiers* in the Country of *Luxenburgh*, and ſeveral  
 ' other Places. This, however, was not ſufficient  
 ' to ſatisfie their Deſires and Ambition; and there-  
 ' fore in the Year 1663, new Propoſals were made  
 ' on the part of that Crown to the State; for a Par-  
 ' tition, or Cantonning of the *Netherlands*, but both  
 ' to no purpoſe: The Partition was declined for the  
 ' Reaſons aforeſaid, and the Cantonning, or making  
 ' the *Netherlands* a ſeparate State rejected, becauſe it  
 ' was thought that they would not make a ſufficient  
 ' Barrier. King *Philip* the IVth of *Spain*, happening  
 ' to dye in the Year 1665, his Death, and the De-  
 ' clenſion of the Affairs of *Spain* in the *Netherlands*,  
 ' which decay'd daily, gave ſoon an Opportunity to  
 ' *France* to put up new Pretenſions on thoſe Pro-  
 ' vinces; and notwithstanding the ſolemn Renunci-  
 ' ation made by the King and Queen in the Treaty  
 ' of the *Pyrenees*, to the Succeſſion of the ſaid King  
 ' *Philip*, they pretended that the Dutchy of *Brabant*,  
 ' and ſeveral other Provinces, were fallen to *France*,  
 ' upon Pretence of a certain pretended Right of De-  
 ' volution, by virtue of which the Daughters of the  
 ' Firſt Marriage were preferr'd to the Sons of the Se-  
 ' cond, and depriv'd the Father, who had contracted  
 ' a Second Marriage, of the Power to diſpoſe there-  
 ' of. Theſe Pretenſions being ſupported by Arms,  
 ' which allarm'd all the Neighbouring States, your  
 ' High Mightineſſes, and ſome others, were neceſſi-  
 ' tated to oppoſe the ſame, and reſolv'd to take up-  
 ' on themſelves, by way of Security, the Defence  
 ' and Protection of ſome Towns and Places. This  
 ' Oppoſition produced the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*,  
 ' in the Year 1668, whereby, for the better, and for  
 ' preventing

preventing further Mischiefs and Inconveniences, several Towns in the *Netherlands*, and amongst others *Douay*, *Tournay*, and *Lille* were yielded to *France*: However, upon express Condition, That the rest of the said Provinces should be secured under the Guaranty of every one of the Potentates of *Europe*. But when the famous Triple Alliance between *England*, *Sweden*, and the State was concluded for the Guaranty of the Peace aforesaid, this was taken by *France* as an Obstacle to their further Designs on the *Netherlands*, and so highly resented, that it may be said, that this very thing was one of the Essential Causes of the War in the Year 1672, which might have been easily prevented by abandoning those Provinces to *France*, or hearkening to a Partition thereof; but the then Regency of the Republick thought that this abandoning could not be agreed to, without in some manner abandoning, at the same time, the State it self, and that that Partition would render *France* an immediate and contiguous Neighbour to the State, and therefore they wisely resolved to undergo the Calamities of the War, rather than by accepting these fatal Expedients, expose their Country to the inevitable Danger of a perpetual Subjection.

The Peace of *Nimeghuen*, by which, amongst other Towns, *Aire*, *St. Omer*, *Cambray*, *Valenciennes* and *Ypres*, were yielded to *France*, put an end to that War; but new Pretensions were soon started up, upon Pretence of the Dependencies of the Places yielded by the said Peace of *Nimeghuen*. The Country of *Alost* was aimed at, or in lieu thereof *Courtray* and *Dixmude*; or lastly, *Luxembourg* with all its Dependencies. These Pretensions were supported by Arms, and to obtain the same by Force or Good-will, a great part of the Flat Country in *Flanders* was wasted, and *Luxembourg* several times attack'd. The Treaty of a Twenty Years Truce, tho' it lasted but about Four, put an end to these Disputes, and a further part of those Provinces, and namely, *Luxembourg*, with the Counties of *Beaumont*, *Bovines* and *Chimay*, were yielded to *France*. The Peace of *Reswick*, which put an end to the War begun in 1688, brought little Altera-

' tion in the Constitution of Affairs aforesaid, except  
 ' only in regard to *Luxemburgh*, which was restored  
 ' to *Spain*; but as soon as *Charles II.* was dead, *France*  
 ' manifested again her ancient Designs upon the *Ne-*  
 ' *therlands*, such as it has been above observed; so  
 ' that Your High Mightinesses following the Glori-  
 ' ous and Noble Example of your Ancestors, and  
 ' moved by a no less active Principle of Courage and  
 ' Vigour, were forced to take up Arms to oppose and  
 ' prevent the dangerous Neighbourhood of *France*,  
 ' and obtain a Barrier to the State, that may suf-  
 ' ficiently secure their Tranquility, and may not de-  
 ' pend on the Negligence, Ill design or Machinations  
 ' of others.

' In order thereunto, and for promoting the further  
 ' Welfare of the State and their Allies, it is in the O-  
 ' pinion of the Council of State, of a absolute Ne-  
 ' cessity, and undeniably Evident by the Reasons and  
 ' Observations aforesaid, that in the ensuing Year  
 ' 1708, the utmost Efforts ought to be done every  
 ' where with Unanimity and Firmness against so  
 ' powerful an Enemy, as has been above represented.  
 ' That the High Allies, and your High Mightinesses  
 ' upon the earnest and well-grounded Instances made,  
 ' may contribute whatever lies in their respective  
 ' Powers, and not lay the Burthen upon other Peo-  
 ' ples Shoulders, and rely indirectly upon the Efforts  
 ' of some of the Allies, for doing what they them-  
 ' selves are directly obliged to: That the Conquest,  
 ' or Reduction already made of so many powerful  
 ' States, Countries and Provinces, which by good  
 ' Direction and Conduct might so considerably  
 ' strengthen the Forces of the Allies, may be em-  
 ' ployed for the good of the Common Cause. That  
 ' all Negligence, Disorders and Dilatoriness may be  
 ' for the future provided against and prevented; and  
 ' that on the contrary, that all things necessary for  
 ' so great an End, or that may any ways conduce  
 ' thereunto, be done and ordered with a redoubling  
 ' of Zeal, Care and Application. That for promot-  
 ' ing the same the Natural Genius and Activity of  
 ' the Nation the Allies have chiefly to deal with in  
 ' this War, may be taken into due Consideration; as  
 ' also the Readiness with which Orders, which de-  
 ' pend



pend of one Court alone, may be given and executed; that it may be considered also, that by Virtue thereof they have some time since begun to re-mount their Cavalry, and to augment the same, as also to re-establish and augment their Infantry. That the Time or Interval between the end of a Campaign to the beginning of the other is very short, and therefore ought to be husbanded and improved with the utmost Care: And lastly, that in all the Wars that have been carried on against France, Experience has shewn the Importance and Necessity to be first ready to take the Field, to obtain any Advantage over them, and prevent and disappoint their Projects and Designs.

In the mean time it cannot be deny'd, but that the great Efforts requisite to obtain the Ends aforesaid, cannot be made without great Sums of Money, and a heavy Burden on the good Inhabitants of this Land, who besides feel the Calamities of this War, in the means of their Subsistence, and several other Ways. The Council of State acknowledges the same with Grief, and is the more sensible of it, because they know as well as any Body else, and perhaps better, the weight of those Charges. But, High and Mighty Lords, What Good can any other Measures than those that have been propos'd, produce? And, if contrary to all Expectation, either out of weariness of those heavy Taxes, or out of Impatience of the Continuation of this War, Carelessness or Dilatoriness, or, which God forbid, out of Jealousie and Misunderstanding, the Efforts, which for the Reasons aforesaid, are so necessary, should not either be made, or else should be lessen'd, what else can be expected, but that in such a Case Spain shall remain under a French Government and Direction? That the Treasures of the Indies shall more and more fall into their Hands; and a great part of the Netherlands shall remain, in effect, annexed to France. That in this manner the Affairs shall dwindle into a Defensive War: That the Progresses already made shall not be prosecuted, and signify nothing at all toward establishing a good and secure Barrier: That what has been gain'd

' shall not be preserv'd: That the Enemies being not  
 ' pushed, and the Allies being on this Side on the  
 ' Defensive, the Troops which have hitherto disco-  
 ' ver'd so much Courage, and such a Readiness and  
 ' Impatience to attack the Enemy on all Occasions,  
 ' shall be discourag'd. That perhaps it will be im-  
 ' possible to hinder the Enemy from advancing to  
 ' the Frontiers of the State; That in that Case the  
 ' War shall be carried on in our own Territories;  
 ' and that in all respects whatsoever, such a War,  
 ' thro' its Duration, the heavy Taxes, and other  
 ' Difficulties, shall more oppress and exhaust the  
 ' Good Inhabitants of this Country, than a vigorous  
 ' Offensive War will do for a short time. That  
 ' therefore it is much better *to run through the Fire* of  
 ' the Expences of such an Offensive War, if one  
 ' may use that Expression, than be at last consum-  
 ' ed in a lingering Way by a Defensive One. That  
 ' there are great Advantages to be expected from  
 ' the first, and nothing but Evil from the latter, see-  
 ' ing the greatest Fruit thereof will be a slight Peace.  
 ' *France* having always proportion'd her Disposi-  
 ' tions and Preparations according to their Succes-  
 ' ses or Disgraces, and formed thereupon the grounds  
 ' of their Hopes or Apprehensions, shall not be di-  
 ' verted by a Defensive War, from her Resolution  
 ' to preserve the *Spanish* Monarchy in the House  
 ' of *Bourbon*, nor from the Desire and Design they  
 ' have to obtain the Sovereignty of the *Netherlands*,  
 ' which that Crown has so long and so constantly  
 ' aimed at and prosecuted. That *France* shall there-  
 ' by become an immediate Neighbour to the State,  
 ' and that consequently the Republick shall find her  
 ' self reduced to those Difficulties and Perplexities  
 ' that our Fore-fathers have always so much feared  
 ' and apprehended, and for the preventing of which  
 ' they did not regret to expose themselves to the  
 ' most dangerous Wars and Calamities attending  
 ' the same. That the Power and Maxims of the  
 ' *French*, and their Zeal for propagating a Religi-  
 ' on different from that which your High Migh-  
 ' tinesses profess as true, will continually put the  
 ' State into the utmost Trouble and Uncertain-  
 ' ties. That not to mention the various Proverbs,  
 ' Emblems

“ Embelms or Fables of the Ancients, who could not sufficiently describe the dreadful Condition of Men, who possess their Goods in Trouble, as it were with a Sword hanging over their Heads; it ought to be held for certain, that such a Peace as aforesaid, shall continue no longer than it will please such who have made it with a Superiority of Power, and that as soon as they shall think it convenient, they will not want Pretences to make it void, and put the State into new Troubles and Calamities: That the good Inhabitants of this Land, who by their Labour and Industry must provide for their Subsistence and Prosperity, and possess in Tranquility, and without fear, what they have got or spared, shall be discourag’d by the uncertainty of enjoying what they have, and thereby grow remiss in their Labour and Industry: That this will bring Poverty upon them, and diminish their Number, and occasion the lowering the Price of unmoveable Goods, and other Effects that are not of quick Sale: And finally, that by the Continuation of their Uncertainty and dangerous Condition, the Income of the ordinary Current Means will not be able to balance the Charges of keeping up and maintaining the great Number of Forces and Men of War these Fears will oblige the State to, and consequently it will be necessary to continue extraordinary Taxes and Impositions; so that the State it self will be consumed, and perish in Fear.

“ Therefore the Council of State hope and promise themselves, that those great Inconveniencies and Dangers will be carefully prevented, and that following the glorious Steps of our Ancestors, who for their Liberty, Safety and Privileges, gave and contributed all that they had, those powerful Motives shall have no less Influence in the Prosecution of the present War, undertaken for Considerations as dear to the State as the former; and that Men shall not be impatient, tho’ this War, which has already lasted six Years, is not yet brought to that speedy and good Conclusion as it were to be wished; considering what great Powers the Republick and her Allies had to contend with, what was

# *A Compleat* HISTORY of EUROPE,

requisite to be done to bring the Enemies to good  
 Terms of Peace, and how long the State, by the  
 Instances aforesaid, has fluctuated and stagger'd be-  
 fore it could be brought into the safe Port of her  
 Liberty. The shortest way to arrive thither, is  
 what has been propos'd : And how Difficult and  
 Troublesome soever it is, it may be hoped and ex-  
 pected upon good Grounds, that as Patients are  
 eased by bitter and unpleasant Remedies, and their  
 Diseases removed, so by this heavy and extreemly  
 expensive War, the State and their Allies will  
 shortly obtain a good and lasting Peace. We say,  
 a *Lasting Peace*, not such whereof the Solidity and  
 Duration consists in Promises, Writings and Seals,  
 which are easily broke, since they have laid and  
 practis'd for a Maxim of Government, the Reason  
 of State, and necessary Policy to prefer Conve-  
 niency to Ingagements and Promises, and to fol-  
 low not so much what is *Right* and *Just*, as what  
 is *Profitable* ; but a PEACE, which being made  
 with the mutual Confidence and Concurrence of  
 the High Allies, may remove at a greater Distance  
 from the Territories of the State, so powerful an  
 Enemy as *France*, and establish a good and safe Bar-  
 rier between them two, and which being confirm'd  
 and strengthen'd by a mutual Guaranty, and an  
 Enumeration and Specification of Forces for secu-  
 ring the same, may procure a sufficient Safety and  
 Tranquility, and last for many Years.

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